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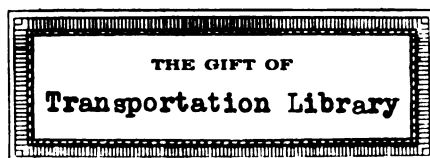
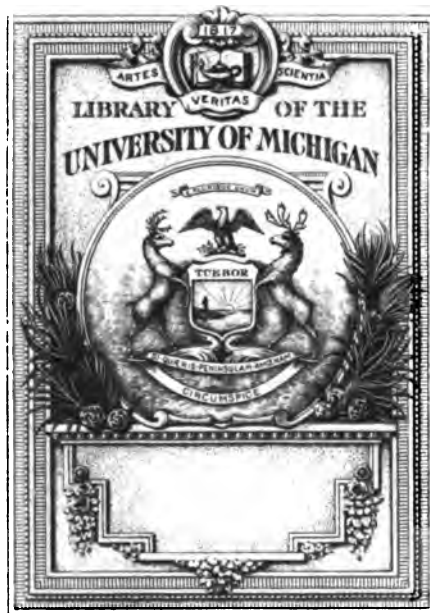
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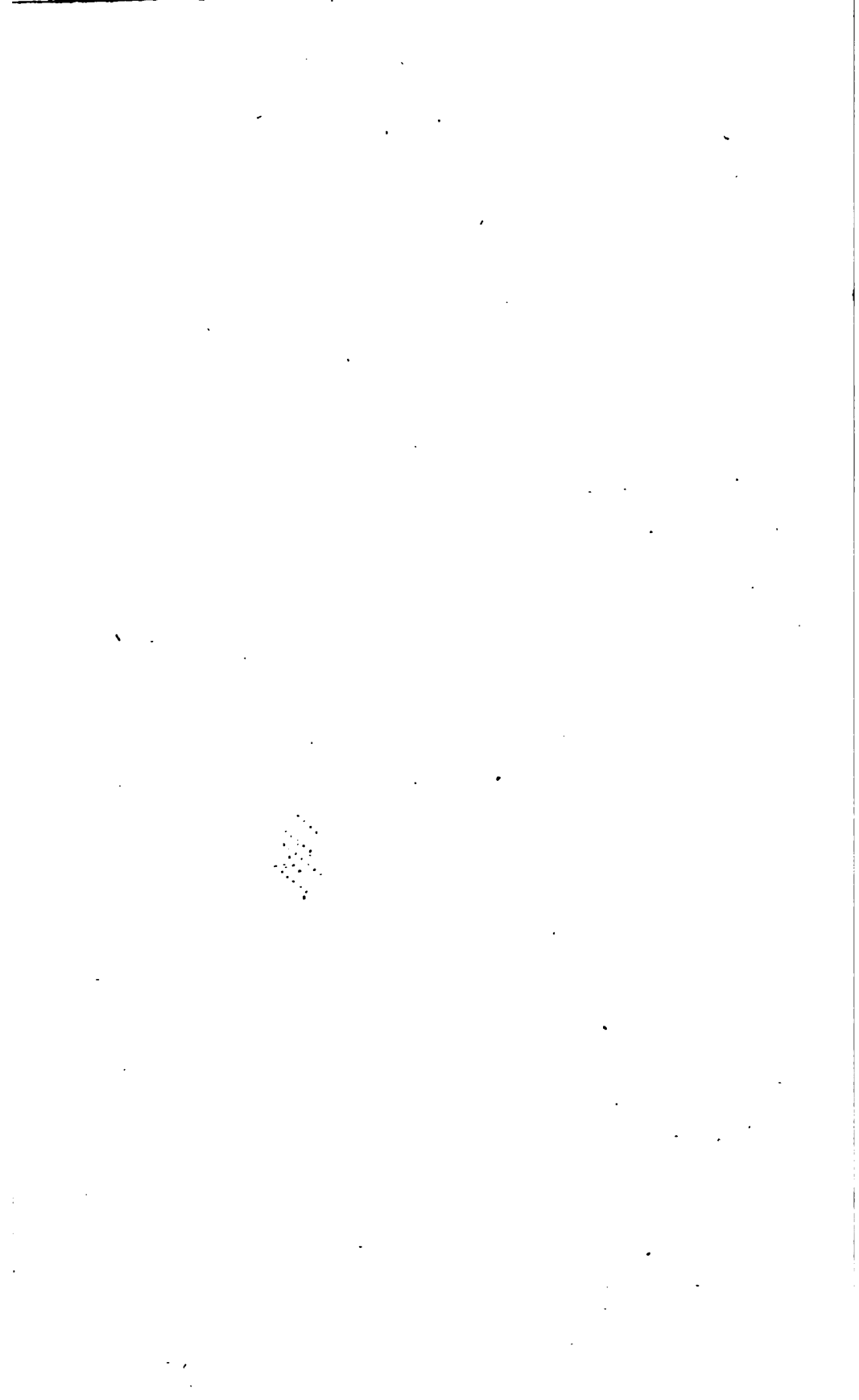


DOCUMENTS
OF THE
SENATE
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
1835.

VOLUME II.
FROM No. 29 TO No. 39 INCLUSIVE.



ALBANY:
PRINTED BY E. CROSWELL, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
.....
1835.



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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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No. 29.

IN SENATE,
January 30, 1835.

REPORT

**Of the committee on Indian affairs on the petition of
William Page.**

Mr. Kemble, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred the petition of William Page, submitted the following

REPORT:

The petitioner represents, that early in the summer of 1833, several of the chiefs of the Orchard party of the Oneida tribe of Indians, came to him and informed him that said party of Indians were contemplating a removal to Green Bay; that several meetings had been held by said party to counsel on the expediency of their migration; that a delegation had been selected to visit Green Bay, ascertain the character of the country to which they proposed to emigrate, and to return and make known to the said party of Indians the result of their discoveries, and their opinion respecting Green Bay as a place of residence for said party and tribe.

The chiefs were authorized by the Orchard party of Indians to borrow money to defray the expenses of their tour of exploration. To obtain money for that purpose, was the object of the chiefs in their call upon the petitioner. They informed him of the design of their party, and promised, in case he would loan to them the sums of money necessary to pay the expenses incident to their migration, to secure to him, in their treaty with the State of New-York, the pre-emption right to a certain quantity of their land. As the amount of money which might be required could not, at that time

be fixed, the chiefs agreed with the petitioner to secure to him the pre-emption right to one hundred acres of land, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and in that proportion for whatever sums of money the petitioner should furnish them for the purpose aforementioned.

The petitioner loaned to the chiefs, or committee appointed to visit Green Bay, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. On the return of said committee from Green Bay, a meeting of the Orchard party of Indians was held, and the opinion of the delegation who had visited Green Bay, was communicated in general council. The delegation recommended migration, and urged the party to come to a resolution to sell their lands to the State, and take up their future residence in Green Bay. The party, however, did not at that meeting give their consent to such a proposition.

Soon after the return of the delegation from their journey beyond the lakes, a meeting of the "Six Nations" was held at or near Buffalo. To this meeting, the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians sent a deputation, and the petitioner, at the request of the chiefs, loaned that deputation the sum of forty dollars.

Subsequent to the meeting of the Six Nations, the Orchard party, in general council, concluded to make a treaty with the State, dispose of their lands and remove to Green Bay. To effect these purposes, a large number of the party resolved to go to Albany, to negotiate with the officers appointed on the part of the State to conclude a treaty with them, and to make arrangements for their final departure, and their journey westward. In preparing for this visit to Albany, and defraying its expenses, the Indians needed money, and they borrowed of the petitioner the further sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars.

In their treaty with the Commissioners of the Land-Office, the Indians desired to secure to the petitioner a pre-emption right to a quantity of their land, in conformity with their agreement with him. But they were informed that such a reservation in behalf of the petitioner would be illegal, and could not be recognized by the said Commissioners.

The chiefs of the Orchard party, being unable to fulfil their contract with Mr. Page, for the reason above given, applied to the Governor, through Jacob Cornelius, their principal chief, for an

extra allowance of money, to enable them to repay Mr. Page; and from the amount of money paid to them by order of the Governor, they did pay to the petitioner the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, that being, as they alleged, all they could spare, the residue being scarcely sufficient to defray the expenses of their migration. One hundred and seventy-one dollars, as the petitioner represents, now remains due him.

Such are the facts in this case, as laid before the committee.— Are these facts corroborated? In the opinion of the committee they are, and by the testimony which follows:

The petitioner is an acting magistrate in the town of Vernon, in the county of Oneida. Two of the members of the House of Assembly from that county have appeared before the committee, and both represent the petitioner to be a man of good character and of reputed integrity. Thus fortified as a witness in the premises, the petitioner has made an affidavit of the truth of his representations. He is corroborated by the testimony of several individuals of high respectability.

Accompanying the petition are the certificates of Sands Higinbotham and Stephen S. Wilson. These certificates show that the Indians admitted their indebtedness to the petitioner, and their promise to secure to him a pre-emption title to a lot of their land. Mr. Wilson testifies as to the sums of one hundred and fifty dollars, and of forty dollars herein before mentioned. Mr. Higinbotham testifies that "Jacob Cornelius, the principal chief of the Orchard party of Oneida Indians told him a few days before the treaty," which was made by the Indians in February, 1834, that "he intended Esq. Page should have a location: that the nation were under obligations to him: that he had let them have money at different times, the amount (Mr. Higinbotham says he) does not precisely remember; except the sum to defray the expense of their exploring party to Green Bay, which was one hundred and fifty dollars."

In addition to these certificates the committee have received the oral testimony of Mr. Van Rensselaer, assistant Surveyor-General; of colonel Denniston, who has for many years acted as the agent of the government in many of its negotiations and dealings with the Indians; and of Mr. Davis, the missionary, now residing among them.

Mr. Van Rensselaer recollects that the petitioner, with one or more of the chiefs of the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians, were in the office of the Surveyor-General, in the month of February last, the time when that party of Indians concluded their treaty with the Commissioners of the Land-Office: that the Indians then informed the Surveyor-General that they were indebted to the petitioner for money borrowed of him, and requested that he might be guaranteed a pre-emption right to a lot of land, in the treaty then about to be formed. Col. Denniston was present at the formation of the treaty in February last, and went with Jacob Cornelius and the petitioner to the Governor to solicit his assent to the contract which Cornelius alleged, in the presence of all the parties, had been entered into between the chiefs of the Orchard party and the petitioner. Mr. Davis testified that the chiefs informed him that they owed the petitioner between three and four hundred dollars, and that they had agreed to secure to him, by treaty, a pre-emption right to a location in their lands. The Governor also, of whom inquiry has been made, recollects the facts that one or more of the chiefs, together with Col. Denniston and the petitioner, called upon him and asked his consent to fulfil the contract with the petitioner, which the chief or chiefs then and there said was to secure to the petitioner, in the treaty, the pre-emption right to a location in the lands about to be sold and conveyed to the State.

Assuming that the facts set forth by the petitioner are true, the question arises, ought the prayer of the petitioner to be granted: or, in other words, can the State, upon the recognized principles of law or equity, be called upon to affirm the contract entered into between the petitioner and the Orchard party of the Oneida tribe of Indians?

The government of this State has for many years claimed and exercised a jurisdiction over all the tribes, nations or parties of Indians residing within its geographical boundaries. Nor has it stopped with jurisdiction only, for it has assumed a special guardianship over their property and persons. By an act of 1794, "trustees were appointed for the Indians residing within this State, for each and every tribe of them," with power to make agreements and arrangements with them, and providing that "every grant or conveyance to be obtained from any of the Indians should be to the use of the people of this State."

By subsequent statutes, persons have been prohibited from selling spirituous liquors to the Indians; suits are declared not maintainable against them, and "all purchase of lands of Indians, *without the consent of the State Legislature,*" are declared void, and in some cases a public offence. Many of these provisions are incorporated in the Revised Statutes. Section 12, title 1, part 2, chapter 1, provides that "no Indians residing within this State can make any contract for or concerning the sale of any lands within this State, or in any manner give, sell, devise or otherwise dispose of any such lands, or any interest therein, without the consent of the Legislature."

There is nothing in these provisions, or in any other laws of this State, within the knowledge of the committee, that precludes the Indians from selling their lands "with the consent of the Legislature." On the contrary, it seems to be a necessary inference that they may make contracts for the sale of their lands, or their interest therein, which would be valid if sanctioned by the Legislature. A contract of this character was contemplated by the petitioner and the chiefs of the Orchard party, in the case before us. It is admitted that the parties were in error respecting the authority whose approbation must be obtained, for they acted upon the supposition that the Commissioners of the Land-Office, who were authorized to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands, were also empowered to stamp with validity any bona fide contract which they desired to execute. That power they were informed, rested in the Legislature.

It certainly is a proper subject of inquiry, whether it comports with the principles of justice, for the State to exercise a guardianship over the Indians to such an extent as to prevent them from paying their just debts, especially when the payment of such debts cannot interfere with the rights of individuals or the State itself. To deny the prayer of the petitioner will be, in effect, procluding him from recovering what is justly due to him; and this injustice, it will be perceived, has been wrought by the direct operation of the laws of the State, assuming guardianship over the property of the Indians. In this view of the case, it may be made to appear that the prayer of the petitioner ought, upon the common principles of justice, to be granted.

But if the claim of the petitioner upon its justice, shall not be regarded as well founded, there can be few, if any, doubts that it is well grounded in equity.

If it was once the policy of the government of this State to make provision for the improvement and welfare of the Indians within its boundaries, a different object seems to have been in view in modern legislation relative to them. That object has been their migration. In order to induce them to dispose of their possessions, many facilities have been extended to them by acts of legislation. If it was proper for the State to lend them means to produce the desired result, it is difficult to discover any wrong in the act itself, if an individual should accommodate them for precisely the same purpose.

The loan by the petitioner, for which he asks remuneration, was made to the Indians to aid them in maturing their designs of leaving the State forever behind them. Some of the chiefs, more enlightened than the rest, were of opinion that it would promote the interest and well-being of their tribes to exchange their residence to a region of country where the breezes of civilization will not pass too freely and so fatally through them. But it was no easy matter to unrobe the mass of the party of their attachments to their birth place, and their prejudices against all other places, with which, like their blankets, they had enwrapped themselves. Something more than talk was necessary. Nor could the few who desired to migrate, do so and leave their brethren behind; for the Governor is only authorized to furnish the Indians with funds to to enable them to migrate, in cases "*where a sufficient number*" of the Indians are prepared for that purpose, "to render it proper, in his opinion, that they should thus migrate."

It was in consideration of this fact, that the chiefs found it necessary to influence many of their brethren and tribe to engage in the enterprize. The deputations to Green Bay, and to the Six Nations, were the causes which produced in their consequences, a willingness on the part of a large number of the Indians, to sell their lands to the State, and remove out of it. It was the aid which the petitioner afforded to the Indians which, as he affirms, enabled them to come to such a determination. Mr. Higginbotham, in his certificate, gives it as his "opinion, that without assistance from some person, the Indians would not have emigrated very soon, and probably not for a long time to come."

The migration of that body of Indians who borrowed money of the petitioner, has been productive of pecuniary advantage to this State. By way of the treaty made with them in February last, the State took possession of eight hundred and ninety-nine acres of their land, for which the treasury was charged with \$12,346.84. This land has since been sold for the sum of \$14,508. Thus, in addition to the advantage which may be supposed to accrue to the State by exchanging its Indian landholders for those who have breathed the atmosphere of civilization, there has also been derived the sum of \$2,661, by reason of the negotiations and loans which constitute the basis of the claim preferred by the petitioner. It seems to the committee that the claim, therefore, comes within the clearest rule of equity, and deserves the recognition and approbation of the Legislature.

The committee have no particular veneration for legislative precedents; yet they are not insensible to their influence. If such examples do not deserve to be followed, an absence of them is not unfrequently an argument against a measure proposed for legislative adoption. There are very many instances upon record, in which the Legislature of this State has sanctioned dealings with the Indians, of a character similar to those represented by the petitioner; and it appears to have been a common practice to legalize such transactions by granting letters patent, or pre-emption rights to such claimants. The case of John Gregg, is a strong case in this point of view, and it is one of recent date, the law for his relief having passed in 1831.

Believing that the petitioner is justly and equitably entitled to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, the committee have instructed their chairman to introduce a bill.



No. 32.

IN SENATE,

February 5, 1835.

REPORT

Of the joint committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

The joint committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, by a concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes,

REPORTED:

That from a careful examination of the Treasurer's books it appears there have been paid into the treasury, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending on the 31st of October last, \$2,426,932.29. That the balance in the treasury on the first day of October, 1833, was \$85,799.10, making the total amount to be accounted for \$2,512,731.39.

The amount paid out by the Treasurer, on warrants from the Comptroller, during the same fiscal year, is \$2,463,813.21, which being deducted from the former leaves a balance in the treasury on the first of October last of \$48,918.18.

On examining the books of the Commercial bank of Albany there appears to be a balance of \$1,309.88, which has been duly accounted for by drafts made by the Comptroller and Treasurer not then presented. And the amount in the Manhattan bank, uncertified, is \$219.69.

The uncurrent bank bills in the treasury, included within the above estimate, on the first day of October, 1833, amounted to

\$779.06. There has been paid by the receiver of the Middle District bank **\$271.88**, during the last year, leaving a balance on hand of uncurrent bank bills amounting to the sum of **\$507.18**.

Your committee also, (at the special request of the Comptroller, it not being within their province,) examined the accounts and vouchers, as far as time would permit, of the Canal Board, under the immediate charge of the deputy Comptroller, (Mr. Newell,) and express their entire satisfaction therewith. There seems, in our opinion, only one thing we can suggest, which will give additional security against frauds in the immense accounts of expenditures by the canal superintendents, their foremen or agents. That is to compel them to swear to their accounts officially returned to the Canal Board, and to file a copy thereof, and of the oath, in the office of the clerk of the county in which the services were performed; and to make malicious false swearing therein, and any fraud or collusion in their accounts, punishable as a misdemeanor, by fine and imprisonment.

Your committee, in the course of their investigation, (although, from a literal construction of the act under which they were appointed, it may not be considered as strictly within their province to go further than the examination of the treasury, the warrants of Comptroller, and the authority under which they were drawn,) have carefully examined the various and numerous vouchers presented to the Comptroller for his sanction: among which the most prominent cases are,

1. The payment of the various executive officers, from the Governor down:
2. The expenses of the two branches of the Legislature:
3. The payments to the judiciary and the court for the correction of errors:
4. The annual appropriation to the State library:
5. The Commissary-General's department:
6. The Indian agencies, (including the payment of the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians, who have removed to Green Bay:)
7. The expenses of the Capitol park; (finished:)
8. The expenses of the new State buildings; (unfinished:)
9. The expenses of general courts martial:
10. The Canal fund and its investments:
11. The Bank fund and its investments:

12. The New-York and Central asylums for the deaf and dumb:
13. The Common School fund:
14. The Literature fund:
15. The State printing.

Your committee could, were it necessary, enter into a detailed statement of the above mentioned accounts and funds, their several amounts, and the vouchers for the payment thereof; but inasmuch as they will be respectively reported and explained by the officers who have them in charge, it would savor of supererogation to introduce them, and does not fall within the intent for which the committee was raised. We will, therefore, merely state that we find the various drafts from the treasury properly founded on warrants from the Comptroller: and that the Comptroller's warrants therefor have been supported by vouchers, and authorized by law.

We will also add that, in the course of our examination we have been highly gratified with the accuracy, the neatness, the general accountability and conscious rectitude which pervades the several departments visited by us, as well as the urbanity and prompt assistance rendered by the public officers to the committee, in the course of our investigation.

After having thus fulfilled the duty which the Revised Statutes have imposed upon the committee, perhaps we may be considered as trespassing on the time and province of the Legislature by the following remarks.

In looking over the Commissary-General's department, we find a continued increased expense without, in our opinion, an adequate cause; and some of them like the following: "forty dollars for hardware," without any specification as to the kind of hardware, and without accounting for the use thereof, appear to us too general. Other accounts, similar in their kind, have also been paid, which the confidence the Comptroller had in the public officer or person presenting them induced him to pass, and your committee presume are in reality perfectly correct; but we conceive the precedent dangerous, and one in all cases to be avoided. The expense of this department was in 1830, \$5,424; in 1831, \$3,781.81; in 1832, \$6,207.40; in 1833, \$9,461.45; in 1834, \$9,948.60.

The expenses of the Legislature, by the astonishing increase of printing, extra engraving, extra clerk's fees, stationary and books,

have swelled almost beyond credence. And the members of the Legislature, to whom this report will be made, are requested to compare the expenses of the last with other Legislatures that have preceded it, when the wages of the members were the same.

One other and most alarming increase of expenditure, and which is the subject of frequent remark, is the contingent expenses of each separate branch of the Legislature. That some latitude should be allowed in those cases is a necessary consequent to their nature. But that a simple resolution of one branch of the Legislature should be sufficient to draw from the treasury, under the name and appropriation of "a contingent expense," large sums of money, which neither the constitution nor legislative enactment authorizes, sanctions the principle that one branch can, under this construction, obtain indirectly what, if it required the sanction of law, might be refused. A strife and rivalry might be excited between the different Houses, which would tend either to a violation of law and of the constitution, or to the embarrassment of the Comptroller in the execution of his duty. We suggest a case for illustration. Suppose a bill should pass one branch of the Legislature, giving to each member a set of the Revised Statutes, which should be rejected in the other: if, by a resolution of that branch passing it, each member thereof could be supplied with a copy, the effect would be as we have before suggested. It will readily be perceived that unless each branch confines itself and its expenses to the exact provisions of the law; and unless the law itself defines, with as much precision as possible, the nature and extent of "contingent expenses," this constructive power may be extended so as to equal if not exceed, in its drafts on our treasury, every other department of government. From one book it may be extended to a library, &c.

Your committee, in these remarks, do not mean to attribute any want of correctness to our Legislature, or firmness in our public officers in resisting encroachments. The conduct of both and all has been sanctioned by law, resolution or precedent: but as this is an important and deeply interesting subject; and as these expenditures are continually and rapidly increasing, (never lessening;) and one extravagance only leads and paves the way to another, we conceive it our duty to submit these remarks, (without exempting ourselves from the application of the maxim "*pari delictu*,") to the serious consideration of the Legislature.

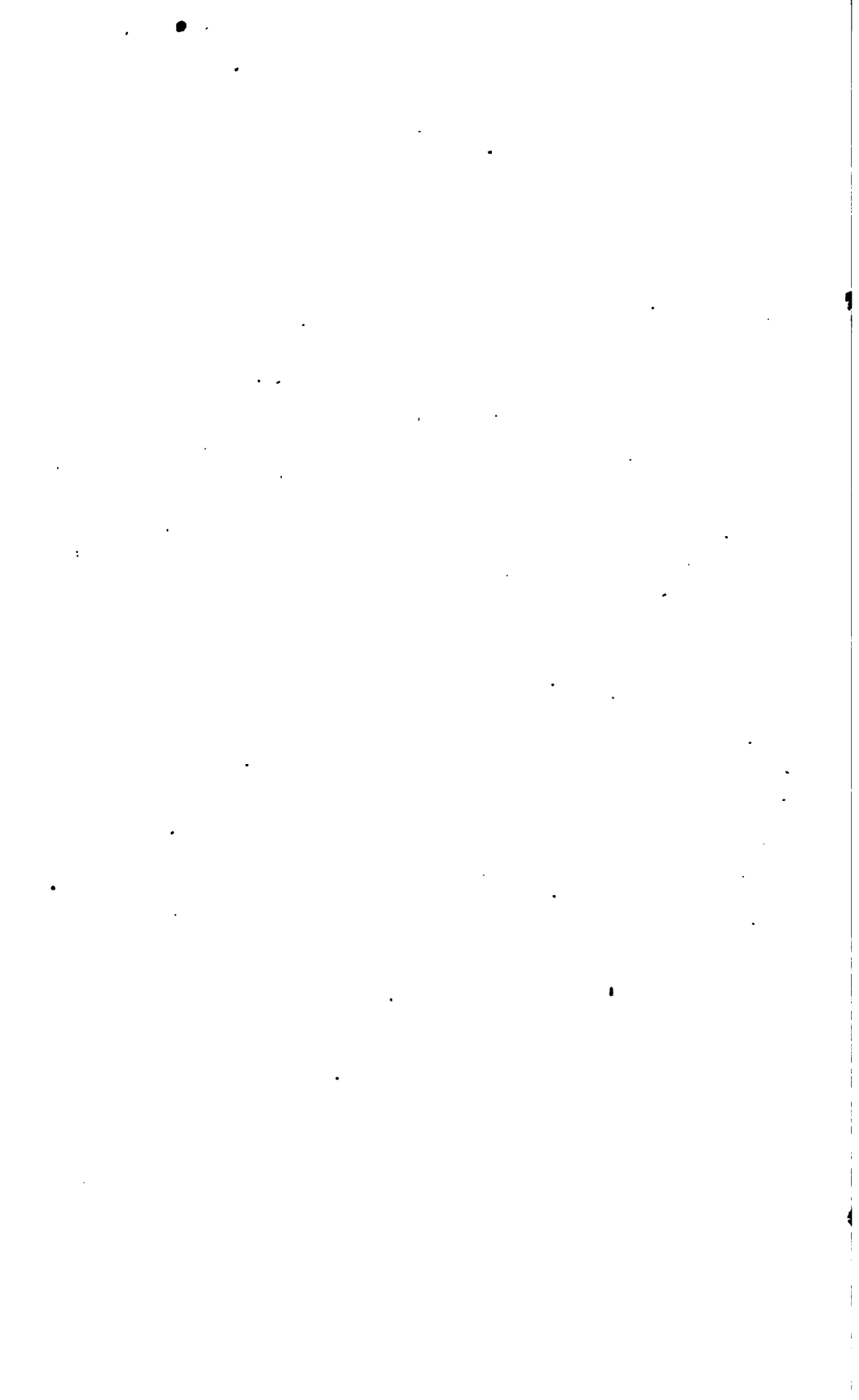
Your committee will hazard an additional remark, that in their examination of the accounts and pay rolls of the several members of the court for the correction of errors, with scarcely an exception, there appears to have been a constant and punctual attendance of the several members thereof during the whole term; and yet, unaccountable, and indeed anomalous as it may seem, it appears, from the records of the court, that on the final decision of many cases a sufficient number of members who have heard the cause, and are competent to vote thereon, can scarcely, (and in some cases not at all,) be found.

The Legislature will excuse us in making the above several statements and suggestions. Although not strictly within the letter, we may indulge the hope that, with "an empty treasury" in view, they are not without the spirit of the statute. At all events, as citizens deeply interested in the prosperity of our country, we trust our suggestions may not be considered disrespectful nor impertinent; and that the Legislature will, if in their opinion the several matters referred to require an investigation and legislative enactment, provide a remedy.

The committee, in conclusion, beg leave to recommend an extension, by law, of the powers of the examining committee, so as to embrace every subject which may come, directly or indirectly, within the financial department of the State, including the Canal and Bank funds, and their investments, &c. &c. &c.

Albany, Dec. 24, 1834.

WM. I. DODGE,
OLIVER R. STRONG,
JOSEPH H. ANDERSON.



No. 33.

IN SENATE,

February 4, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims, on the bill from the Assembly entitled "An act for the relief Samuel S. Lush."

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on claims, to which was referred the bill from the Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lush,"

REPORTED:

That all the material facts of the case are found in the report of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, made to the Assembly on the 13th day of January last, and from which the committee make the following extracts:

"It appears by the books in the public offices, as represented by the petitioner, that he purchased at a sale of lands, held by the Surveyor-General, lot No. 312, of township No. 11, Old Military tract, in the county of Essex; and on the 11th day of December, 1805, the petitioner paid into the treasury the sum of \$63, having previously paid \$10 on making the purchase, being a total of \$73 paid for the lot. On the 11th day of September, 1806, a patent was granted to him for the said lot No. 312, which lot was represented in the patent, as containing, exclusive of water, 107 acres.—Two lots were granted to the petitioner in the same patent, viz: Numbers 236 and 312, on condition, as set forth in the patent, 'that within the term of seven years, to be computed from the first day of January next, ensuing the date hereof, (Sept. 11, 1806,) there shall be one actual settlement made on the hereby granted

premises, otherwise the letters patent, and the estate thereby granted, become void. It is not known, whether or not, the petitioner complied with this condition in the grant; but it is supposed he did not, and subsequent laws were passed, releasing these and other lands from forfeiture. See reference to these laws, p. 347 Senate Journal of 1829.

"The lot in question, No. 312, is represented in Thomas' survey, made in 1804, as being partly covered with the waters of Placide lake; the number of acres thus covered, as near as could be ascertained from the original map, at the time of the sale, was fifty-three acres. In 1832, John Richards was employed to re-survey township No. 11, and from the survey and map made by him, and filed in the Surveyor-General's office, it appears that lot No. 312 is covered with the waters of the Placide lake, excepting about 30 acres, there being 77 acres less of land than the quantity patented to the petitioner, and paid for by him.

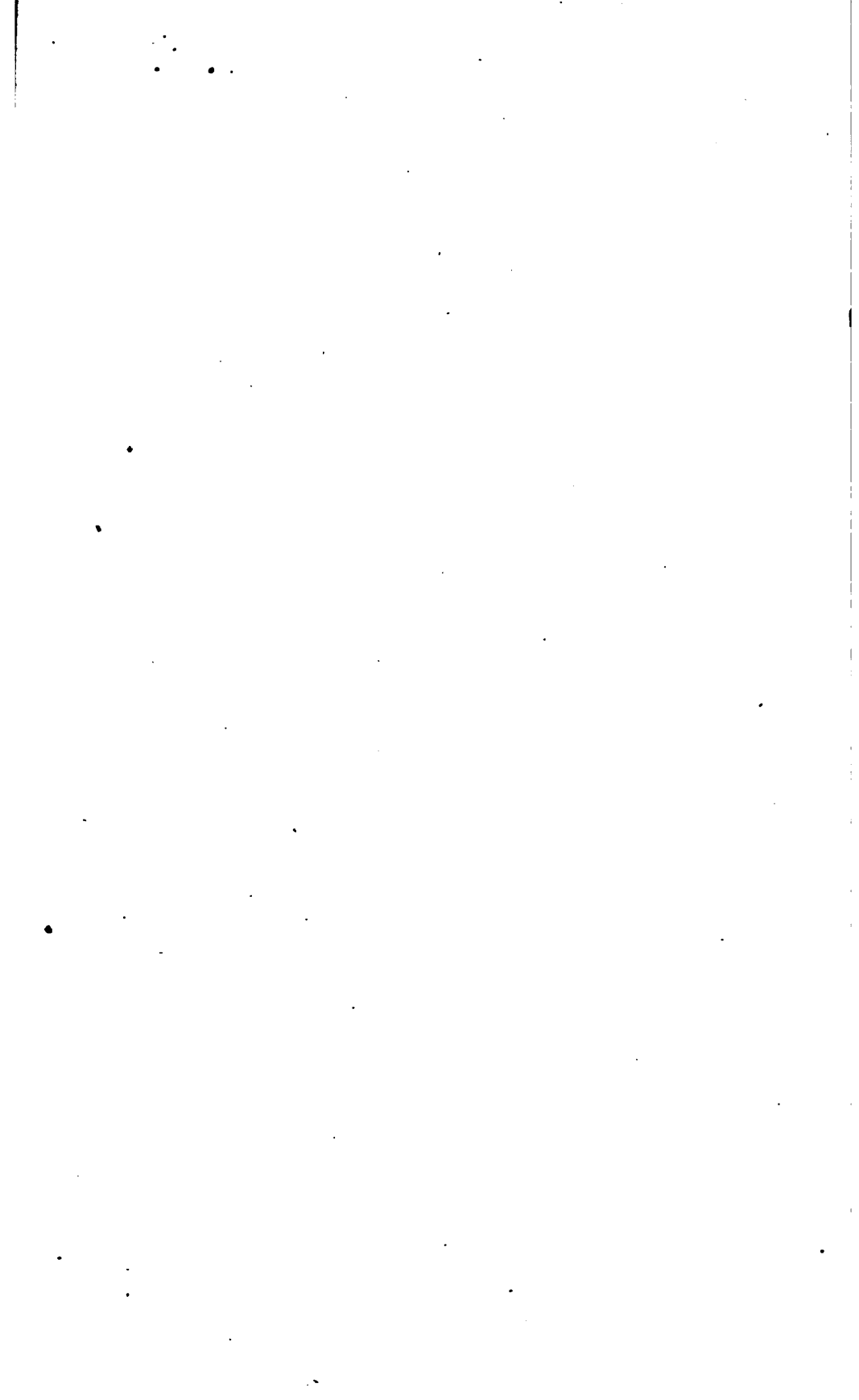
"For this deficiency, he presents a claim against the State, of \$52.53, for principal paid in 1805, and the interest on this sum at 7 per cent, for twenty-nine years, making a total of \$158.32.

"Assuming that Thorn's map is erroneous, that Placide lake is not truly delineated upon it, and this is clearly shown by the new survey of the township, made in 1832, it would seem to be just, that the petitioner should have the 77 acres, which appear to be covered with water, made up to him."

From the foregoing facts, it is established, beyond reasonable doubt, that the officers acting for the State in selling, and the petitioner in purchasing lot No. 312, supposed it to contain one hundred and seven acres. Both parties naturally confided in the accuracy of the original survey and map, and both were deceived by it. In ordinary cases where land is conveyed by metes and bounds, or even without metes and bounds, but by some general and intelligible description, the party conveying, if he act in good faith, that is, without wilful misrepresentation or concealment, is not responsible that the quantity shall correspond with that represented in the conveyance, except he expressly covenant to that effect. This rule, though its application in some cases is severe, seems, on the whole, sufficiently just, especially as it is reciprocal in its operation, the purchaser standing an equal chance to get a greater or a less quantity than that represented in the conveyance. At any rate, the rule is a settled one; and its application to cases

where the State is a party to the conveyance, is as fair and just as in cases between individuals.

But in the present case there are circumstances which, in the opinion of the committee, seem so take it out of the operation of the rule. The lot in question is bounded by lake Placide, as was known to both parties at the time of the sale; and the possibility that from this cause the quantity of land might not be exactly ascertained, seems to have entered into consideration in making the contract. At least, the committee cannot otherwise account for the introduction into the patent of the unusual expression "exclusive of water," unless it were intended for an assurance that there was the quantity of land named in the patent, exclusive of the land covered by the waters of the lake. It is true that this expression cannot be construed to be such a covenant, that an action could be maintained in a court of common law to recover damages for a breach of it; but the committee are inclined to the opinion, that it amounts to a representation so fitted to mislead a contracting party, that were it a transaction between individuals, the suffering party might find redress in a court of equity. It is true, it may be said, that had there proved to be a greater quantity of land in the lot than is stated in the patent, the petitioner would have held it without paying an additional price; but this consideration does not affect his present claim to indemnity, if the committee is right in construing the expression in the patent to amount to an affirmation, that there was in the lot at least one hundred and seven acres, exclusive of land covered by the waters of the lake. The expression used is peculiar, and is believed to be altogether unusual. It was intended to mean and does mean something, and the committee are unable to find for it any satisfactory meaning except that assigned. If this, then, is the meaning, there seems no reason to doubt, that if it were a transaction between individuals, equity and good conscience would require the party to refund who had received pay for what he had not sold. The rule of justice cannot be any different in its application to the State; and the committee therefore report in favor of the passage of the bill, repeating, however, that they are led to this conclusion, wholly by the particular expression in the patent, to which they have so often referred.



No. 36.

IN SENATE,

February 7, 1835.

COMMUNICATION

**From the Comptroller, transmitting the reports of the
Bank of Rochester and the Long-Island Bank.**

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, Feb. 7, 1835. }

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

SIR—

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, I transmit herewith, a statement of the funds and property of the Bank of Rochester, made on the 2d of Sept. 1834; and a statement of the condition of the Long Island Bank, at Brooklyn, on the 17th of January, 1835.

I am, with great respect,

Your ob.t. servant,

A. C. FLAGG.

STATEMENT

**Of the funds and property of the Bank of Rochester,
September 2, 1834.**

Capital stock subscribed and paid,.....	\$250,000 00
Due depositors, viz:	
Commissioners of Canal Fund,.....	\$152,792 02
Treasury of State of New-York,...	15,791 74
Bank of Orleans,.....	10,000 00
Rail-Road Company,.....	10,926 00
Individuals, &c.....	63,082 00
	\$252,591 76
Office notes in circulation,.....	360,582 00
Banking house and lot,.....	10,812 00
Due Bank of Rochester in deposit at Albany and New-York, ...	84,421 68
Discounted bills and securities,.....	765,452 04
Notes of solvent banks on hand,.....	22,877 00
Specie in vault,.....	18,183 56

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Monroe County,

Frederick Bushnell, President of the Bank of Rochester, and James Seymour, cashier of said bank, being duly sworn, do severally, and each for himself, depose and say, that the within statement of the funds and property of the Bank of Rochester, as the same existed on the 2d day of September last, is, in all respects, true; and that the said statement contains a true account of the funds and property of the said Bank of Rochester, on the said 2d day of September last, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the deponents.

**FREDERICK BUSHNELL,
JAMES SEYMOUR.**

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
 this 8th day of October, 1834. }

G. H. MUMFORD,
Com. of Deeds.

STATEMENT

Of the funds and property of the Long-Island Bank.

Long-Island Bank, Brooklyn, January 17th, 1835.

DR.

Notes discounted, and loans,.....	\$768,760 76
Due from the Phenix Bank in the city of New-York, ...	91,160 29
Checks and notes of other banks,.....	38,109 74
Specie in the vault,.....	37,602 48
Real estate, ...	10,000 00
Tax, salaries, and other expenses,.....	3,976 84
	\$949,610 11

CR.

Capital stock,.....	\$300,000 00
Surplus fund,.....	73,946 90
Discounts and interest received,.....	22,878 99
Dividends, ...	1,968 25
Notes in circulation,.....	191,190 00
Due to the Brooklyn Savings Bank,.....	52,571 20
Due to other banks,.....	29,322 62
Deposites, ...	277,782 15
	\$949,610 11

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Kings County, } ss.

Leffert Lefferts, the President of the Long Island Bank, and Daniel Emberry, the cashier thereof, being duly sworn, severally deposed and said, that the foregoing return contains a true account of the affairs of the said bank, to best of their knowledge and belief.

L. LEFFERTS, *Pres't.*
D. EMBERRY, *Cashier.*

Sworn to, before me, }
Jan. 27, 1835. }

JOSEPH DEAN,

Com. of Deeds in and for Kings co.



P. G.

No. 39.

IN SENATE,

February 5, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller, on the bill for the relief of Jacob I. Timmerman.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, Feb. 3, 1835. }

TO THE SENATE:

The Comptroller, on the reference from the Senate of a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Jacob I. Timmerman," and the papers connected therewith, respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

The petition of Jacob I. Timmerman states, that his father, John D. Timmerman, deceased, for more than thirty years in his lifetime, owned, possessed, and died seised of the northwest corner of lot number four, in Livingston's patent, consisting of one hundred acres, lying in the town of Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery, which said land the petitioner holds by virtue of the will of his father.

The petitioner states, that in the winter of 1823, he called at the Comptroller's office, by direction of his deceased father, paid the quit rent due on said one hundred acres, or intended to pay on said lot, and supposed he had done so, and did not detect the mistake until called upon by the agent of the purchaser of sixteen acres of said lot, at the sale of lands for quit rents, in 1828; and after the purchaser had obtained the Comptroller's deed for the

[Senate No. 39.]

same. On examining the receipt, after the agent called, it was found that it specified lot No. 4, in a patent of 4,000 acres granted to Philip Livingston and others, instead of the land belonging, at that time, to his father; which lies in a patent granted to Philip Livingston and others, containing 20,000 acres.

On referring to the quit rent sales book, for 1826, the two patents are entered in the manner given below; from a comparison of which entries, it will readily be seen that the similarity in the general description of the two patents, might, and probably did, cause the error complained of. The style of the patent in which Timmerman's lot No. 4, is situated, and the entries in the sales book connected with it, are as follow, viz: "*Patent to Philip Livingston, and others, for 20,000 acres, Albany county, dated February 10th, 1769, quit rent 2s. 6d. sterling per 100 acres per annum.*" Immediately below, is entered the following note: "This patent is situate, chiefly, in the towns of Canajoharie, in Montgomery county, and Danube, in Herkimer, a small part of the south end may be in Otsego county, in the town of Cherry-Valley. It is of an irregular form; the numbers of the lots and the quantities, are taken from a map accompanying the deed of partition in the Secretary's office."

The style of the patent which contained the lot No. 4, to which the payment made by Timmerman was applied, is as follows, viz: "*Patent to Philip Livingston and others, for 4,000 acres, Albany county, dated Nov. 18, 1769, quit rent, 2s. 6d. sterling per 100 acres per annum.*" To this was added the following note: "This patent appears to be in Saratoga county, in the town of Edinburgh: by the map of the State, it seems to interfere with the north-easterly part of the Northampton patent: by a map of the subdivisions, in the Surveyor-General's office, it seems to have been divided into lots; but the quantity of each is not stated, and a great part seems to be covered by other patents."

When Mr. Timmerman called to commute for the quit rents charged upon his land, in consequence of a reference to the wrong patent, there being more than one reference to patents granted to "Philip Livingston, and others;" or want of proper care in examining the explanatory note; or the carelessness of the petitioner, in not giving the number of acres in the patent, if he knew them, or the county in which the land was located, on which

he wished to pay—the payment which he made, was credited to one hundred acres of lot No. 4, in a patent of 4,000 acres in Saratoga county, instead of being credited to 100 acres of lot No. 4, in a patent of 20,000 acres in Montgomery county. The following entry was made in the quit rent diary, viz:

“ Paid by J. I. Timmerman, for arrears of quit-rent, and for commutation of future quit-rents, on the land hereinafter described, lying in a patent of 4,000 acres, granted on the 18th day of November, 1769, to P. Livingston, and others, viz:

Lot No. 4, N. W. cor. 100 acres,

Paid, February 27, 1823,..... \$2 13.”

The payment having been thus credited in the diary, to the 4,000 acre patent of P. Livingston, it was credited to the same patent on the sales book; and the lot owned by Mr. Timmerman, not appearing to have been commuted for, was advertised for sale; and on the 10th of March, 1826, sixteen acres out of the northwest corner were sold for the taxes and fees, amounting, together, to \$14.06. This land was bid off by Charles E. Dudley, and a deed for 16 acres was given to Jesse Buel, to whom the certificate had been transferred, on the 9th of March, 1829.

The land in question being occupied, the purchaser does not acquire a perfect title to the 16 acres, without serving upon the owner or occupant the notice required by the 22d section of the act of 1819, concerning quit-rents, which is as follows:

“ XXII. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case of sale and conveyance, by the Comptroller, pursuant to this act, of lands which may at the time of conveyance, be in the actual possession and occupancy of any person or persons, the person or persons to whom such land may be conveyed, or others holding under him or them, shall serve a written notice on the person or persons in the possession or occupancy, or leave such notice at his or their dwelling house, with one of the family, stating in substance the sale and conveyance, and to whom made, the amount of consideration, after adding fifty per cent thereto, and stating, also, that unless the said consideration, and the said fifty per cent thereon, be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the purchaser, within six months from the time of the service of such notice, that the conveyance of the Comptroller to the said purchaser will be absolute, and the occupant, and

all others interested in the land, be forever thereafter barred of all right or title to the same; and the receipt of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Comptroller, for the said money, accompanied by a certificate of the Comptroller, under his hand and the seal of his office, stating the payment, and shewing particularly what land such payment is intended to redeem, shall as effectually redeem the said land from the sale and conveyance, as if redeemed within two years after the sale; and the said certificate shall and may be recorded in the same manner and with the like effect as a deed regularly acknowledged by the grantor before an officer authorized to take such acknowledgments. And in every case of actual occupancy and possession, as aforesaid, of land sold and conveyed, pursuant to this act, it shall be necessary for the purchaser, or those holding under him, in order to complete his title to any such land, to shew, by due proof, that the said notice was duly given; and, by a certificate from the Comptroller, that the payment, by this act required, had not been made into the treasury."

This section requires that the purchaser of occupied land,

1. "Shall serve a written notice on the person in the possession or occupancy of the land:" in which notice, shall be set forth all the facts of the case necessary to enable the owner to protect himself against the effect of the sale.

2. It gives the owner six months to redeem, after notice is served by the purchaser; and the Treasurer's receipt, for the redemption of the money, with the Comptroller's certificate under seal, stating the particulars of the redemption, "shall as effectually redeem the said land from the sale and conveyance, (by the Comptroller,) as if redeemed within two years after the sale." And, to remove the blemish from his title, occasioned by the Comptroller's deed, it is declared that the said certificate may be recorded.

3. The section declares, that it shall be necessary for the purchaser of lands for quit-rents, in order to complete his title to such lands, to shew, by due proof, that notice had been duly given to the occupant; and, by a certificate from the Comptroller, that the redemption money had not been paid into the Treasury.

Timmerman's land was sold in March, 1826. In March, 1828, the purchaser was entitled to a deed from the Comptroller, but the deed was not applied for until March, 1829. It was decided, under the act of 1819, relative to quit-rents, as well as under the act

of 1823, in relation to tax sales, that the purchaser must obtain the Comptroller's deed before he could legally give the notice to the occupant of the land sold. The purchaser of Timmerman's land has, therefore, been in a situation to give the notice required to perfect his title, since the 9th of March, 1829,—a period of six years on the 9th of the next month.

If notice had been given, or should now be given, as required by the law under which the sale was made, Mr. Timmerman could redeem his lot, and relieve his title altogether from the operation of the quit-rent sale, and the Comptroller's deed.

The purchaser, probably, conceives that he can take his own time to perfect his title; but shall he be allowed, by withholding the notice specified in the statute, to deprive the occupant of a chance which was intended to be given to him, of redeeming his land from the operation of the sale? There is no time expressed in the law, for serving the notice; but, is it not right to infer, that this should be done within a reasonable time?

In 1830, an act was passed, in relation to lands sold for taxes, which contains the following section:

"§ 5. The occupant of any lands heretofore sold for taxes, and which were or shall be occupied at the expiration of the two years allowed for the redemption thereof, the owner of such occupied lands, or any other person, may, at any time before the service of notice by the purchaser, or the person claiming under him, redeem any lands so occupied as aforesaid, in the manner specified in the fourth section of this act, provided the title of the purchaser shall not have become perfect prior to such redemption."

Upon the principle of this law, (although this section does not apply to sales for quit-rents,) Mr. Timmerman might be allowed to redeem, on furnishing proof of the occupancy of the lot; and, inasmuch as there is reason to believe that he paid the sum required to commute for his land, which, by mistake, was credited to another lot; provision, probably, ought to be made, that there should be paid from the Treasury to the purchaser, or his assignee, such sum as the occupant would be required to pay to redeem the 16 acres, if notice had been served on him.

The Comptroller respectfully submits to the consideration of the Senate, the draft of a law, applying the principle adopted in 1830,

relative to tax sales, to the sales of the land of Timmerman, for quit-rents: He also refers to the report of the Comptroller for 1830, page 28, and onward, for a description of the evils, which the act of 1830 was designed to remedy.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jacob I. Timmerman:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The amount required to discharge one hundred
2 acres of lot number four, in a patent of twenty thousand acres
3 granted to Philip Livingston and others, from the quit rent
4 charged thereon, having been paid into the treasury by J. D.
5 Timmerman in 1826, and the payment having been, by mis-
6 take, credited to one hundred acres of lot number four, in a
7 patent of four thousand acres granted to Philip Livingston and
8 others: and in consequence of such mistake sixteen acres of
9 the lands of the said Timmerman having been sold for quit
10 rent the 10th day of March, 1826, to Charles E. Dudley, and
11 a deed for the same having been given by the Comptroller to
12 Jesse Buel, on the 9th day of March, 1829: and the purchaser
13 not having served the notice which is necessary to perfect his
14 title, or to enable the owner to redeem the land: it is, therefore,
15 provided, that whenever Jacob I. Timmerman, the present
16 owner of the land before described, shall furnish to the Comp-
17 troller satisfactory proof that the said land sold and conveyed
18 as before stated, was occupied as contemplated by the law un-
19 der which the sale was made, he shall give to the owner a certi-
20 ficate, as provided by the twenty-second section of the act,
21 entitled "An act concerning quit rents, and to increase the
22 Literature and School funds, respectively," passed April 13,
23 1819: which said certificate shall be given under his hand
24 and the seal of his office, and shall as fully release the said
25 land from the sale and conveyance, as if redeemed within two
26 years after the sale: and said certificate shall and may be re-
27 corded as provided in the act of 1819, before referred to.

1 § 2. Whenever the provisions of the preceding section shall
2 have been complied with, the Treasurer shall pay on the war-
3 rant of the Comptroller, to Charles E. Dudley, or any person
4 lawfully claiming under him, the amount necessary to redeem

5 the sixteen acres of land described in the first section of this
6 act, according to the provisions of the act of 1819, referred to
7 in said first section; the sum to be estimated in the same man-
8 ner as if the owner had redeemed under a notice from the pur-
9 chaser.

No. 40.

IN SENATE,

January 31, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of the Senate, giving the valuations of real and personal estate, &c.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 28, 1835. }

TO THE SENATE.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, of which the following is a copy, viz:

" Resolved, That the Comptroller furnish a return of the taxable value of the real and personal estates of the people of this State; also, a return of the capital stock of all the corporations in this State liable to taxation; and that he furnish a statement of the moneys paid out of the general funds of the State towards the construction and support of the Erie and Champlain canals; the sums received by the Canal Fund in each year, to be arranged under the respective heads of supply from which they were taken; and that he report how much he estimates the duty of salt per bushel, the original duty of three cents, or the duty as it has been, of twelve and a half cents per bushel:"

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

The taxable value of the real and personal estates of the people of this State, as ascertained by the assessments for the year 1834, is as follows, viz:

Real estate, ...	\$350,346,043
Personal estate, ...	108,331,941
	\$458,677,984

The table marked A, exhibits the value of the real and personal estates in each county, for the year 1834, so far as returns could be obtained from the clerks of the boards of supervisors. On the 2d day of January, circulars were sent to the supervisors' clerks, who were delinquent, of thirty-three counties, requesting them to make the returns to this office, required by the 34th section, p. 395, 1 R. S. Returns have been obtained from all the counties, except Allegany, St. Lawrence and Schoharie.

The valuations of the counties from which no returns could be obtained, have been taken from former reports, and are added to the total amount, as may be seen by reference to the table.

The statement marked B, exhibits the amount of capital stock of all the corporations in the State liable to taxation, and the real estate held by each, arranged under the heads of the several counties in which the corporations are situated.

There may be corporations in the State liable to taxation, which are not included in this list, although no exertion has been spared, for the last year, to obtain returns from all existing corporations, and to get information in relation to those which had become extinct. To effect this object, a list was made out in 1833, of every corporation found in the Session Laws from 1791 to 1833, a period of 42 years; and circulars were sent to such as had not made, to this office, the annual returns required by the 3d section, p. 415, 1 R. S. The list made out, contains nearly one thousand corporations of every description. The number of those now in existence, and liable to taxation, as given in the statement, marked B, is two hundred and fifty-one. There are a great number of turnpike, manufacturing, and other companies in operation in the State, which are not embraced in the list reported, for the reason that their dividends are not such as to make them taxable: And a great number of the corporations originally granted, have become extinct.

The capital of all the corporations embraced in the list marked C,	
amounts to.....	\$52,998,919 81
The stock held by the State or literary or charitable institutions, amounts to the sum of	632,528 00

Leaving the total amount of stocks, and real estate liable to taxation, in all incorporated companies in the State, at	\$52,366,391 81
--	-----------------

The total amount of real estate held by all the corporations, which are liable to taxation, is \$3,882,857.78; which sum is embraced in the total of taxable capital, as stated above.

The taxable property of the State may be classed as follows, viz:

Real estate owned by corporations,	\$3,882,857 78
Amount of stock for which corporations are taxed, ...	48,483,534 03
	\$52,366,391 81
Real estate other than that owned by corporations, ...	\$346,483,185 22
Personal estate other than that assessed to corporations, ...	59,848,406 97
	406,311,592 19
Total amount of real and personal estate, as shewn in statement A, ...	\$458,677,984 00

The statement marked C, exhibits the contributions from the General Fund to the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund, from 1816 to 1824, as follows, viz:

Vendue duty, ...	\$3,193,807 61
Salt duty, ...	1,872,320 68
Avails of land sales, (Grand Island, &c.,)	63,543 80
Appropriations from treasury, ...	42,057 09
Total, ...	\$5,172,638 18

The direct payments from the treasury set down in the table against the year 1816, are those which were made previous to the organization of the Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by the act of 1817. These payments, amounting to the sum of \$38,957.09, were made under appropriations contained in the following acts, viz:

Chap. 240, Laws of 1808, ...	\$600 00
Chap. 193, Laws of 1810, ...	3,000 00
Chap. Laws of 1811, ...	15,000 00
Chap. 273, Laws of 1816, ...	20,000 00
	\$38,600 00

Chapter 20, of the Laws of 1817, made an appropriation, out of which the excess of expenditure beyond the former appropriations was probably paid, amounting to \$357.09.

In making up the amount of \$1,872,329.68, in statement C, for salt duties, the nett proceeds of the duties at 12½ cents for each bushel of 56 pounds of salt, are included, up to the 12th day of February, 1834, at which time the constitutional amendment took effect, reducing the duty to six cents upon each bushel of salt manufactured.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.

Assessed valuations of Real and Personal estate, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES.				Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.	Non-resident debts.
Jefferson, ...				3,875,314	463,461	4,338,795	149,649
Kings, ...				15,287,525	2,560,760	17,848,285	
Lewis, .....				.....	.....	1,662,000	
Livingston, ...				4,120,936	479,779	4,600,715	
Madison, ...				3,977,371	669,100	4,646,471	221,845
Monroe, ...				7,522,113	1,412,580	8,934,693	
Montgomery, ...				3,558,094	687,483	4,245,577	
New-York, ...				123,240,280	63,299,231	186,539,511	
Niagara, ...				3,820,446	165,334	3,985,780	405,819
Oneida, ...				8,792,776	1,959,550	10,751,326	
Onondaga, ...				7,229,654	1,044,178	8,273,832	
Ontario, ...				6,412,599	1,670,044	8,082,643	
Orange, ...				8,440,869	1,653,814	10,094,683	
Orleans, ...				3,012,723	507,754	3,520,477	
Oswego, ...				3,828,386	255,556	4,083,942	10,892
Otsego, ...				4,748,112	963,608	5,711,720	
Putnam, ...				1,961,098	368,102	2,329,200	
Queens, ...				5,383,745	1,933,600	7,317,345	
Rensselaer, ...				6,830,060	3,068,522	9,898,602	
Richmond, ...				699,166	81,806	780,973	
Rockland, ...				1,555,000	329,135	1,885,035	
Saratoga, ...				5,305,468	873,907	6,179,435	

St. Lawrence.....					
Schoharie,.....		551,981		2,106,056	
Schenectady,.....		398,043		3,418,117	
Seneca,.....	1,614,065			3,446,063	
Steuben,.....	3,020,074			5,307,005	
Suffolk,.....	2,930,580			1,243,191	
Sullivan,.....	4,343,800	963,205		2,989,446	
Tioga,.....	1,175,924	67,267		3,566,600	
Tompkins,.....	2,447,380	522,086		5,053,026	
Ulster,.....	3,015,000	551,600		941,710	
Warren,.....	4,457,240	595,786		5,970,232	
Washington,.....	889,236	52,474		3,395,729	
Wayne,.....	5,093,186	853,046		9,774,506	
Westchester,.....	3,169,476	236,253		2,263,754	
Yates,.....	7,768,979	2,005,527			
	2,005,922	257,832			
					342,408
Three counties in 1833,.....	344,588,861	108,036,652		452,625,513	1,303,390
	5,757,182	295,289		6,052,471	
	\$350,346,043	\$108,331,941		\$458,677,984	\$1,303,390

(B.).

Corporations in the State of New-York liable to taxation, in the year 1834.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	COUNTY.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital ex- empt.
New-York State Bank,.....	Albany, ...	38,000 00	369,800 00	28,448
Bank of Albany,.....	do	11,604 33	240,000 00	15,000
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank,.....	do	86,319 17	422,000 00	12,235
Commercial Bank, ...	do	36,599 18	225,000 00	
Canal Bank,.....	do .....	.....	300,000 00	1,000
City Bank,.....	do .....	.....	500,000 00	
Albany Insurance Company,.....	do	7,132 75	300,000 00	6,000
Merchants' do	do .....	.....	150,000 00	
Firemen's do	do .....	.....	110,690 00	500
Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road Company, ...	do	802,599 29	750,000 00	
Albany Water-Works Company, ...	do .....	.....	80,000 00	
Watervliet Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	90,000 00	
Albany and Bethlehem Turnpike Company,.....	do .....	.....	30,000 00	
Albany and Greene do	do .....	.....	40,000 00	
Broome County Bank,.....	Broome, ...	7,150 00	100,000 00	
Chenango Bridge Company, ...	do	1,500 00	10,000 00	
Colesville do	do .....	.....	8,000 00	
Bank of Auburn,.....	Cayuga, ...	19,453 19	200,000 00	7,500
Cayuga County Bank, ...	do	15,643 61	250,000 00	
Moravia Cotton Mills, ...	do	14,000 00	30,850 00	

[SENATE

Cayuga Bridge Company,.....	do	126 00	73,000 00
Chautauque County Bank,.....	Chautauque, ...	8,088 86	100,000 00
Bank of Chenango,.....	Chenango, ...	6,344 00	120,000 00
Farmers' and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company,...	do	23,000 00	75,000 00
South Bainbridge Bridge Company,.....	do	.....	5,000 00
Hudson River Bank,.....	Columbia, ...	4,000 00	150,000 00
Hudson Aqueduct Company,.....	do	410 00	14,000 00
Glencarin Manufacturing Company,.....	do	13,000 00	25,000 00
Columbia Turnpike Company,.....	do	2,750 00	25,000 00
Hillsdale and Chatham Turnpike Company,.....	do	.....	35,000 00
Hudson Whaling Company, ...	do	.....	300,000 00
Dutchess County Bank,.....	Dutchess,.....	6,500 00	150,000 00
Poughkeepsie Bank,.....	do	9,282 12	100,000 00
Dutchess Turnpike Company,.....	do	.....	65,000 00
Poughkeepsie Whaling Company, ...	do	.....	100,000 00
Dutchess do	do	.....	200,000 00
Glenham Manufacturing Company,.....	do	.....	60,000 00
Matteawan do	do	.....	100,000 00
Poughkeepsie Ferry Company,.....	do	.....	10,000 00
Redhook and Saugerties Ferry Company,.....	do	.....	8,000 00
Hyde-Park do	do	.....	1,500 00
Sidney Bridge Company,.....	Delaware, .....	.....	2,000 00
Sidney and Unadilla Bridge Company, ...	do	.....	1,000 00
Essex County Bank,.....	Essex, ...	8,779 28	100,000 00
Peru Iron Company,.....	do	.....	200,000 00
Keeseville Manufacturing Company,.....	do	14,000 00	11,000 00
Bank of Buffalo, ...	Erie, .....	.....	200,000 00
Commercial Bank,.....	do	.....	400,000 00

[Senate No. 40.]

Corporations, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	COUNTY.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital ex- empt.
Buffalo Woollen Manufacturing Company, ...	Erie, ...	1,000 00	6,500 00	
Buffalo Fire Insurance Company, ...	do .....	.....	50,500 00	
Long Causeway Turnpike Company, ...	do	379 40	1,575 00	
Catskill Bank, ...	Greene, ...	19,652 39	150,000 00	
Tanners' Bank, ...	do	5,500 00	100,000 00	
Cairo Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	2,509 00	
Catskill do	do .....	.....	5,000 00	
Schoharie-kill Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	6,000 00	
Catskill Mountain Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	5,650 00	
Hunter do	do .....	.....	4,858 22	
Catskill Mountain Association, ...	do .....	.....	23,405 67	
Herkimer County Bank, ...	Herkimer, ...	6,100 84	200,000 00	
Union Furnace Company, ...	do	10,000 00	25,000 00	
Jefferson County Bank, ...	Jefferson, ...	2,000 00	80,000 00	
Watertown Woollen Company, ...	do	5,900 00	10,000 00	
Watertown Cotton Mills, ...	do	6,002 00	10,000 00	
Black River Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Co., ..	do .....	.....	37,792 00	
Brownville Manufacturing Company, ...	do .....	.....	100,000 00	
Sackets' Harbor Bank, ...	do .....	.....	200,000 00	
Long-Island Bank, ...	Kings, ...	9,300 00	300,000 00	
Brooklyn Bank, ...	do	9,464 58	200,000 00	
Flushing and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Company,	do .....	.....	15,000 00	

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, ...	do	.....	869 00	102,000 00	
Wallabout and Brooklyn Bridge Company, ...	do	.....	.....	15,000 00	
Brooklyn, Jamaica and Flatbush Turnpike Company, ..	do	.....	.....	50,600 00	
Brooklyn White Lead Company, ...	do	.....	.....	100,000 00	
Livingston County Bank, ...	Livingston,	.....	2,000 00	100,000 00	
Bank of Monroe, ...	Monroe,	.....	2,668 04	300,000 00	250
Bank of Rochester, ...	do	.....	10,812 00	250,000 00	
Rochester Cotton Manufacturing Company, ...	do	.....	63,948 40	70,000 00	
Montgomery County Bank, ...	Montgomery,	.....	.....	100,000 00	
Caughnawaga Bridge Company, ...	do	.....	.....	6,930 00	
Fort-Plain do	do	.....	.....	6,550 00	
Florida do	do	.....	.....	12,500 00	
Madison County Bank, ...	Madison,	.....	2,807 40	100,000 00	
Lenox Iron Company, ...	do	.....	4,043 00	21,500 00	
Bank of New-York, ...	New-York,	.....	66,279 58	1,000,000 00	4,000
Manhattan Company, ...	do	.....	332,269 76	2,050,000 00	94,050
Merchants' Bank, ...	do	.....	59,090 85	1,490,090 00	196,900
Bank of America, ...	do	.....	84,413 25	2,001,200 00	21,400
North River Bank, ...	do	.....	28,105 21	500,000 00	
Union Bank, ...	do	.....	32,106 10	1,000,000 00	
Mechanics' Bank, ...	do	.....	68,587 17	2,000,000 00	77,125
Phoenix Bank, ...	do	.....	45,000 00	1,500,000 00	550
City Bank, ...	do	.....	42,047 15	720,000 00	
Tradesmen's Bank, ...	do	.....	20,000 00	400,000 00	
Dry Dock Company, ...	do	.....	180,306 10	420,000 00	
Fulton Bank, ...	do	.....	49,863 50	600,000 00	
Chemical Manufacturing Company, ...	do	.....	.....	600,000 00	
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, ...	do	.....	.....	500,000 00	

Corporations, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.		COUNTY.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital exempt.
Merchants' Exchange Bank,	.....	New-York,	20,285 57	750,000 00	
National	do	do	28,855 40	750,000 00	
Mechanics' & Traders'	do	do	.....	200,000 00	
Butchers' & Drovers'	do	do	21,272 17	500,000 00	
Greenwich	do	do	.....	200,000 00	
Leather Manufacturers'	do	do	20,000 00	600,000 00	
Seventh Ward	do	do	6,000 00	500,000 00	
Commercial	do	do	.....	500,000 00	
La Fayette	do	do	.....	500,000 00	
New-York Marine Insurance Company,	.....	do	50,000 00	500,000 00	500
Ocean	do	do	.....	350,000 00	
American	do	do	23,250 00	500,000 00	
Neptune	do	do	5,000 00	250,000 00	
Jackson	do	do	.....	400,000 00	
New-York State	do	do	.....	300,000 00	
National	do	do	.....	250,000 00	
Commercial	do	do	.....	300,000 00	
Mercantile Insurance Company,	.....	do	.....	500,000 00	4,300
Washington Fire Insurance Company,	.....	do	47,231 39	500,000 00	1,500
Eagle	do	do	64,600 00	500,000 00	73,900
Globe	do	do	35,000 00	1,000,000 00	
Merchants'	do	do	4,951 48	500,000 00	

Franklin	do	.....	do	.....	250,000 00	3,150
Manhattan	do	.....	do	.....	250,000 00	
Fulton	do	.....	do	28,287 10	270,650 00	
Farmers'	do and Loan	.....	do	14,420 00	550,000 00	
North River	do	.....	do	19,400 00	350,000 00	
Equitable	do	.....	do	.....	300,000 00	
Phoenix	do	.....	do	.....	200,000 00	
Contributionship	do	.....	do	46,500 00	253,000 00	
United States	do	.....	do	.....	250,000 00	100
Traders'	do	.....	do	53,994 00	250,000 00	100
Firemen's	do	.....	do	1,754 40	300,000 00	2,000
Howard	do	.....	do	39,710 00	300,000 00	200
New-York Fire Insurance Company of the city of N. Y.	do	.....	do	.....	200,000 00	
City	do	.....	do	13,000 00	300,000 00	
N. Y. Bowery	do	.....	do	9,721 23	300,000 00	
Guardian	do	.....	do	.....	300,000 00	
Union	do	.....	do	.....	400,000 00	
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company,.....	do	.....	do	42,861 85	1,000,000 00	
Ætna Insurance Company,.....	do	.....	do	.....	400,000 00	
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,.....	do	.....	do	54,376 00	500,000 00	
N. Y. Gas Light Company,.....	do	.....	do	91,153 13	495,000 00	9,200
New-York and Boston Steam-Boat Company,.....	do	.....	do	.....	139,000 00	
American Fur Company,.....	do	.....	do	.....	1,000,000 00	
Merchants' Exchange Company,.....	do	.....	do	.....	250,000 00	
Lockport Bank,.....	Niagara,	.....	do	8,000 00	100,000 00	
Oswego Bank,.....	Oswego,	.....	do	.....	150,000 00	
North-Western Insurance Company,.....	do	.....	do	.....	150,000 00	
Oswego Cotton Manufacturing Company,.....	do	.....	do	19,000 00	24,612 00	

Corporations, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	COUNTY.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital ex- empt.
Oswego Bridge Company, ...	Oswego, ...		5,000 00	720
Oswego Falls Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	2,687 50	
Oswego Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	6,700 00	
Oswego Canal Company, ...	do	940 00	10,000 00	
Bank of Utica, ...	Oneida, ...	26,398 76	600,000 00	
Bank of Rome, ...	do	4,066 15	100,000 00	
Oneida Iron and Glass Manufacturing Company, ...	do	30,246 00	92,500 00	
Oneida Glass do	do	20,370 00	50,000 00	
Rome Turnpike Company, ...	do	1,000 00	4,000 00	
Rome Aqueduct do	do .....	.....	500 00	
Oneida Manufacturing Society, ...	do .....	.....	200,000 00	
New-Hartford Manufacturing Company, ...	do .....	.....	200,000 00	
Oriskany do	do .....	.....	100,000 00	
Ontario Bank, ...	Ontario, ...	49,136 35	500,000 00	
Geneva do	do	6,148 74	400,000 00	
Bank of Orange, ...	Orange, ...	39,021 83	105,660 00	
Bank of Newburgh, ...	do	16,513 04	140,000 00	
Highland Bank, ...	do .....	.....	200,000 00	
Newburgh Whaling Company, ...	do	20,524 30	87,955 65	
North River do	do .....	.....	300,000 00	
Orange Manufacturing Company, ...	do .....	.....	9,500 00	
Orange Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	21,500 00	

Newburgh and New-Windsor Turnpike Company,....	do	.....	.....	5,000 00
Newburgh and Plattekill do	do	.....	.....	4,340 00
Onondaga County Bank, ...	Onondaga, .....	.....	.....	150,000 00
Bank of Salina, ...	do	.....	6,472 61	150,000 00
Syracuse Salt Company, ...	do	.....	.....	50,000 00
Onondaga do	do	.....	.....	75,000 00
Fort Brewerton Bridge Company, ...	do	.....	.....	2,900 00
Orleans Bank, ...	Orleans, .....	.....	.....	200,000 00
Otsego County Bank, ...	Otsego, .....	.....	3,310 93	100,000 00
Central Bank, ...	do	.....	2,831 00	120,000 00
Phoenix Cotton Manufacturing Company, ...	do	.....	6,700 00	13,000 00
Hargrave and Butternuts do	do	.....	.....	76,000 00
Arkwright do	do	.....	5,450 00	50,000 00
Union do	do	.....	22,250 00	90,000 00
Oakville do	do	.....	.....	5,000 00
Otego Village Bridge Company, ...	do	.....	.....	955 00
Fishkill Mountain Turnpike Company, ...	Putnam, .....	.....	.....	4,487-50
Woodbury Iron Company, ...	do	.....	12,500 00	7,590 00
Newtown and Bushwick Turnpike Company, ...	Queens, .....	.....	9,870 00	
Hempstead Turnpike Company, ...	do	.....	1,000 00	14,400 00
Bethpage do	do	.....	376 72	4,000 00
South Oyster Bay do	do	.....	.....	30,000 00
Jericho do	do	.....	.....	28,560 00
Richmond do	do	.....	.....	150,000 00
Farmers' Bank, ...	Rensselaer, .....	.....	19,863 33	278,000 00
Bank of Troy, ...	do	.....	16,031 00	440,000 00
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, ...	do	.....	13,368 60	300,000 00
City Bank, ...	do	.....	16,629 24	300,000 00

Corporations, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	COUNTY.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital ex- cept.
Bank of Lansingburgh, ...	Rensselaer, ...	7,858 00	120,000 00	4,000
Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company, ...	do .....	.....	101,731 89	7,500
Tremont Manufacturing Company, ...	do	13,500 00	25,782 94	
Caledonian do	do	23,161 62	36,356 00	
Farmers' do	do	8,680 00	24,000 00	
Star do	do	6,650 00	14,000 00	
Troy Woollen Factory, ...	do .....	.....	42,500 00	
Hoosick Manufacturing Company, ...	do .....	.....	50,000 00	
Union Bridge Company, ...	do	1,000 00	55,000 00	
Schaghticoke Point Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	6,000 00	
First Northern Turnpike Company, ...	do	133 00	69,451 00	
Canaan and Union Village Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	15,000 00	
Rensselaer Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	6,000 00	
Ramapo Manufacturing Company, ...	do	147,485 00	1,613 00	
Saratoga County Bank, ...	Rockland, ...	3,500 00	100,000 00	
Saratoga and Schenectady Rail-Road Company, ...	Saratoga, ...	4,000 00	300,000 00	
Waterford and Whitehall Turnpike Company, ...	do	600 00	32,012 69	
Mechanic-Ville Manufacturing Company, ...	do	13,000 00	30,000 00	
Waterford do	do	10,787 00	15,005 90	
Saratoga do	do .....	.....	50,000 00	
Cohoes Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	15,000 00	
Bank of Ogdensburg, ...	St. Lawrence, ...	6,603 21	100,000 00	

60,400

Ontario and St. Lawrence Steam-Boat Company, ...	do	52,139 30	45,000 00
Mohawk Bank, ...	Schenectady, ...	.....	165,000 00
Schenectady Bank, ...	do .....	.....	150,000 00
Schenectady Manufacturing Company, ...	do .....	.....	100,000 00
Mohawk Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	48,130 00
Schoharie and Duaneburgh Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	14,000 00
Seneca County Bank, ...	Seneca, .....	.....	200,000 00
Cochection Turnpike Company, ...	Sullivan, .....	.....	14,550 00
Cobles Kill Bridge Company, ...	Schoharie, .....	.....	5,000 00
Blenhiem do	do .....	.....	2,240 00
Middleburgh do	do .....	.....	6,112 00
Schoharie Eastern Branch Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	39,000 00
Chemung Canal Bank, ...	Tioga, .....	.....	200,000 00
Elmira and Southport Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	6,218 37
Smithboro' and Nichols Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	7,000 00
Bank of Ithaca, ...	Tompkins, ...	9,606 30	200,000 00
Ulster County Bank, ...	Ulster, ...	6,475 52	100,000 00
Saugerties and Woodstock Turnpike Company, ...	do	754 56	5,724 48
N. Y. Crown and Cylinder Glass Manufacturing Co., ...	do	11,584 78	20,000 00
Ulster Iron Company, ...	do	43,200 00	100,000 00
Great Falls Manufacturing Company, ...	do	4,105 00	.....
Dashville do	do	60,000 00	30,000 00
Bank of Whitehall, ...	Washington, ...	1,300 00	100,000 00
Sandy-Hill Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	7,450 00
Fort-Edward do	do	400 00	3,234 00
Wayne County Bank, ...	Wayne, ...	6,844 95	100,000 00
Sodus Bay Bridge Company, ...	do .....	.....	2,500 00
Westchester County Bank, ...	Westchester, ...	8,249 32	200,000 00

Corporations, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	COUNTY.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital ex-empt.
Bronx Bleaching Company, ...	Westchester, ....	.....	30,000 00	
Southern Westchester Turnpike Company, ...	do .....	.....	15,000 00	
Yates County Bank,.....	Yates, ...	6,811 25	100,000 00	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Total estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital exempt.
Albany, ...	982,254 72	3,627,290 00	63,183 00
Broome, ...	8,650 00	118,000 00	
Cayuga, ...	49,221 80	553,850 00	7,500 00
Chautauque, ...	6,098 86	100,000 00	
Chemung, ...	29,544 00	200,000 00	
Columbia, ...	20,160 00	549,000 00	
Dutchess, ...	15,762 12	704,500 00	
Delaware, .....	.....	3,600 00	
Essex, ...	22,779 28	311,000 00	
Eric, ...	1,379 40	658,575 00	
Greene, ...	25,152 39	217,422 80	
Herkimer, ...	16,100 84	225,000 00	
Jefferson, ...	13,902 00	437,792 00	
Kings, ...	19,633 58	782,600 00	
Livingston, ...	2,000 00	100,000 00	
Monroe, ...	77,429 44	620,000 00	262 00
Montgomery, .....	.....	125,980 00	
Madison, ...	6,850 40	121,600 00	
New-York, ...	1,749,692 39	33,935,850 00	488,975 00
Niagara, ...	8,000 00	100,000 00	
Oswego, ...	19,940 00	348,999 50	

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Real estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital exempt.
Oncida, ...	82,080 91	1,347,000 00	720 00
Ontario, ...	55,285 19	900,000 00	
Orange, ...	76,059 17	873,855 65	
Onondaga, ...	6,472 61	427,000 00	
Orleans, .....	.....	200,000 00	
Otsego, ...	40,541 93	454,055 00	
Putnam, ...	12,500 00	11,967 50	
Queens, ...	11,246 72	226,960 00	
Rensselaer, ...	126,674 79	1,883,821 83	11,500 00
Rockland, ...	147,485 00	1,613 00	
Saratoga, ...	31,887 00	542,018 59	
St. Lawrence, ...	6,803 21	145,000 00	
Schenectady, ...	52,139 35	477,130 00	60,400 00
Seneca, .....	.....	200,000 00	
Sullivan, .....	.....	14,550 00	
Schoharie, .....	.....	52,352 00	
Tioga, .....	.....	313,216 37	
Tompkins, ...	9,606 30	200,000 00	
Ulster, ...	126,110 86	255,724 48	
Washington, ...	1,700 00	110,674 00	
Wayne, ...	6,844 95	102,500 00	

Westchester,.....	6,240 33	245,000 00	
Yates, ...	6,811 25	100,000 00	
	<u>\$3,882,857 78</u>	\$52,998,919 81	<u>\$632,528 00</u>
Deduct amount exempt,.....		632,528 00	
Total taxable,.....		<u>\$52,366,391 81</u>	

(C.)

A STATEMENT,

Showing the amount of monies abstracted from the general funds of the State, and paid towards the construction and support of the Erie and Champlain canals, or into the Canal Fund, from 1816 to 1834, both inclusive.

Year.	Vendue duty.	Salt duty.	Avails of land sales.	Direct payments from treasury.	Total.
1816	.....	.....	.....	38,957 00	38,957 00
1817	72,061 41	2,926 28	.....	4,000 00	78,987 69
1818	145,943 02	48,784 27	.....	.....	194,727 29
1819	111,319 04	54,410 69	.....	.....	165,729 73
1820	122,653 07	67,038 67	.....	.....	189,691 74
1821	121,195 97	46,345 24	.....	.....	167,541 21
1822	146,485 59	65,416 37	.....	.....	211,901 96
1823	181,814 36	102,221 64	.....	.....	284,036 00
1824	196,424 73	99,211 18	.....	.....	295,635 91
1825	253,452 38	71,222 75	27,875 00	.....	352,550 13
1826	203,737 84	83,272 59	8,044 00	.....	295,054 43
1827	265,290 65	126,030 58	.....	.....	391,321 23
1828	221,686 40	118,423 89	11,142 00	.....	351,252 29
1829	215,385 16	157,160 58	890 93	.....	373,445 69
1830	179,651 02	163,421 55	590 08	.....	343,662 63

1831	155,901 66	98,703 91	9,189 81	.....	263,795 38
1832	250,424 03	179,096 46	5,808 00	.....	435,323 48
1833	181,014 23	227,800 05	.....	.....	408,874 28
1834	169,337 04	160,782 98	.....	.....	380,120 02
	\$3,193,807 61	\$1,872,329 68	\$63,543 80	\$42,957 09	\$5,172,638 18



Pg
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 41.

IN SENATE,

January 26, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Thomas L. Ostrom, Inspector of Lumber for the
city of Troy**

**TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.**

Herewith is presented a report of the quantity, quality and value of the lumber inspected by me, during the year 1834, together with the fees received for such inspection.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,
THOMAS L. OSTROM.

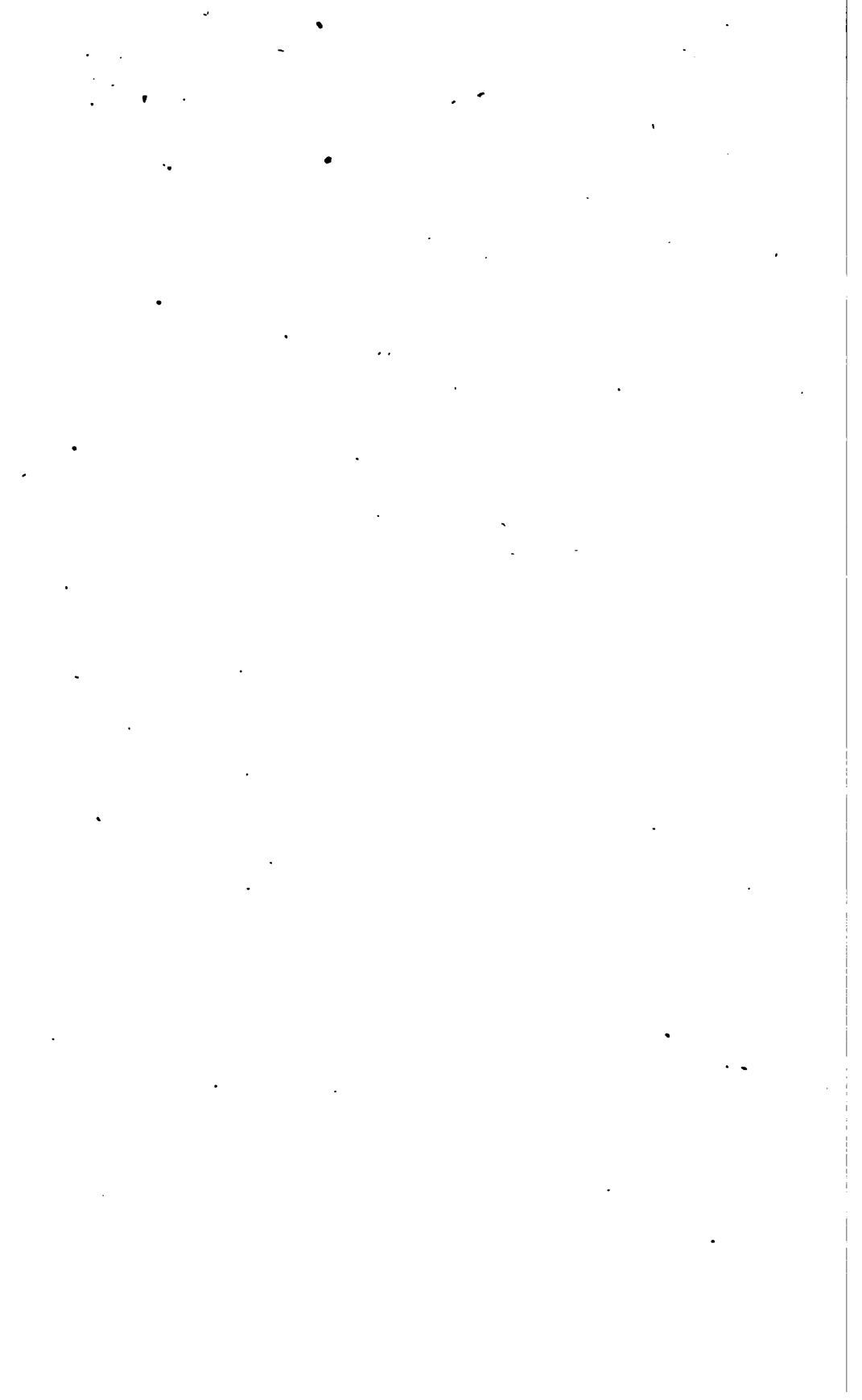
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[SENATE

No.	4th	10	100
816,666	33,826 cubic feet pine timber, merchantable,	14 cts.	4,735 64
3,446	oak timber,	25 cts.	861 50
87,272			\$44,940 16
872,722			\$44,940 16

Troy, January 19, 1835.

THOMAS L. OSTRAM, Inspector.



P. G.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 42.

IN SENATE,

January 24, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of H. M. Hopkins, Inspector of Lumber for Albany
county.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.

Amount of lumber measured and inspected by Hiram M. Hopkins, one of the inspectors of lumber for Albany county, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1834.

Pine Inspected.	Feet.	Value per M.
First quality,.....	12,590	\$31 00
Second "	14,937	22 00
Third "	22,252	17 00
Fourth "	140,429	10 00
Lumber Measured.		
Pine, ...	232,998	12 00
Hemlock, ...	76,764	7 50
Whitewood, ...	27,906	12 00
Ash, ...	9,436	15 00
Cherry, ...	6,819	25 00
Basswood,.....	5,836	10 00
Oak, cubic feet,.....	612	220 00

Amount of fees,..... \$162 51.

H. M. HOPKINS, *Inspector.*

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No. 43.

IN SENATE,

February 5, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of J. D. Stevenson, Inspector of Tobacco for the city and county of New-York.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Report of tobacco inspected in the city and county of New-York, from the 22d day of April, 1834, (the day on which the inspection commenced under the law of the last session,) to the 31st day of December, of the same year, with the average price per pound, and probable value thereof, as near as I have been able to ascertain, viz:

3,657 hhds. of tobacco, the growth of the State of Kentucky;
1,754 hhds. the growth of the State of Virginia; 413 hhds. the
growth of the State of Ohio; and 85 hhds. the growth of the
State of Maryland, making, in all, 5,909 hhds; from which deduct
118 hhds. condemned as unmerchantable, leaves

5,791 hhds. merchantable tobacco, weighing nett	
7,702,030 lbs. at 7 cents,.....	\$539,142 10
118 hhds. unmerch't. tobacco, weighing 159,433	
lbs. at 5 cents,.....	7,971 65

<u>5,909</u>	Total probable value, <u>\$547,113 75-</u>
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Expenses of office.

Store or ware-house rent,.....	\$2,739 00
Pay of deputies,.....	1,500 00

Amount carried forward, \$4,239 00

Amount brought forward,	\$4,239 00
Clerk hire,.....	710 00
Coopers, labor, nails, hoops and other materials, and all other expenses,.....	7,009 00
	<u>\$11,958 00</u>

Amount of fees rec'd and to be rec'd for inspection,.....	\$11,818 00
Do. for storage,.....	1,558 00
	<u>\$13,374 00</u>
Deduct expenses,.....	11,958 00
	<u>\$1,416 00</u>

From the experience of the past year, I am not aware that any legislation on the subject can in any way benefit the inspection or increase the trade; and as an evidence of the value of the inspection to the city of New-York, the accompanying certificates from importers of the article, (many of whom opposed the passage of the law last session,) is respectfully submitted.

J. D. STEVENSON, *Inspector.*

CERTIFICATES

Accompanying the report of the Inspector of Tobacco
of the city of New-York.

(COPY.)

New-York, 15th January, 1835.

J. D. STEVENSON, Esq.

Inspector of Tobacco, New-York,

SIR—In answer to your request for an expression of our opinion as regards the advantages of a "Tobacco Inspection" in this city, we have to state, that during the past year we have, as you are aware, been purchasers to some extent of tobacco, and have found our operations much facilitated by the existence of an inspection. We have felt a greater security, as well as to fairness of samples as to actual weight of tobacco, and have no longer to fear various frauds which sometimes have been practised in packing this article, particularly in the weight of packages. We have every confidence, thus far, in the course you have adopted in the inspection: stripping the cask off; drawing samples fairly from various parts of the package; weighing and marking actual weight and tare; so that a party, whether buyer or seller, knows at once, as clearly as the nature of the case will admit, what is the actual character of the article.

If this system is closely continued, we have no doubt "the samples" of the New-York inspection will, in good time, be recognized in Europe as sufficiently safe guides, and save the necessity of re-examination. Whilst the fact of actual tare being ascertained, and the mode of inspection guarding against frauds being understood, tobacco, passing through the New-York inspection, will take an additional high stand in foreign markets.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servants,

(Signed,)

DAVIS & BROOKS.

New-York, 27th January, 1835.

I have perused the foregoing letter, and in the major part of the contents I concur. It may be added, that experience will suggest some valuable improvements—time will develop them.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHARLES OAKLEY.

To Jno. D. STEVENSON, Esq.

New-York, 28th January, 1835

I have had an opportunity of judging of the "Tobacco Inspection" established in this city recently, and I am satisfied, that if the system is pursued as conducted by Mr. Stevenson, it will subserve the interests both of buyer and seller, and increase the trade in the article at this market.

(Signed,)
(Signed also by)

JAMES DONALDSON.
WETMORE, HOPPIN & Co.

New-York, 28th January, 1835.

We concur in the foregoing opinions in regard to the "Tobacco Inspection."

(Signed,)

ROBERT MAITLAND & SON.

New-York, 28th January, 1835.

We hereby concur in the foregoing opinions expressed in favor of the "Tobacco Inspection," and believe it has thus far been conducted by the present inspector with correctness and integrity.

(Signed,)

JOHN WILSON & Co.

New-York, January 31, 1835.

Mr. J. D. STEVENSON, Inspector.

Dear Sir—We have had some opportunity to judge of the effect of the inspection law of tobacco, and of your mode of conducting the same, and take great pleasure in assuring you of the great satisfaction which we have felt in the increased facilities we have derived from the same, and especially with the obliging manner in which your duties, as inspector, have been fulfilled.

The sales made by us have all been effected by your samples, and in no instance, to our knowledge, has any objection been made to the same, even after an examination of the hogshead; while on the contrary, the purchaser has often expressed the satisfaction which your inspection and your samples have afforded him.

We are respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
(Signed,)

DEPEYSTER & WHITMARSH,
HOWLAND & ASPENWALL,
THOMAS MAREAU,
JAS. HAMILTON & SON,
M. & R. MAURY.

New-York, January 30, 1835.

J. D. STEVENSON,

Dear Sir—Having had tobacco inspected at your office at different times, we take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the impartial manner in which you perform your official duties, and also to the gentlemanly and frank manner at all times displayed in your intercourse with those having business with your office; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the establishment of the "Tobacco Inspection" gives great facilities both to the buyers and

sellers of that article; and we feel sure that all, or nearly all, in the trade agree with us in opinion.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv'ts,

(Signed,) CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & Co.

Mr. J. D. STEVENSON,

Dear Sir—The sales of tobacco made by us since the inspection law took effect have all been made by your samples, and so far as we know, the purchasers have been well satisfied with the same.

Some inconvenience has been experienced for the want of warehouses properly constructed, which we think will, in a great degree, be removed when those are obtained.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,)

ROBERT & WILLIAMS.

New-York, 31 Jan. 1835.

New-York, 27 May, 1834.

Mr. J. D. STEVENSON, Inspector.

Sir—In answer to your request for our opinion of the law regulating the inspection of leaf tobacco in the city of New-York, and as to the effect the inspection may have on the trade to this port in general, we pray leave to say, we consider the law an equitable one, affording equal protection to all concerned; and from our personal observation, while witnessing the inspection of our own tobacco, we feel assured, if the inspection continues to be conducted with the same fairness, impartiality and promptness we have observed in yourself and associate, (Mr. Pearce,) it will greatly promote the interest of all concerned, and will induce many merchants, who at present dispose of their tobacco at other ports, to bring it here, and thus eventually make the city of New-York the greatest tobacco market in this country, for all kinds of that article grown in the United States. There is great care taken in drawing the samples, and returning into the cask all loose tobacco which falls out; and we have never seen hogsheads made in better order than ours, after having passed through the hands of your coopers; and we do consider the charge made for the services rendered, moderate.

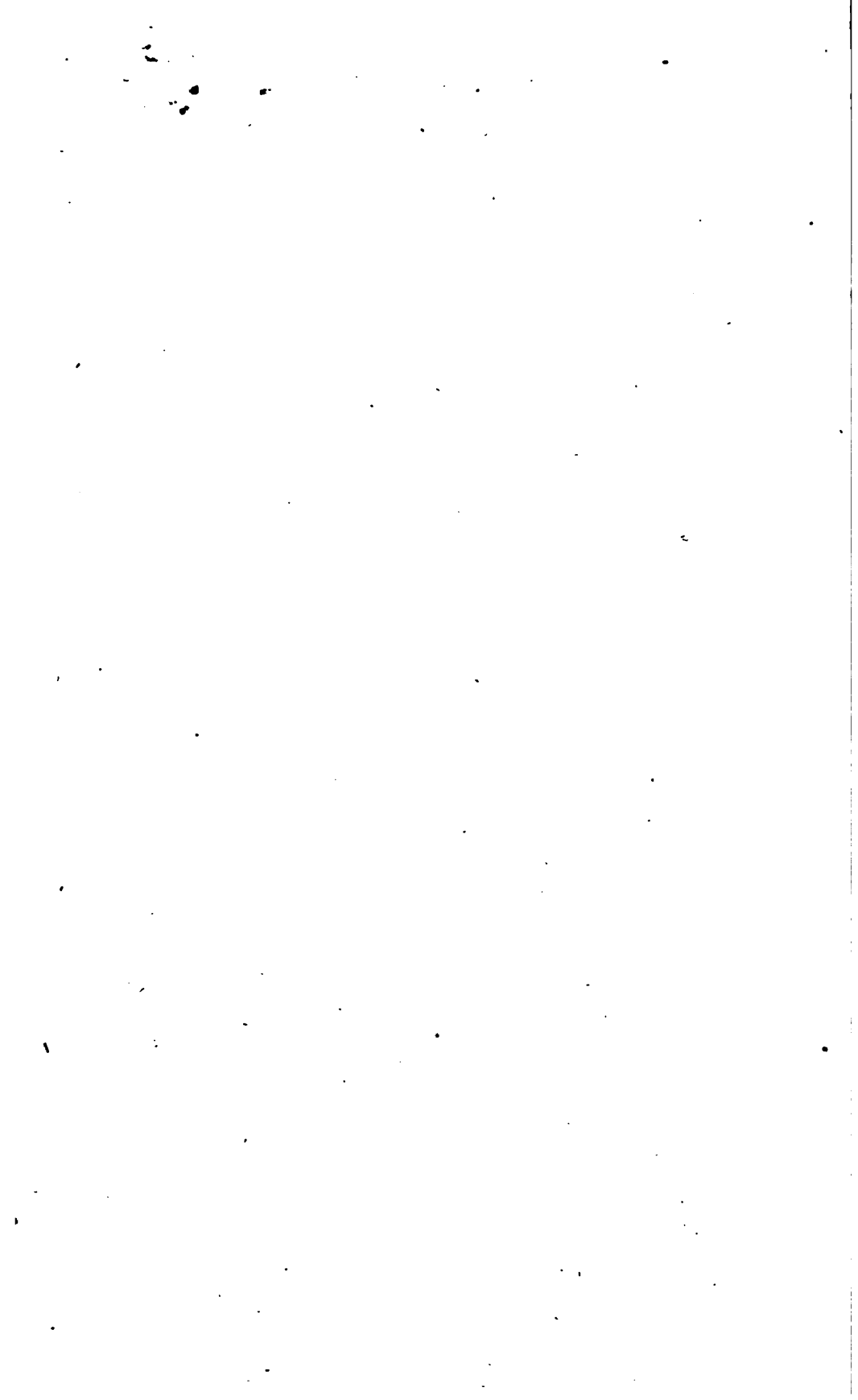
Most respectfully, yours,

(Signed,)

V. DANIEL, of Hardensburg, Ky.

D. S. GOODLOE, Richmond, Ky.

S. D. JOHNSON, Martinsburg, Ohio.



No. 44.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of George Seaman, late Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes for the city and county of New-York.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Report of the late inspector of pot and pearl ashes for the city and county of New-York, from the 1st day of January, 1834, to the 31st day of March, inclusive, in the same year, viz:

Bbls.	Average price		
	Pounds.	per 100 lbs.	Probable value.
1,960 1st sort pot-ashes, containing	915,117	\$4 50	\$31,180 27
201 2d " "	93,523	3 75	3,507 07
45 3d " "	20,687	3 00	620 61
38 condemned pot-ashes, "	17,078	2 00	341 56
Scrapings,.....	19,160	2 50	579 00
864 1st sort pearl-ashes, containing	327,458	5 00	16,372 90
112 2d " "	44,157	4 25	1,876 50
5 3d " "	2,366	3 50	82 61
<u>3,225</u>	<u>1,439,545</u>		<u>\$54,460 91</u>

Fees chargeable on the above,.....	\$1,439 55
Received for storage,.....	604 75
	<u>\$2,044 30</u>

Expenses.

Store rent,.....	\$1,356 00
Pay of assistant inspectors and clerks,.....	516 00
Do. coopers, ...	296 00
Do. laborers,.....	208 50
Contingent expenses,.....	35 65
	\$2,412 15
Deduct fees and emoluments,.....	2,044 30
Loss to inspector,.....	<u>\$367 85</u>

GEORGE SEAMAN,

Late Inspector.

New-York, Jan. 1835.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Nathaniel Challes, Inspector of Lumber in the city of Troy.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is the report of Nathaniel Challes, inspector of lumber in the city Troy, for 1834.

Feet.	Per M.	Total value.	Feet.
81,639 clear pine,.....	\$29	\$2,350 03	
218,910 2d quality pine,.....	20	4,378 20	
129,353 3d ".....	15	1,940 29	
493,076 4th ".....	10	4,930 78	
			\$345 90
272,356 box boards,.....	10	2,723 56	68 10
206,096 thin white wood, superior,	15	1,621 44	40 50
2,834 1st quality chair plank,....	35	99 19	1 68
3,656 2d ".....	25	91 40	2 36
42,250 house beams,.....	10	422 50	10 62
22,419 hewn timber, 1st qual. pine.	16 cts.	4,733 28	59 16
7,164 " 2d "			
17,114 " measured only,	16 cts.	1,738 24	21 38
23,326 oak "	21 cts.	4,898 46	29 15
13,306 maple joist,.....	\$12	159 67	3 38
4,768 1st quality ship plank,....	34	162 79	
4,154 2d ".....	24	99 69	
			3 37

Amount carried forward, 9

[SENATE

Amount brought forward, \$

Feet.			
10,169 white ash,.....	\$12	\$122 09	3 90
			\$589 70
Deduct cash paid help,.....			15 37
			\$574 33

NATH'L CHALLES, *Inspector.*

Troy, 6th Jan. 1833.

No. 46.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Moses J. Winne, an Inspector of Lumber in the city of Troy.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned, an inspector of lumber in the city of Troy, reports, that the annexed schedule presents a correct statement of the quantity of lumber measured and inspected by him during the past year, and an estimate of the average prices of the same, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Feet.	Per M.
31,316 1st quality pine lumber,.....	\$30 00
54,414 2d "	20 00
75,531 3d "	15 00
670,244 4th "	10 00
521,791 surface,.....	10 00
3,052 cherry lumber, merchantable,.....	25 00
21,483 Ash lumber, merch't.....	13 50
37,731 maple scantling, merch't.....	12 50
35,698 pine house beams, "	12 00
5,386 bass wood half-inch, merch't.....	8 00
88,486 white wood, "	15 50
6,261 1st quality white wood chair plank,...	33 00
7,622 2d " " "	23 00
4,259 hemlock house beams, merch't.....	8 00

Fees for measuring and inspecting the same,.... \$467 68

MOSES J. WINNE, *Inspector.*

Troy, December 1, 1834.

[Senate No. 46.]

12.

No. 47.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Edward S. Fuller, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city of Troy.**

**TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.**

The undersigned, an inspector of lumber for the city of Troy, reports, that the annexed schedule presents a correct statement of the quantity of lumber measured and inspected by him during the past year, and an estimate of the average prices of the same, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Feet.		Per M.
45,418	1st quality pine lumber,.....	\$30 00
134,146	2d "	20 00
120,755	3d "	15 00
406,735	4th "	10 00
333,954	surface, "	10 00
1,298	cherry lumber, merch't.	25 00
258	curl maple lumber, merch't.	50 00
4,075	oak lumber, "	20 00
1,994	cubic feet, pine hewn timber,.....	1 25
306	walnut lumber, merch't.	30 00
5,647	maple scantling, "	12 50
7,850	pine house beams, merch't.	12 00
9,067	bass wood, half-inch, merch't.	8 00
14,143	white wood, " "	14 00
4,217	1st quality white wood chair plank,...	33 00
3,079	2d " " "	23 00

Feet.	Per M.
57,643 ash lumber, merch't.....	\$13 50
24,218 hemlock house beams, merch't.....	8 00

Fees,..... \$388 30

EDWARD S. FULLER, *Inspector.*

Troy, Nov. 7, 1834.

No. 48.

IN SENATE,

February 12, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller, in relation to the Safety Fund, &c.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, Feb. 11, 1835.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst. requiring a statement of "the amount of moneys already paid towards the Bank Fund, specifying the capital of each bank, the whole amount paid by each, and the number of payments made by each,"

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That a statement has been prepared, and is herewith submitted, which exhibits, in corresponding columns, the capital of each bank embraced within the Safety Fund system, the contributions in each year, from 1830 to the present time, and the total amount paid by each bank from the time it became liable to contribute to the Safety Fund up to and including the instalment due on the first of January, 1835.

The contributions to the Safety Fund for the last five years have been as follows, viz:

For the year 1830, ...	\$26,983 67
" 1831, ...	62,627 62
" 1832, ...	94,295 60
" 1833, ...	105,139 54
" 1834, ...	118,048 56

Total amount paid into the treasury, ... \$407,094 99
[Senate No. 48.] 1

The sum paid into the treasury for the instalment due on the 1st of January last, will be invested in State stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, according to the provisions of the 5th section, chap. 274, of the Laws of 1833.

The condition of the investments, therefore, may be stated as follows, viz:

In Canal stock, at 5 per cent,.....	\$8,082 40
Astor stock, ".....	92,000 00
State stock, for loan to General Fund, at 4½ per ct.,	296,074 57
	\$396,156 97
Due from revenue to capital, ...	6,041 21
Money in the treasury,.....	4,896 81
	\$407,094 99

When the contributions required of the banks under the Safety Fund system are completed, it is estimated that the total amount of the Safety Fund will be \$800,000.

The revenue of the fund for the present year, it is estimated, will pay the salaries of the Commissioners, reimburse the amount due from revenue to capital, and produce a surplus of about \$4,000.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.

STATEMENT,

Showing the amount of monies paid towards the Bank Fund, the amount of capital of each bank, and the whole amount paid by each.

Counties and names of Banks.	Capital.	Contributions.					Total amount of contributions.
		1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
<i>City and County of Albany.</i>							
Bank of Albany, ...	240,000	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	6,000 00
Canal Bank, ...	300,000	1,333 33	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	7,333 33
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, ...	442,000	2,138 18	2,210 00	2,210 00	2,210 00	2,210 00	10,978 18
New-York State "	369,600	1,682 94	1,734 28	1,766 94	1,766 94	1,766 94	8,718 04
Albany City "	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	625 00	625 00
<i>Broome County.</i>							
Broome County Bank, ...	100,000	.....	83 33	500 00	500 00	500 00	1,583 33
<i>Cayuga County.</i>							
Bank of Auburn, ...	200,000	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00
Cayuga County Bank, ...	250,000	.....	.....	.....	455 48	1,250 00	1,705 48
<i>Chautauque County.</i>							
Chautauque County Bank, ...	100,000	..	.....	482 20	500 00	500 00	1,482 20
<i>Chenango County.</i>							
Bank of Chenango, ...	120,000	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	3,000 00
<i>Columbia County.</i>							
Hudson River Bank, ...	150,000	116 44	500 00	645 84	750 00	750 00	2,762 28

Statement.—Continued.

Counties and names of Banks.	Capital.	Contributions.					Total amount of contributions.
		1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
<i>Dutchess County.</i>							
Bank of Poughkeepsie, ...	100,000	70 82	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,070 82
Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, ..	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Erie County.</i>							
Bank of Buffalo, ...	300,000	.....	333 33	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,333 33
Commercial Bank, ...	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	465 75	1,465 75
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Essex County Bank, ...	100,000	.....	.....	58 90	500 00	500 00	1,058 90
<i>Genesee County.</i>							
Bank of Genesee, ...	100,000	395 83	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,395 83
<i>Greene County.</i>							
Catskill Bank, ...	150,000	636 60	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	3,636 60
Tanner's "	100,000	.....	166 67	500 00	500 00	500 00	1,666 67
<i>Herkimer County.</i>							
Herkimer County Bank, ...	300,000	.....	.....	.....	341 55	1,000 00	1,341 55
<i>Jefferson County.</i>							
Jefferson County Bank, ...	80,000	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	2,000 00
Sackett's Harbor "	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 44	151 44
<i>Kings County.</i>							
Brooklyn Bank, ...	200,000	.....	.....	175 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 00

Statement.—Continued.

Counties and names of Banks.	Capital.	Contributions.					Total amount of contributions.
		1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
<i>Niagara County.</i>							
Lockport Bank, ...	100,000	443 06	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,443 06
<i>Oneida County.</i>							
Bank of Utica, ...	600,000	2,500 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	14,500 00
Bank of Rome, ...	100,000	.....	.....	35 62	500 00	500 00	1,035 62
<i>Orleans County.</i>							
Orleans Bank, ...	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 66	291 66
<i>Onondaga County.</i>							
Onondaga County Bank, ...	150,000	187 50	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	3,187 50
Bank of Salina, ...	150,000	.....	.....	94 52	750 00	750 00	1,594 52
<i>Ontario County.</i>							
Ontario Bank, ...	500,000	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	12,500 00
Bank of Geneva, ...	400,000	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	10,000 00
<i>Orange County.</i>							
Orange County Bank, ...	105,660	.....	.....	.....	440 25	528 30	968 55
Bank of Newburgh, ...	140,000	616 67	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	3,416 67
Highland Bank, ...	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 66	291 66
<i>Oswego County.</i>							
Oswego Bank, ...	150,000	.....	211 64	750 00	750 00	750 00	2,461 64
<i>Otsego County.</i>							
Central Bank, ...	120,000	497 75	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	2,897 75

Otsego County Bank, ...	100,000	72 63	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,072 63
<i>Rensselaer County.</i>							
Farmers' Bank, ...	278,000	1,300 00	1,390 00	1,394 00	1,390 00	1,390 00	6,950 00
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, ...	300,000	1,312 50	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	7,312 50
Bank of Troy, ...	440,000	1,943 34	2,200 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	10,743 34
Bank of Lansingburgh, ...	120,000	.....	.....	300 00	600 00	600 00	1,500 00
Troy City Bank, ...	300,000	.....	.....	.....	460 27	1,500 00	1,960 27
<i>Saratoga County.</i>							
Saratoga County Bank, ...	100,000	41 67	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,041 67
<i>Seneca County.</i>							
Seneca County Bank, ...	200,000	.....	.....	.....	416 67	1,000 00	1,416 67
<i>Steuben County.</i>							
Steuben County Bank, ...	150,000	.....	.....	.....	663 70	750 00	1,413 70
<i>Schenectady County.</i>							
Mohawk Bank, ...	165,000	825 00	825 00	825 00	825 00	825 00	4,125 00
Schenectady Bank, ...	150,000	.....	.....	.....	750 00	750 00	1,500 00
<i>St. Lawrence County.</i>							
Ogdensburg Bank, ...	100,000	437 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,437 00
<i>Tioga County.</i>							
Chemung Canal Bank, ...	200,000	.....	.....	.....	191 78	1,000 00	1,191 78
<i>Tompkins County.</i>							
Bank of Ithaca, ...	200,000	791 67	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	4,791 67
<i>Ulster County.</i>							
Ulster County Bank, ...	100,000	.....	100 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	1,600 00
<i>Washington County.</i>							
Whitehall Bank, ...	100,000	.....	142 46	500 00	500 00	500 00	1,642 46
<i>Wayne County.</i>							
Wayne County Bank, ...	100,000	350 68	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,350 68

Statement.—Continued.

Counties and names of Banks.	Capital.	Contributions.					Total amount of contributions.
		1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
<i>Westchester County.</i>							
Westchester County Bank, ...	200,000	.....	.....	.....	339 72	1,000 00	1,389 72
<i>Yates County.</i>							
Yates County Bank, ...	100,000	.....	145 84	500 00	500 00	500 00	1,645 84
	28,431,460	28,983 67	62,627 62	94,295 60	105,139 54	118,048 50	407,094 98

No. 49.

IN SENATE,

January 31, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of James Holliday, Jr., Inspector of leather in the city of Troy.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

James Holliday, jun., one of the inspectors of leather for the city of Troy, respectfully submits to your honorable body the following report of his inspection for the year ending December 31, 1834.

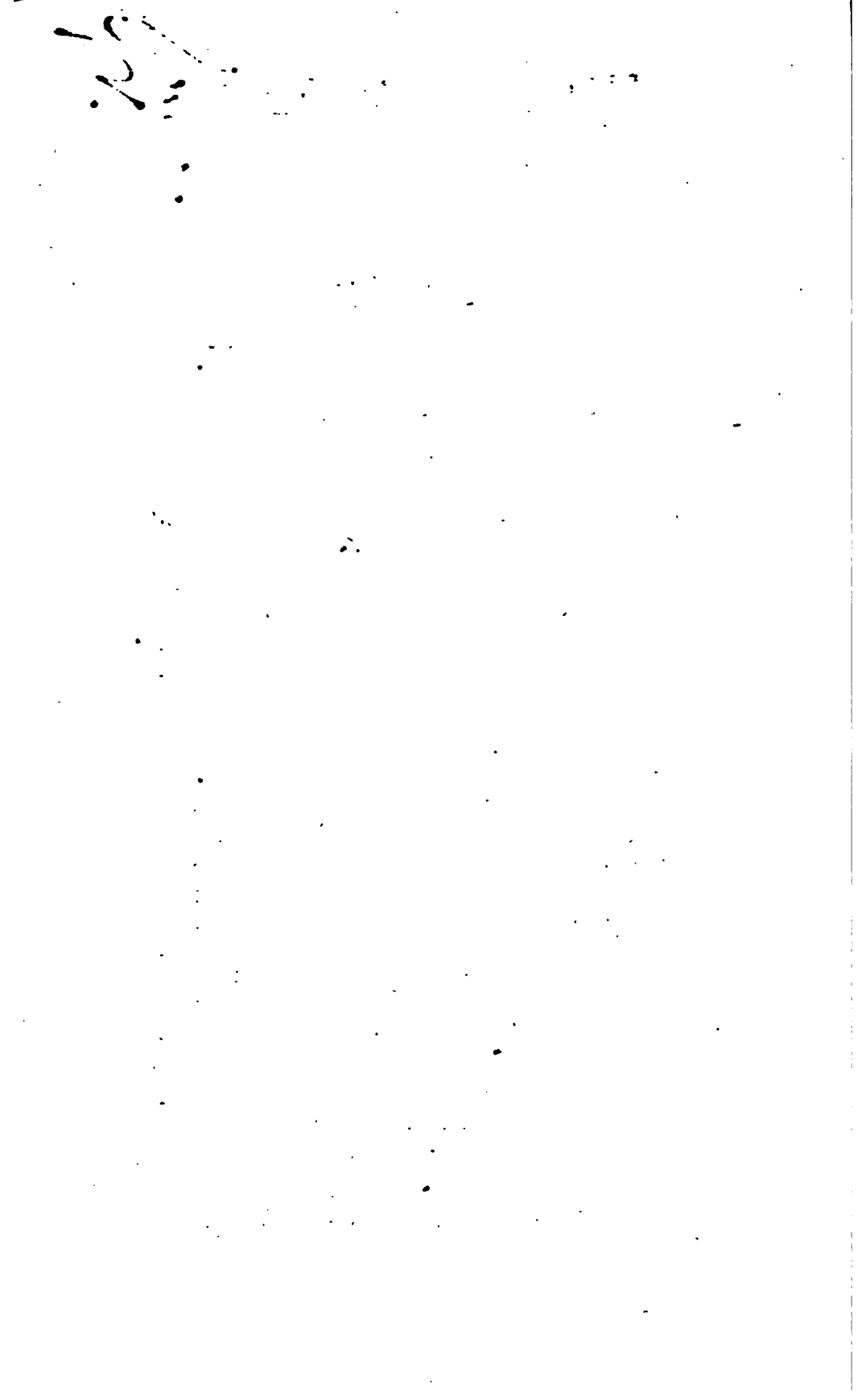
	Sides.	Pounds.	Per lb.	Total value.
Best, ...	193	3,149½	22 cts.	\$692 89
Good, 1st quality,....	626	9,943	18	1,660 74
“ 2d “	1,093	16,628½	17	2,826 54
“ 3d “	519	4,996½	16½	823 42
“ 4th “	280	6,728½	16	1,076 46
“ 5th “	829	11,608	15	1,741 28
“ 6th “	529	7,626	14	1,067 64
Damaged, 1st quality,..	19	211	13	27 42
“ 2d “ ..	100	1,471	12	176 61
“ 3d “ ..	416	57,411½	10	5,741 13
Bad, ...	95	1,243	14	174 02
	<u>4,679</u>	<u>121,016</u>		<u>\$16,008 17</u>

Fees,..... \$187 16
Deduct cash paid help., 21 50

\$165 66

JAMES HOLLIDAY, Jr., *Inspector.*

Troy, Jan. 18, 1835.
[Senate No. 49.]



No. 50.

IN SENATE,

January 31, 1835.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Greenwich Savings Bank, for
the year 1834.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Greenwich Savings Bank," the trustees now beg leave to present their second

REPORT, AS FOLLOWS:

First.—That the trustees have received from one thousand three hundred and nine depositors, from January first, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1834, the sum of eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents, in the following manner:

In the month of January,	from 136 depositors,	\$18,153 51
" " February,	" 84 "	2,825 70
" " March,	" 117 "	7,327 06
" " April,	" 72 "	4,596 59
" " May,	" 84 "	6,770 56
" " June,	" 160 "	8,355 10
" " July,	" 84 "	6,570 25
" " August,	" 120 "	10,516 78
" " September,	" 123 "	8,135 48
" " October,	" 72 "	3,472 63
" " November,	" 71 "	3,890 19
" " December,	" 176 "	12,244 13
	<u>1,309</u>	<u>\$89,959 59</u>

of which number 400 are new accounts opened with the bank,
and 909 are re-deposits.

1,309

Second.—That the sum of forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, has been drawn out by five hundred and ninety-six depositors. Of this number, one hundred and fifty have closed their accounts.

In the month of January,	paid	47 drafts	\$2,947 09
“ “ February,	“	41 “	2,423 12
“ “ March,	“	55 “	6,437 42
“ “ April,	“	58 “	6,492 42
“ “ May,	“	47 “	2,459 88
“ “ June,	“	50 “	2,843 75
“ “ July,	“	55 “	3,871 77
“ “ August,	“	55 “	2,902 33
“ “ September,	“	37 “	2,089 89
“ “ October,	“	61 “	4,945 79
“ “ November,	“	50 “	3,047 17
“ “ December,	“	40 “	1,884 64
		<u>596</u>	<u>\$42,345 25</u>

Third.—The depositors have been classed under the following heads of professions and occupations.

Apprentice, ...	1	Collector, ...	1
Boarder, ...	1	Cabinet-makers, ...	6
Bleacher, ...	1	Cordial & liquor dealer, .	1
Boarding-house keepers, .	4	Coal dealer, ...	1
Broker, ...	1	Clerk in post office, ...	1
Boot-maker, ...	1	Card factory man, ...	1
Brass turner, ...	1	Coachman, ...	1
Blind-maker, ...	1	Comb-maker, ...	1
Bakers, ...	6	Cordwainers, ...	2
Blacksmiths, ...	4	Cap-maker, ...	1
Bricklayer, ...	1	Dyer, ...	1
Builder, ...	1	Domestics, ...	20
Carpenters, ...	32	Deputy keeper penitentiary, ...	1
Cook, ...	1	Embroiderer, ...	1
Copper-plate printer, ...	1	Farmers, ...	8
Clerks, ...	15	Fisherman, ...	1
Cartmen, ...	7		

Gardeners, ...	4	Servants, ...	5
Grocers, ...	14	Sawyers, ...	3
Gilders, ...	2	Stone cutters, ...	10
Gate manufacturer, ...	1	Shoe-binder, ...	1
Glover, ...	1	Store keeper, ...	1
House-keeper, ...	1	Sheet-iron maker, ...	1
House carpenters, ...	3	Seamstresses, ...	11
House maid, ...	1	Silversmith, ...	1
Jeweller, ...	1	Sweep driver, ...	1
Keeper of State Prison, ..	1	Sexton of church, ...	1
Laborers, ...	14	Sash-makers, ...	2
Laboring woman, ...	1	Surgeon U. S. N.	1
Masons, ...	23	Shop-keeper, ...	1
Marble cutters, ...	2	Student of divinity, ...	1
Marble polishers, ...	2	Sugar refiner, ...	1
Merchants, ...	6	Ship Carpenter, ...	1
Manufacturer, ...	1	Slater, ...	1
Milkmen, ...	3	Ship master, ...	1
Matron of Magdalen in-		Stock-maker, ...	1
stitute, ...	1	Tailors, ...	11
Machinists, ...	2	Tailoresses, ...	14
Milliners, ...	3	Teller, ...	1
Moulder, ...	1	Turner, ...	1
Mate of vessel, ...	1	Toll gatherer, ...	1
Miner, ...	1	Thread winder, ...	1
Notary public, ...	1	Teacher, ...	1
Night Scavenger, ...	1	Tin plate worker, ...	1
Nurses, ...	2	Umbrella-maker, ...	1
Oil pedler, ...	1	Victuallers, ...	3
Painters, ...	2	Varnishers, ...	2
Pavers, ...	2	Weavers, ...	3
Pedlers, ...	3	Wheelwrights, ...	3
Physicians, ...	4	Waiters, ...	2
Portrait painter, ...	1	Watchmaker, ...	1
Printers, ...	4	Water carrier, ...	1
Plasterers, ...	4	Not described, being mi-	
Paper carrier, ...	1	nors, orphans, &c.	50
Porter, ...	1		
Porter-house keeper, ...	1		400
Shoemakers, ...	12		

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS.

Widows, ...	21	Trustees, deposits in trust	
Minors, ...	17	for children, orphans,	
Single women, ...	48	&c., ...	50
Coloured persons, ...	8		
			144

Fourth.—The deposits have been made in the following sums:

From	1 to	5 dollars, ...	139
"	5 to	10 "	178

From	10 to	20 dollars,.....	233
"	20 to	30 "	153
"	30 to	40 "	85
"	40 to	50 "	110
"	50 to	60 "	57
"	60 to	70 "	20
"	70 to	80 "	20
"	80 to	90 "	16
"	90 to	100 "	83
"	100 to	200 "	115
"	200 to	300 "	36
"	300 to	400 "	20
"	400 to	500 "	12
"	500 to	600 "	4
"	600 to	700 "	3
"	700 to	800 "	3
"	1,000 to	2,000 "	2
"	2,000 to	3,000 "	1
"	3,000 to	4,000 "	1

1,309

RECEIPTS.

From July 1, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1834, by 868 dep..	\$78,099 00
From Jan. 1, 1834, to Jan. 1, 1835, by 1,309 dep..	89,959 39
	2,197
	\$168,058 49

REPAID.

From July 1, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1834, to 107	
drafts, ...	\$7,111 25
From Jan. 1, 1834, to Jan. 1, 1835, to 596	
drafts, ...	42,345 25
	49,456 50
Total drafts, 703.	
	Balance, \$118,601 98

The funds of the institution are invested in, and consist of,

1st. Funded debt of Pennsylvania 5 per cents, at the	
par value,.....	\$20,000 00
& per cent premium and charges paid on do.	75 04

Carried forward, .. \$

Brought forward,..... \$

Funded debt of Ohio canal 6 per cts. par value, 15,000 00

17 per cent premium and charges on do..... 2,593 87

2d. Temporary loan to the Greenwich bank, at the

rate of 5 per cent per annum,..... 82,489 20

\$120,158 11

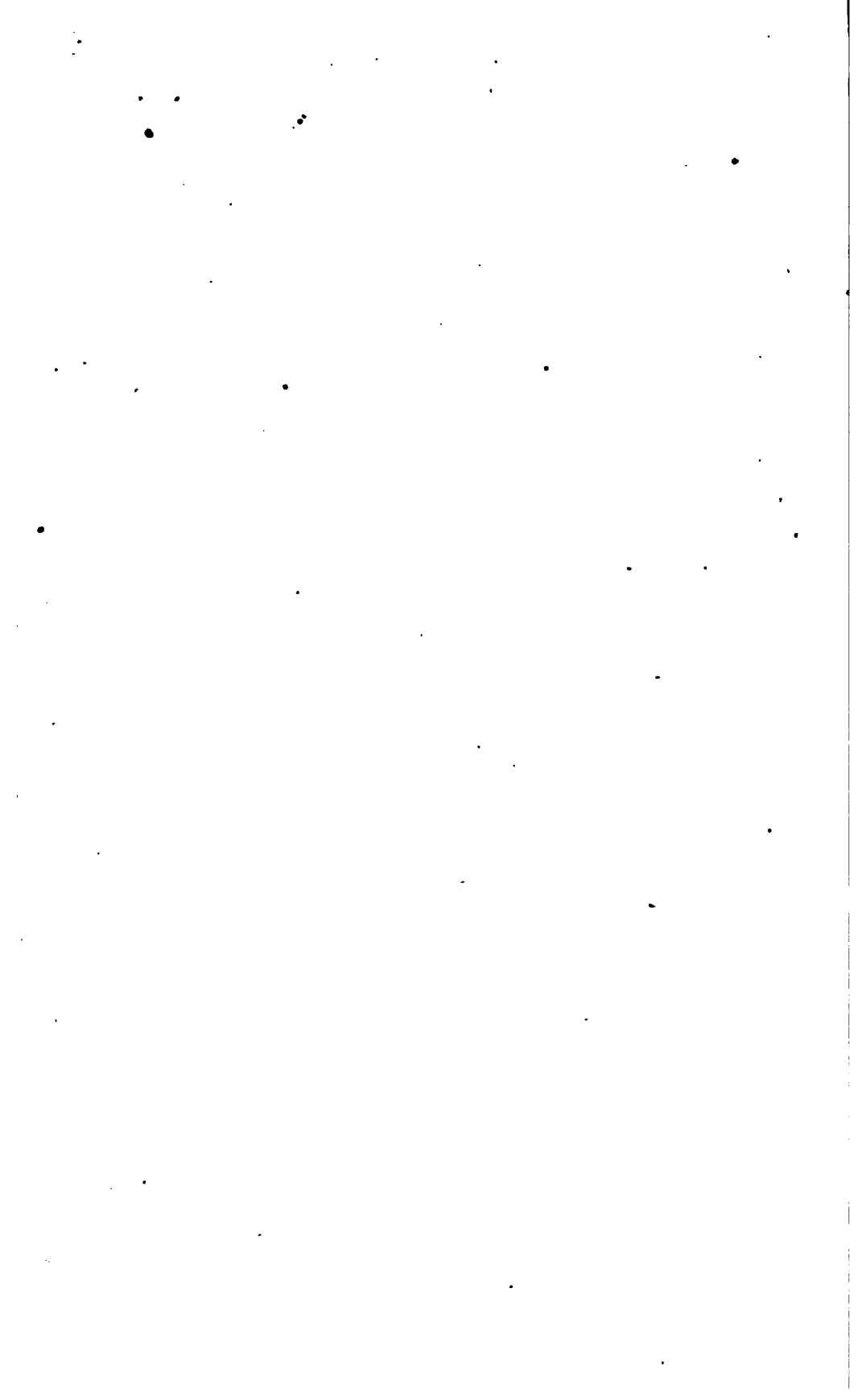
Present value of Pennsylvania 5 per cents is..... 108

" Ohio canal 6 per cents is 122½

GEORGE SUCKLEY, *Pres't.*B. B. HOWELL, *Sec'y.*

[L. s.]

January 1, 1835.



No. 51.

IN SENATE,

February 2, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Thomas Gardner, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
in the city of New-York.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In conformity with the provisions of the laws regulating the inspection and repacking of beef and pork, I hereby report, that the quantity, quality and value of the beef and pork inspected and repacked by me, from the 1st day of January, 1834, up to the 1st day of January, 1835, in the city of New-York, are as follows:

Bbls.	Per bbl.	Total value.
1,971 mess pork, ...	\$14	\$27,594 00
2,468 prime pork, ...	9½	23,446 00
34 clear mess pork, ...	16	544 00
400 mess beef, ...	9	3,600 00
640 prime beef, ...	6	3,840 00
55 rusty prime pork, ...	8½	453 75
20 rusty mess do.	11	230 00
68 thin mess do.	13	884 00
47 butts and rump pork, ...	9½	446 50
140 soft mess pork, ...	11½	1,610 00
36 head and shoulders, ...	6	216 00
17 neck pork, ...	8	136 00
108 soft prime pork, ...	8½	918 00

* Carried forward, ... *

Bbls.	Brought forward,....	\$	Total value.
40	sour mess pork,.....	91	380 00
107	shins and heads, refuse,.....	5	533 00
<u>6,131</u>			
151	half barrels mess beef,.....	5	755 00
20	" prime pork,....	5	190 00
<u>171</u>			<u>\$85,488 25</u>
Inspection fees, 15 cts. per barrel,.....		\$922	65
Cooperage, trimming and pickling, 10 cts. .		615	10
Fees per half bbl. 12 cts. trimming and pick-			
ling, 10 cents,.....		37	62
		<u>\$1,575</u>	<u>37</u>

THOMAS GARDNER, *Inspector.*

5.

February 2, 1835.

Of Henry Salsbury, Inspector of Lumber in the city
of Albany.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The subscriber, one of the inspectors of lumber of the city and county of Albany, respectfully reports, that he has measured and inspected the following lumber in the year 1834, ending on the 31st day of December, together with average prices of the same.

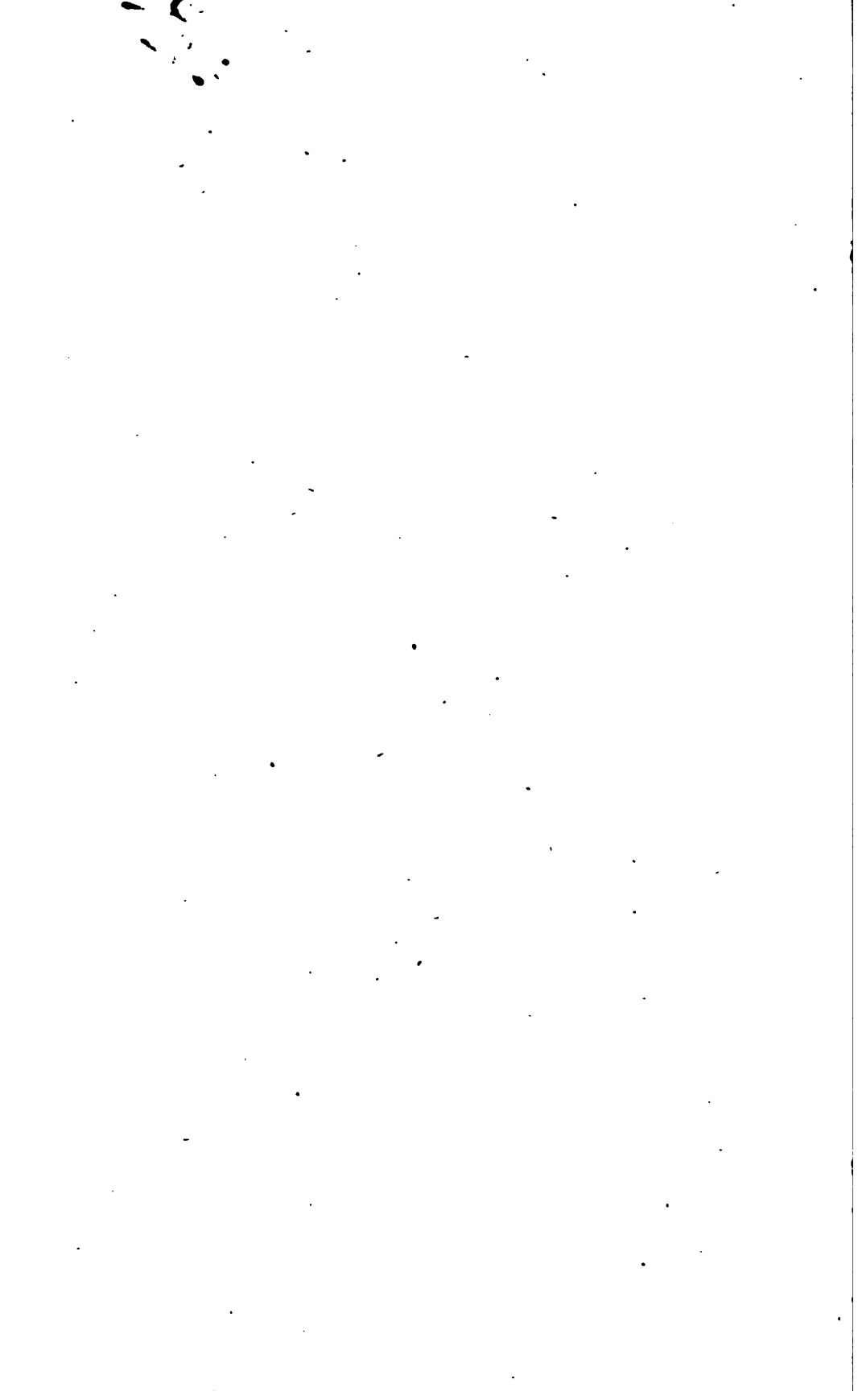
Feet.		Per M.	Total value.
1,316,953	1st, 2d and 3d qualities pine plank and boards, ...	\$22	\$28,972 96
1,639,859	4th quality pine boards and plank,	10	16,398 59
223,225	# 1st, 2d and 3d qualities pine bds.	18	4,018 66
490,894	# 4th quality pine boards, ...	9	4,418 04
40,796	maple boards and joist, ...	10	407 96
138,733	white wood boards, ...	11	1,566 88
8,545	1st quality white wood plank, ...	32	273 34
7,379	2d " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	167 58
33,730	beam timber, ...	10	337 30
43,863	ash plank, ...	14	614 36
27,527	oak plank, ...	20	550 54
25,063	cherry boards and plank, ...	20	501 26
3,997,587			\$58,227 47

Fees received,..... \$1,262.30

HENRY SALSBUURY, *Inspector.*

Albany, January 28, 1835.

[Senate No. 52.]



No. 53.

IN SENATE,

February 5, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in compliance with a standing resolution of your honorable body, have the pleasure of presenting their annual accounts, shewing the receipts and expenditures from the 31st December, 1833, to 31st December, 1834; also the present state of the funds and estimated income for 1835.

There is now in the Snug Harbor, fifty-four aged and disabled seamen, who are entitled to support under the provision of Mr. Randall's will; and the doors of the Snug Harbor are open to further applicants.

Those aged men are plentifully fed, comfortably clothed, and supplied with every thing requisite to soothe their declining years.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

C. W. LAWRENCE, *Pres't.*

New-York, January 15, 1835.

12

REPORT, &c.

To the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor,

The annual report of the treasurer, shewing the receipts and expenditures on account of the trust, from the 31st December, 1833, to 31st December, 1834; also the present state of the funds, and estimate of income for 1835, is respectfully submitted.

RECEIPTS.

Ground rent collected in the 15th ward,.....	\$17,925 50
House rent " "	462 50
Store and ground rent collected in the 1st ward,...	2,342 50
Interest on bond and mortgage,.....	2,817 19
Dividends on bank and insurance stock,.....	2,929 24
Jno. C. Morrison's note paid,.....	4,320 00
James Whitte's bond and mortgage paid in,.....	2,500 00
Iron pipes sold to N. Y. gas company,.....	41 69
Boarding carpenters and masons at the asylum,....	95 19
Outstanding rents and interest of 1833 collected,...	595 52½
Sundry produce sold from the farm,.....	320 35
Damage by fire, from Farmer's Fire and Loan Co.	22 75
Sundries sold Seaman's Fund retreat,.....	181 12
59 transfers of leases and 10 certificates of approval,	187 00
Shingles remaining from the out-building sold,.....	30 60
Brick sold to G. Thompson,.....	3 50
Balance of cash on hand 31st Dec. 1833,.....	2,011 96
	\$36,756 61½

DISBURSEMENTS.

Corporation taxes, assessments and sundry repairs,.	\$1,424 23
Loans on bond and mortgage,.....	15,500 00
Building, bake house, store house, wood and coal house, ...	2,368 00

Carried over,.....

Brought forward,..... \$

Main building,.....	1,281 83
On acct. of farm purchased of Soria & Co.....	500 00
Drains from the main building to the river,.....	970 72
Covering the reservoir,.....	217 82
Wm. Post for paints, oils, &c.....	119 06
Repairing the columns in front of the building,....	251 90½
Blasting rocks, fencing, and labor on the farm,....	668 12
Manure supplied in 1832, and freight of 1,852 loads supplied in 1833,.....	461 91
Farmer's and Gardener's wages, (twelve months,)..	418 00
Erecting monument to the memory of Mr. Randall,	\$,477 49
	\$25,679 14½

Supplies, &c.

Thomas & Son's bill, kitchen furniture,..	\$55 44
Wetmore's bill, crockery,.....	69 34
Fardon & Son's bill, ravens duck,.....	56 86
Crocheron for supply of wood,.....	38 00
Stokes and Co's. bill of coal,.....	378 00
L. Rostin, white sand,.....	18 11
Duvall's bill, clothing,.....	420 00
G. Burnham's bill, flannel,.....	92 82
A. & T. Haight's bill, sheetings,.....	60 89
T. Russel, 1 cask beans,.....	7 94
Latourette, for 5 doz. black stocks,.....	17 50
R. Sedgewick, 28 bbls. flour,.....	198 89
Matron, steward and nurses' wages,....	561 00
Medicine and attendance,.....	139 11
Mersereau, for supply of groceries,.....	907 36
Bush, for supply of bread,.....	353 50
Durbrow, for supply of beef,.....	573 10
Fullager's bill of boots and shoes,.....	84 52
Ostrander, for 2 bbls. pork,.....	21 94
Making sundry wearing apparel,.....	11 50
John L. Riker, for official service,.....	339 20
Aymar, for an American ensign, twine for gill net, &c.....	70 39
Stock for the farm,.....	40 00
Westerfield, for iron pipes,.....	46 66
	\$4,581 07

Carried forward, \$30,260 21½

Brought forward,.....		\$39,360 21½
D. P. Riker, commissioner's fees,.....	87 00	
Betsey Shields, legacy,.....	100 00	
New-York Gas Co. for iron pipes, brass cocks, &c.....	87 84	
Petty cash,.....	132 01	
Removing remains of Mr. Randall,.....	27 00	
Pass tickets, freight, &c.....	66 00	
Regulating the bank,.....	343 75	
Salaries,.....	1,700 00	
Furniture and fixtures,..	109 00	
Premium of insurance,.....	91 60	
Setting out sundry fruit and forest trees,	135 37	
Incidental expenses,.....	429 20	
		\$3,308 77
Cash, balance on 31st Dec. 1834,.....	8,187 63	
		<u>\$36,756 61½</u>

Outstanding rents and interest, 1st Nov. 1834.

Rents.

Bridget Cook,.....	\$68 00
J. Labagh and others,.....	350 00
R. G. Day,.....	13 75
J. P. Allison,.....	36 00
P. Storm,.....	375 00
Jas. Houston,.....	50 00

Interest.

J. P. Allison,.....	140 00
B. Cook,.....	9 00
	<u>\$1,041 75</u>

Statement of the present state of the Funds at par value.

326 shares Manhattan company, at \$50 per share,.	\$16,300 00
687 " Mechanics' bank, 25 "	17,175 00
120 " Merchants' bank, 50 "	6,000 00
25 " Mutual Ins. Company, 50 "	1,250 00
Loans on bond and mortgage,.....	57,800 00
Outstanding rents and interest, as above,.....	1,041 75
Cash. Balance on hand 31st Dec. 1834,.....	3,187 63
	<u>\$102,754 38</u>

The Annual Income and Receipts for the year 1835, are estimated as follows :

Ground rent 15th ward,.....	\$18,218 25
House rent, 8 tenements in do.....	750 00
House and store rent, 1st ward,.....	3,072 50
Dividends on bank and insurance stock, estimated according to last dividend,.....	2,929 24
Interest on bonds and mortgages,.....	3,508 00
Outstanding rents and interest,.....	1,041 75
	\$29,519 74

JNO. WHETTEN, *Treasurer.*

New-York, 15th January, 1835.

No. 54.

IN SENATE,

February 21, 1835.

REPORT

Of the select committee on sundry petitions of merchants, traders, and others, from the cities of New-York, Albany, Troy and Brooklyn, and from the counties of Orange, Dutchess and Westchester.

Mr. Macdonald, from the select committee to which was referred sundry petitions of merchants, traders, and others, from the cities of New-York, Albany, Troy and Brooklyn, and from the counties of Orange, Dutchess and Westchester, praying for the passage of a law to regulate the weighing of merchandize, &c., in the city of New-York, and for the appointment of a weigher-general to superintend the same,

REPORTED:

That the petitioners complain of the present system for the weighing of merchandize in that city, as entirely insufficient, and as requiring amendment and alteration. The person having merchandize to sell, usually selects his own weigher, whom he engages to do all his weighing, while the buyer, who is obliged by law to pay half the weigher's fees, never perhaps even sees the weigher. The weigher, thus knowing not the purchaser, but looking entirely to the seller for business and support, who engages and pays for his services, is not deemed sufficiently independent to do impartial justice between them.

The petitioners complain that the business of weighing is very unequally distributed amongst the weighers, and that while
[Senate No. 54.]

some of them, through favor, or other cause, become rich, others are unable to make a livelihood, though in all respects equally industrious and deserving.

They therefore pray that a law may be passed, directing the appointment of a certain and sufficient number of weighers, and also of a competent person to be known as weigher-general, who shall superintend the weighing business; and that this officer shall keep an office where all persons desiring to have merchandize weighed may apply; that he shall equalize the business of weighing among the said weighers; and that he shall keep a register of all merchandize so weighed, with the weight of the same, which shall be open to the inspection of any person having an interest therein.

The committee are informed that heavy and bulky articles are often found to fall short of the weight marked and charged, and that this has been a frequent subject of complaint. In many cases, and probably in most, the loss has been so inconsiderable as to be disregarded by the purchaser, and placed to the charge of accident. But latterly the frequent occurrence of these little losses has excited attention, and the purchaser has been led to doubt the correctness of the weigher's marks. In some cases, the loss of weight has been very considerable, so as to cause difficulty, and require compensation to the purchaser.

A number of the petitioners are known to the members of this committee, as merchants of respectability, and they have conversed with several disinterested gentlemen, who vouch for the truth of the above statement. There can be no doubt, therefore, from the representations thus made to the committee, that articles are often found to fall short of the weight marked and charged; and though in most instances, such difference may be of inconsiderable amount, still it is an evil which should be corrected if possible.

It is represented to be a common practice amongst weighers, for the purpose of securing employment, to underbid one another, and frequently to weigh for their employer at a sum much less than the legal fees. But the employer charges full fees to his consignee, or the buyer, as the case may be, and pockets the difference. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the weigher, who would resort to these means to obtain employment, could scarcely be considered beyond the reach of other means to oblige his employer. His ne-

cessities might tempt him, more than the desire for gain, from the line of duty.

A few instances of abuses under the present system, will be given, from letters which have been furnished to the committee.— A weigher is employed as a clerk in a large establishment, at a salary of \$500, together with one-fourth of the fees for the weighing done there. His employer pockets the other three-fourths of the weigher's fees, amounting perhaps to two or three thousand dollars a year. Another house is mentioned, which sells about 30,000 bales of cotton annually, upon which the weigher is compelled to throw off two cents on a bale, of his fees, and thus the house, which charges full fees to the planter, pockets \$600 a year out of the poor weigher.

A merchant writes, that at one time a ton of merchandize which he had purchased, was found to fall short upwards of 100 lbs. from the weigh-master's certificate; and that he was put to considerable trouble to get this amount deducted from the bill. Another mentions the loss of 200 lbs. weight on a lot of Spanish tobacco, at 20 cents a pound, which he made appear so plain to the seller, that the requisite deduction was made.

Many of the weighers complain that they are often urged to weigh close, and told that if they do so as much will be saved to the employer as will pay the expense of weighing. Sometimes they are requested to weigh with a standing beam, (horizontal or equipoised,) instead of allowing down weight, as is proper and usual; and for refusal to do so they are dismissed, or never again employed by the same person. They complain that for fear of losing custom they do not feel free to speak and act as they should; and that they have frequently lost employment, by reason of doing what from their oaths and in their consciences they were bound to do.

A weigher writes that he was called upon by the purchaser of 200 bundles of hay, upon an agreement between the buyer and the farmer that 20 bundles were to be taken out promiscuously and weighed, and that the whole 200 bundles were to be estimated at the average weight thus obtained. When he commenced weighing, the purchaser requested him to select the lightest bundles, and take no account of those that held out, which request he did not comply with. He however says that he calculated the

loss to the farmer, if he had followed the directions of his employer, and found that it would have been from \$55 to \$60. At another time he was employed to weigh 75 bales of cotton, and was requested to use a standing beam, instead of down weight, as otherwise his employer told him there would be a loss on the sale. The difference in this case between a standing beam and down weight, (about two pounds,) would be 150 pounds of cotton, equal in value to \$27. The next time he was called upon by the same person was to weigh a lot of hay, under circumstances similar to the first case, but with positive orders to select the lightest bundles. This he refused to do, saying to his employer that he was under oath and could not; and in consequence was never employed again by this person.

A person concerned in the foundry business complains of short weight by the returns of the city weighers, which sometimes he could get allowed to him, and sometimes could not, from the seller. He says he has purchased iron at the weigh-master's certificate, when the same had been weighed by a clerk or other person, employed by the weigher, who himself had never seen it.

A dealer in stoves says that so frequent and great injustice had been done him, by weigh-masters in the employ of those of whom he purchased, that he had determined not again to buy by weight.

A wholesale and retail grocer, complaining of short weight, says that the petition now before the Legislature suggests the proper remedy "for this so frequent evil, by making the weigher independent of those who expect *partiality* in return for *patronage*."

A gentleman engaged in pretty extensive mercantile business in the country, now a member of the other House, mentioned incidentally to one of this committee that the impositions in short weight had been so frequently practised upon him, in the article of sugar, that he had determined some time since to have the sugars which he should purchase put into barrels, so that he might hold the seller liable, without any reference to a weigh-master's certificate.

A large house in the city procured the appointment of one of their clerks, (in *their service* at a fixed salary,) as a weigh-master, without his request or knowledge. Whether he gets the whole or only a part of the fees is not known, but it is very likely that,

as in several other avowed cases, so in this, the weigher only receives a portion of the fees, while his employers add the residue to the profits of their house. This weigher surely is not in a situation proper to render justice impartially between his employers and those to whom they sell, or of whom they purchase, nor can his appointment be commended as a discreet or even safe exercise of power.

There are now in the city of New-York some fifty or sixty weigh-masters, which is deemed by far too great a number, because it leads to the evils complained of, by inducing to unworthy means in order to procure business. Some of them, as may have been seen, are in full employment, while others, who will not or can not resort to the same means, get little or nothing to do.

These weighers are now, as it appears, unconnected with and independent of each other, and but illy regulated, or disregarding in a great measure, such regulations as have been adopted for their government. A person desiring to have a small quantity of merchandize weighed, in a case where the fees are inconsiderable, is frequently put to much inconvenience and trouble, before he can find a weigher who will attend to it.

By an ordinance of the common council, the weigh-masters are required to make a monthly report to the city inspector, of the amount, nature and value of the articles weighed by them; and yet, it is certified to the committee, that during the last eleven years, (and perhaps for a much longer period,) no such report has been made.

It will thus have been seen, if the facts above set forth are to be relied on, and the committee cannot doubt their correctness, that the present system for the weighing of merchandize in the city of New-York, is very imperfect. Indeed, from the extent of the existing abuses, it may not be too much to say, that it is radically defective.

A weigh-master is now obliged to go about and solicit patronage and favor, by offering a part of his legal fees to his employer, and making the best bargain he can, or else go without business. The value of the merchandize weighed in the city of New-York, in the course of a year, by these officers, has been estimated at \$150,000,000; and yet, such is the condition of things, that public officers charged to render impartial justice in the transfer of this im-

mense amount of property, can only be viewed as the mere agents of an interested party.

It is believed that the appointment of a weigher-general, with instructions to distribute the business and fees of weighing equally amongst the weighers, would, when carried into effect, cut off all inducements and tendencies to favor or fraud, between the weigher and the employer. This would make the weigher an independent and impartial officer, such as the laws intend, and the ends of justice require.

An attempt was made in the common council of the city of New-York, some five years since, to remedy the existing abuses. Mr. Stevens, then a member of that body, expressed doubts, (as the committee are informed,) whether they had the power to enforce any regulations on the subject, and gave it as his opinion, that this could only be done by the Legislature. Nothing was done at that time in relation to the matter.

Weigh-masters are now appointed by the common council of that city, who are authorized by a law passed by the Legislature in 1801, to appoint so many to that office as they shall deem necessary; and to remove them and appoint others, and to fix and alter their compensation at pleasure. At the time this law passed, there might not have appeared any objections to conferring this authority upon the city. The duties of the office are, however, not of a local character, but affect the whole State, and indeed, all persons buying or selling goods in the New-York market. This fact, together with the great amount of business now to be done by these officers, renders it of the greatest importance to the public, that the utmost confidence should be placed in their impartiality and justice.

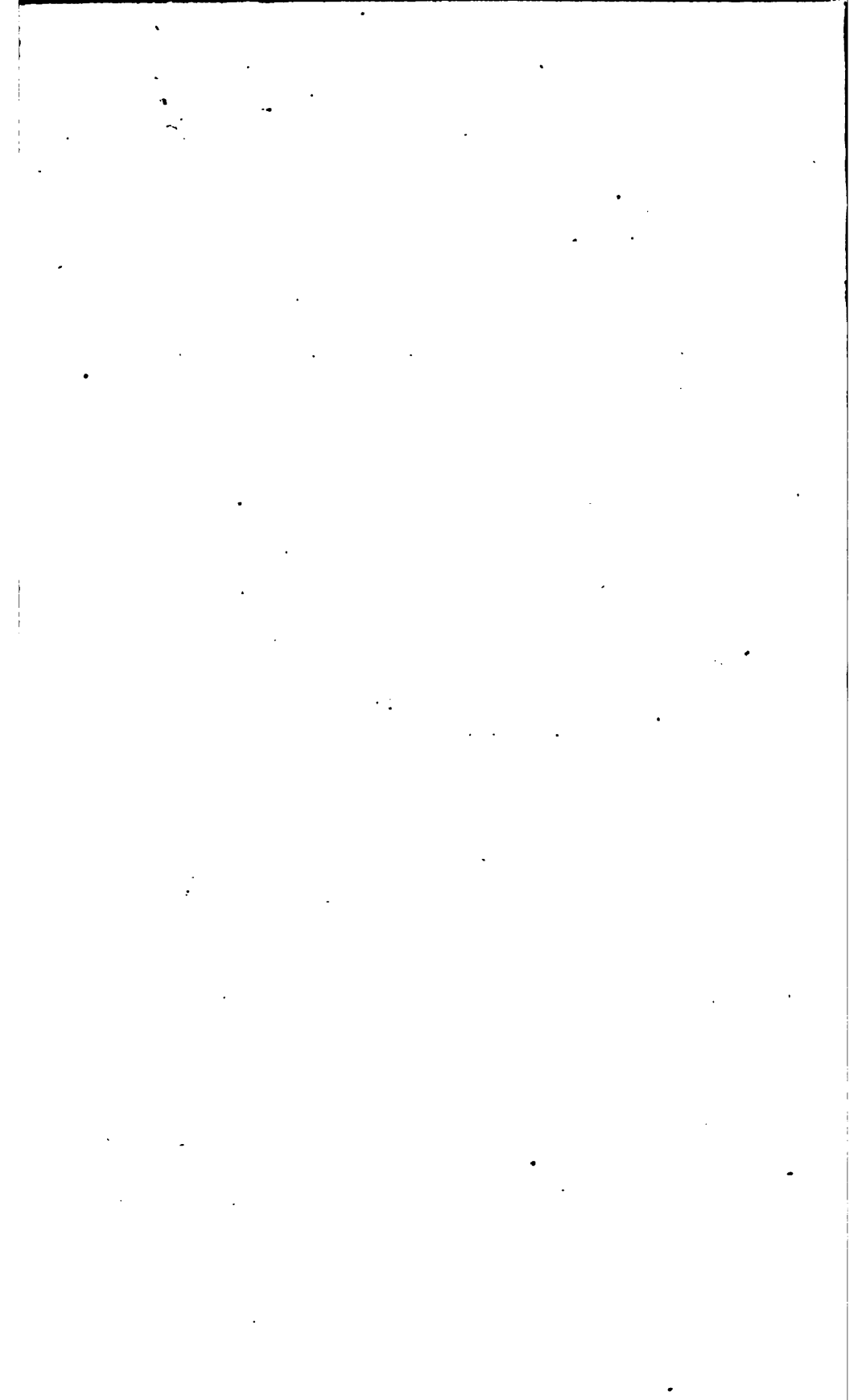
The regulation and appointment of inspectors of flour, beef and pork, spirits, ashes, &c., formerly exercised by the authorities of that city, in conformity to its charter, have been resumed by the Legislature and State authorities. The regulations adopted in 1832, by the Legislature, over the measurers of grain of that city, have been found highly beneficial and satisfactory. In that case, some doubts as to the right of the Legislature to interfere, were put at rest by the very able report of the then committee of the judiciary of the Senate on the subject. But in the present instance, as the regulation of the weighers was not one of the original chartered rights of the city, but was given to the common council by the law of 1801, there can be no difficulty in this respect.

The only question to determine then, is, whether the office of weigher should be under the direction of the police of the city, or of the State Legislature; whether the subject matter will be more discreetly and safely exercised by the city or by the State authorities.

The committee can have no doubt upon this subject. Their conclusions are, that the abuses complained of actually exist, and that the only way to ensure a thorough and permanent remedy, is pointed out by the petitioners.

They therefore recommend that a law be passed, authorizing the appointment of a weigher-general, and a limited number of weighers; and making it the duty of the weigher-general to have an office conveniently situated, where he shall superintend the weighing business, keep an account of the same, and distribute employment equally amongst the weighers. He should also be required to make an annual report to the Legislature, of the nature and value of the merchandize weighed, and the fees paid therefor, so that the extent and importance of this business may be known, and that the Legislature may be able to regulate the fees of these officers, if at any time it shall become necessary.

Leave is asked to introduce a bill.



No. 57.

IN SENATE,
February 21, 1835.

REPORT

**Of the Comptroller, on the petition of Nehemiah
Tower**

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, Feb. 20, 1835.

The Comptroller, to whom was referred by the Senate, the petition of Nehemiah Tower, respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

The petitioner represents, that he was the owner of 48½ acres of land, being part of lot No. 8, north of the two mile strip in the town of Lenox, which lot he purchased of Joseph Olcott; that in the autumn of 1829, and winter of 1830, he, the petitioner, saw and examined the Attorney-General's notice of sales of lands in the county of Madison, and was satisfied, from a careful examination of said notice, that his lot was not included; and a copy of this notice is presented in connexion with the petition, in order to show, by the wording of the notice, that the petitioner came to a just conclusion.

At the time the petitioner examined this notice, he was in arrear between three and four years in the payment of interest, which he knew was payable annually by the terms of the purchase; and he could not have been ignorant of the law requiring mortgages to be foreclosed, whenever interest for two years was due and unpaid. If the petitioner had doubts whether the terms of the notice embra-

ced his lot, he had no reason to doubt that he was in arrear in paying his interest; and he should, at least, have written to the Comptroller, and made inquiry whether or not, the mortgage in which he was interested, had been handed over to the Attorney-General for collection.

Lot No. 8, north side of the two mile strip, late Oneida reservation, consisting of 107 acres, was originally mortgaged to the State in March, 1803, by Michael Day, to secure the sum of \$296. On the 21st of April, 1815, ten acres in the northeast corner of said lot, were set off, in the Comptroller's office, to Elisha Beebe, with whom a new account was opened.

The mortgage of Michael Day was foreclosed by the Attorney-General, for arrears of interest; and, on the 24th of April, the lot was sold, (97 acres,) for \$438.61, besides costs, to Joseph Olcott, who gave his mortgage upon the 97 acres, to secure the payment of \$363.78, having paid one-eighth of the purchase money into the treasury, at the time of the sale.

After this purchase by Olcott, and on the 11th of March, 1816, he sold one-half of the lot, 48½ acres to Nehemiah Tower, the petitioner, with whom a new account was opened at the Comptroller's office. At the time the offset of the 48½ acres was made to Tower, there was due on the 97 acres, \$263.78 of principal, and \$20.29 interest. The land being equally divided, the sum due thereon was divided in the same manner; and Nehemiah Tower was charged, in a new account, with \$10 14 interest, and \$191.69 principal.

On the 8th of June, 1821, the part belonging to Joseph Olcott, being in arrear, was sold by the Attorney-General, and bid off by Joseph Olcott, junior, who gave a bond and mortgage on 48½ acres, being the part retained by Joseph Olcott in 1815, when the offset of 48½ acres was made to Tower, the petitioner.

The interest upon Tower's part of the lot, from the time of the offset, until September 1, 1827, amounted to \$142.27, including the sum in arrear at the time the offset was made. From 1816, to June, 1827, the petitioner paid interest to the amount of \$124.14, leaving a balance of interest due on the first of September, 1827, of \$18.13. Nothing more was paid on the petitioner's part of lot No. 8, until the sale on the first of September, 1829; there was

due of interest, in addition to the above balance of \$12.12, the sum of \$22.02, making a total of \$41.15. This was the sum due for interest at the time the account was given to the Attorney-General for collection, there being more than three years and a half of interest due upon the account opened with the petitioner.

The securities handed over to the Attorney-General for collection, were,

1st. The original mortgage of Michael Day, for the 167 acres. This mortgage embraced the 10 acres set off to Beebe in 1815, and, as Beebe gave no mortgage to the State, the 10 acres could only be reached by having recourse to the original mortgage of Day, which covered the whole lot.

2d. The mortgage given by Joseph Olcott in 1815, for the 97 acres purchased on the foreclosure of Day's mortgage. This mortgage embraced the 48½ acres set off to Nehemiah Tower, the petitioner, in 1816, and for which he gave no mortgage, but held the lot as stated in the petition, by virtue of an offset under the mortgage of Joseph Olcott.

And how was this lot to be described in an advertisement? And under what mortgage was it to be sold? As Tower had given no mortgage, the 48½ acres set off to him, could be sold only by advertising under the mortgage of Joseph Olcott. It was, accordingly advertised as "lot No. 8, on the north of the two mile strip, (except 10 acres set off to Beebe,) *mortgaged by Joseph Olcott.*" The mortgage of Joseph Olcott covered 97 acres, which included the petitioner's land, as well as 48½ acres sold in 1821 to Joseph Olcott, jr., and in the paragraph quoted from the advertisement, ten acres only were excepted.

The case then stands thus: The petitioner held 48½ acres, which he knew was covered by the mortgage of Joseph Olcott. He was in arrear in paying interest more than three years and a half, when he knew it was the duty of the public officers to sell his land if he allowed the interest to run over two years. He saw the Attorney-General's notice, declaring that he should sell the land mortgaged to the State by *Joseph Olcott*; and yet the petitioner, under all these circumstances, seems not to have supposed that his lot was intended.

The other paragraph in the advertisement relates to the sale of 48½ acres, being the same land which was retained by Joseph Olcott when he sold the other half to Tower in 1816, and which part thus retained by J. Olcott was sold in 1821, and purchased by *Joseph Olcott, junior*, who gave a new mortgage for this 48½ acres, being the part denominated the "remainder of lot No. 8." In foreclosing the mortgage of *Joseph Olcott, junior*, the ten acres sold to Beebe, and the 48½ acres sold to Tower, were excepted as they ought to have been. The notice advertising this part of lot No. 8, reads as follows: "That part of said lot No. 8, which was mortgaged to the said people on the 8th of June, 1821, by *Joseph Olcott, junior*, being the whole lot except ten acres, formerly set off to Elisha Beebe, and 48½ heretofore set off, and for which a new account was opened in the Comptroller's books, in the name of Nehemiah Tower." Tower's part was excepted in advertising under the mortgage of Joseph Olcott, junior, but it was not excepted in advertising under the mortgage of *Joseph Olcott*.

On the 28th of April, 1830, the Attorney-General, on foreclosure of Joseph Olcott's mortgage for part of lot No. 8, north of the two mile strip, sold to Sylvester Clark for \$270.65, all that part of said mortgaged premises, for which a new account had been opened in the Comptroller's books, in the name of Nehemiah Tower, containing 48½ acres.

Principal due on said Tower's new account, ...	\$191 89
Interest due on day of sale, ...	48 76
Costs of foreclosure, ...	30 00
	\$270 65

Clark paid to the Attorney-General, the same day, the costs of foreclosure, and one-fourth of the principal and interest due the State, (\$60.16½,) and received a certificate of sale: and, on the 15th of November following, Clark gave his mortgage on the premises so sold to him, and his bond for \$180.49, the balance due the State, and received a deed of the said premises from the Attorney-General.

The petitioner has been subjected, no doubt, to great inconvenience and expense. This however, has arisen not from any error or defect in the Attorney-General's notice, but from the delinquency and neglect of the petitioner himself. The petitioner seems to as-

sume that the advertisement was erroneous, and in consequence of this, that the State ought to indemnify him for all costs and damages to which he has been subjected, in consequence of the sale of his lot, and the litigation growing out of the ejectment suit brought by the purchaser.

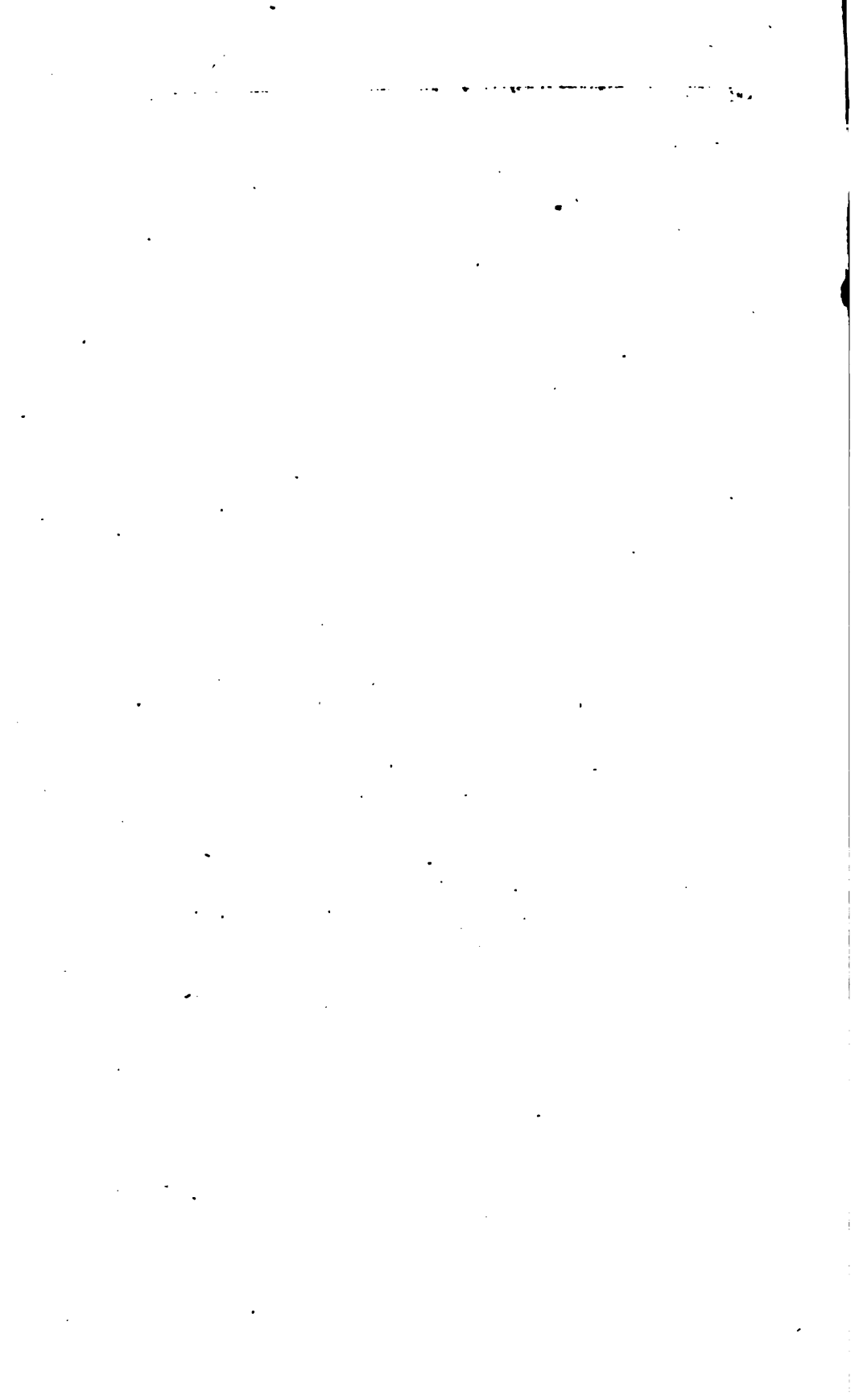
If the court of equity, as stated in the petition, relieved the petitioner from the effect of the Attorney-General's sale, on the ground of an error in the advertisement, it must have been because all the facts in relation to the offsets, were not fully understood. In advertising the petitioner's land, the description given in the mortgage of Joseph Olcott, under which it was held, was copied into the advertisement.

In the opinion of the Comptroller, the case of Nehemiah Tower does not present the slightest claim against the State Treasury, however much he may have been harrassed and oppressed by the transactions connected with the sale of his lot, and the litigation with his neighbor who purchased it.

In order to have a full understanding of the ground on which the court of equity relieved the petitioner from the purchase of Clark, it would be necessary to have copies of the papers in the case, which are filed with the equity clerk, in the 5th circuit court. These papers, it is believed, will show that the purchaser was charged with practising a deception upon the petitioner, and that this, and not an imaginary error in the notice of sale, induced the court to relieve the petitioner.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG.



No. 60.

IN SENATE,

February 26, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller, in relation to the steam dredging machine belonging to the State.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, Feb. 23, 1835. }

The Comptroller respectfully submits to the Legislature the following communication:

In the year 1827, an act was passed, (chap. 296 of the Laws of that year,) appropriating the sum of fourteen thousand dollars from the State treasury for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, from the State sloop lock at Troy, to the deep waters at or below the village of Coeymans. It was provided in the law, that the money appropriated should be expended under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, in constructing "an improved dredging machine," to be worked by a steam engine, together with boats and scows to attend the same, and all necessary engine tools and implements; and the Commissioners were prohibited by the act from doing any act for the improvement of the river navigation, which should incur an expense on the part of the State beyond the appropriation then made.

The 2d section of the act prohibited the payment of the fourteen thousand dollars to the Canal Commissioners, until satisfactory security was given to the Comptroller, that such sum, not less than seven thousand dollars, would be paid by individuals, companies or corporations, as should be sufficient to keep the dredging machine in operation for at least two years.

This sum was raised by the corporations of Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford; and by the aid of a subsequent appropriation of \$2,000, by chap. 374, of the Laws of 1829, the steam dredging machine was constructed.

The report required of the Commissioners by the act of 1827, may be seen by reference to page 207, of the Journals of the Assembly for 1829; the vouchers required by the 2d section of the act of 1829, were furnished to the Comptroller. The total sum expended by the State for the dredging machine, was \$16,000.

After the expenditure of the money raised for the purpose of keeping the machine in operation, it was brought into the basin, and sometime thereafter was ascertained to be in such a condition as to require an expenditure of several hundred dollars to preserve and keep the machine afloat. There was no express authority for the Canal Commissioners or the Comptroller to expend money in repairing or preserving the dredging machine; but as it was occasionally needed to clear out the channel from the side cut to the river at West Troy, it was concluded, on a submission of the question to the Canal Board, that the acting Commissioner should make the expenditures required to preserve the dredging machine during the winter; and he accordingly did so; and the vouchers for this expenditure were allowed to him, as the acting Commissioner on this section of the canal. The sum thus expended amounted to about \$300.

In 1833, the Comptroller made an arrangement with Harman V. Hart, to take charge of, and repair the dredging machine, and to use it to indemnify himself for his expenses in repairing it. From the spring of 1833 to the present time, he has had the custody of it, and has expended, as he states, about \$1,800 in repairs. He has used the machine in excavating for the Hudson and Delaware canal company, the Hudson and Mohawk rail-road company, and the Albany pier company; and he was also employed in deepening the channel at the overslaugh in 1833. The machine has also been used in excavating between Albany and Troy, and at Troy. When employed in the latter service, the inhabitants of Troy worked the dredging machine at their own expense.

Since the machine has been in the custody of Mr. Hart, nothing has been expended by the State to repair or preserve it; and on the 30th of June, 1834, Mr. Hart paid one hundred dollars into the State treasury on account of the use of it.

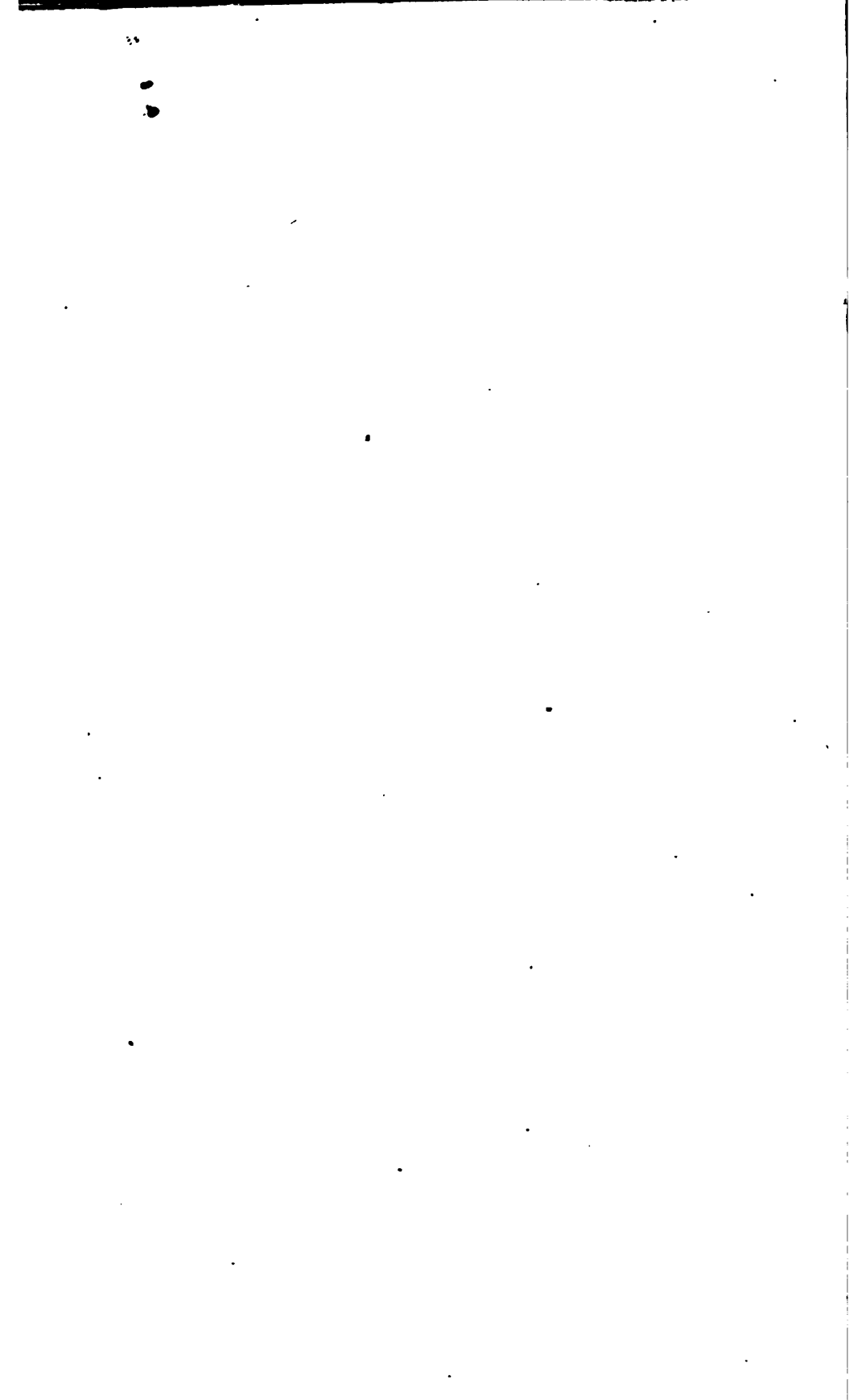
The dredging machine is now out of repair, and an application has been made for the use of it the coming season; and those who are to use it, wish to know whether it can be procured, in order that preparations may be made for repairing it; or if it cannot be obtained, that it may be known in time to enable them to construct a new machine.

The Comptroller therefore recommends that the dredging machine be given into the hands of the corporations of Troy and Albany, or either of them, requiring bonds to be given to keep the machine in good repair, and subject at all times to the requisition of the acting Commissioner on this line of the canal, or the Comptroller, whenever in the opinion of either, it shall be necessary to clear out the channel at the side cut opposite Troy, or at the connection of the canal with the Albany basin. The machine to be used at all other times as the said corporation or corporations may direct; and when used on the requisition of the Commissioner or Comptroller, the expense of working the machine to be paid for by the State.

If the corporations of Albany and Troy do not agree to take the dredging machine together on these terms, it might be sold to the city making the best offer, with the reservation in any case of the use of the machine for the State as before mentioned.

There was a small boat as a tender to the dredging machine, constructed with a steam engine, for the purpose of towing the scows when filled, from the place of excavation to the place of deposit. This boat was so far decayed, and such depredations had been committed upon the machinery, that the engine was taken out of the boat and removed to the furnace of I. & J. Townsend, where it lay exposed to the weather for a year or two, although efforts were made to dispose of it. During the last year, the Messrs. Townsend offered \$500 for the engine, and the Comptroller made the sale to them at this price; and on the 9th day of December, 1834, they paid the amount into the treasury.

A. C. FLAGG.



No. 61.

IN SENATE,

February 7, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Aaron Parsons, an Inspector of Sole Leather for
the county of Cayuga.

To the President of the Senate of the State of New-York.

As one of the inspectors of sole leather for the county of Cayuga, permit me, sir, through you, to present my report to the Legislature of this State, as I am by law required.

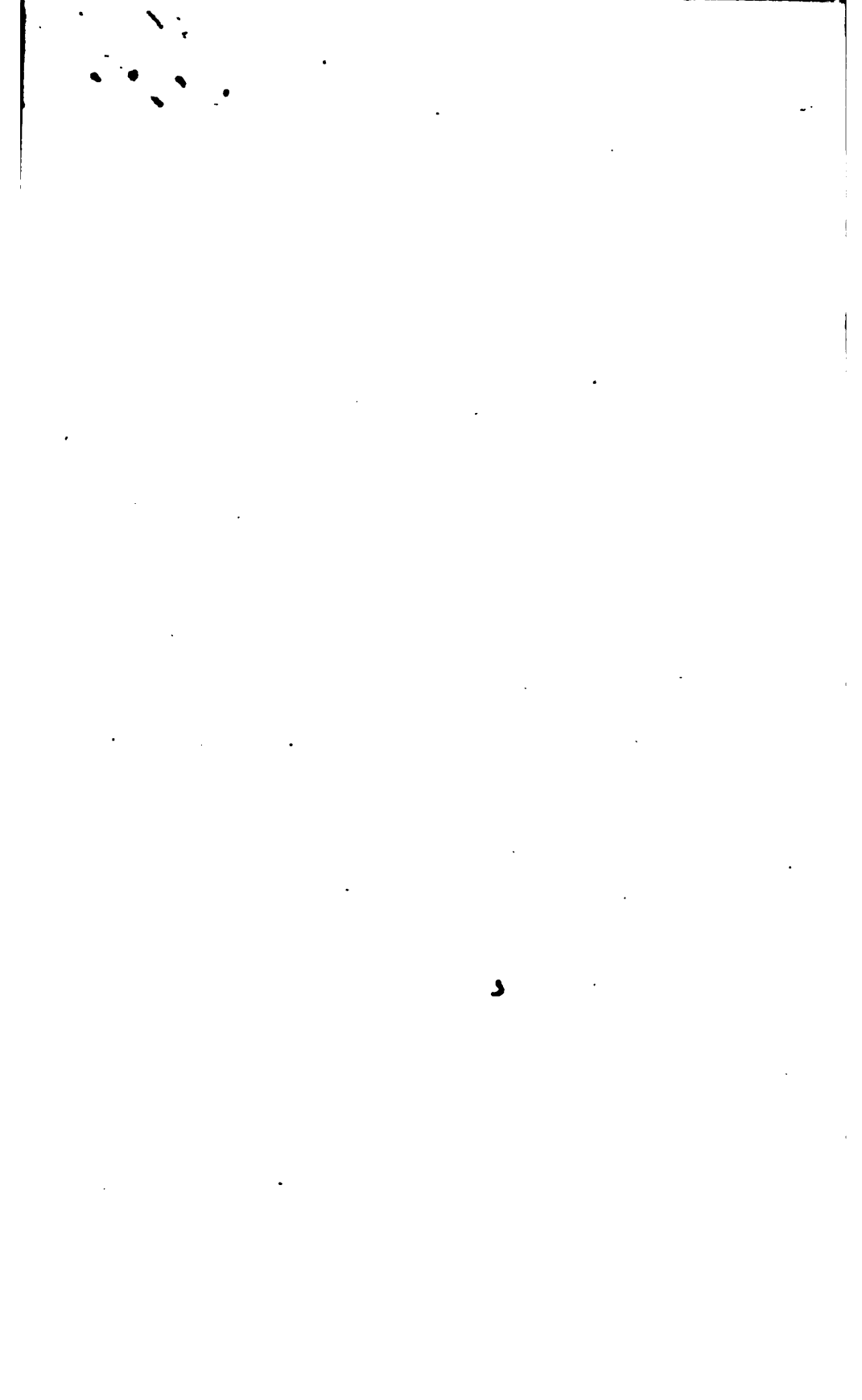
Since my last report in 1834, up to the 1st day of January, 1835, I have inspected, weighed and sealed 3,206 sides of sole leather, which I considered of the quality good, except 233 sides, which I stamped bad.

Fees, ...	\$128 24
Expenses, ...	77 17
Profits,	<u>\$51 07</u>

All which is respectfully submitted.

AARON PARSONS, *Inspector.*

Moravia, Cayuga co. N. Y., Feb. 2, 1835.



No. 62.

IN SENATE,

February 7, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of H. R. Halsey, an Inspector of Beef and Pork in
the county of Seneca.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.

The undersigned, inspector of pork and beef, residing in the town of Lodi, in the county of Seneca, respectfully reports, that during the year ending on the 31st day of December, last past, he has inspected the following number of barrels of pork and beef, to wit:

	117 bbls. mess pork,
	240 bbls. prime pork,
	4 bbls. thin mess pork,
Total,	361 bbls. pork.

	5 bbls. mess beef,
	3 bbls. prime beef,
	1 bbl. cargo beef,
Total.	9 bbls. beef.

Value of pork, at \$9 per bbl..... \$3,249 00

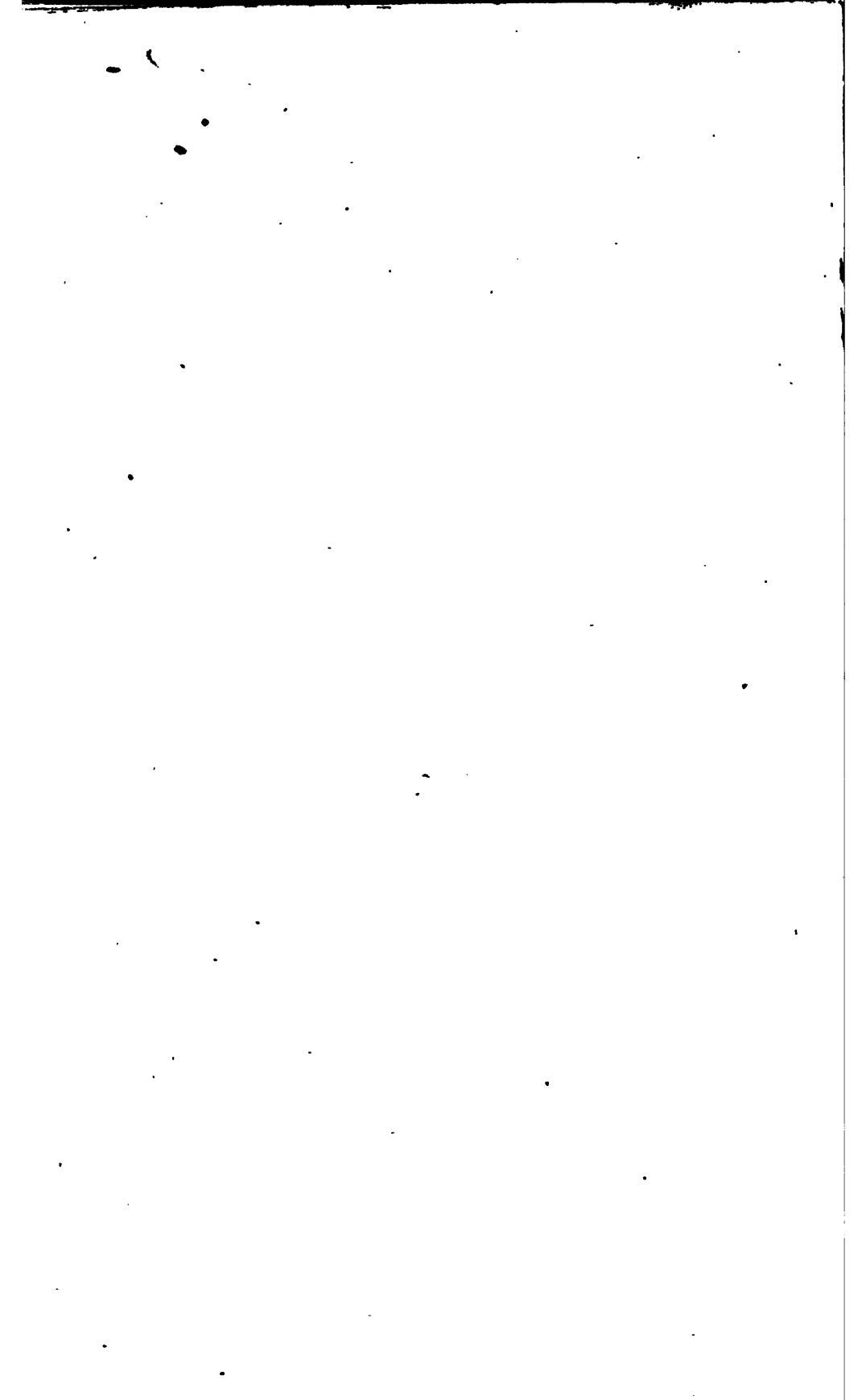
Value of beef, at \$5.75 per bbl..... 51 75

Fees, ... \$55 50.

H. R. HALSEY, *Inspector.*

Lodi, January, 1835.

[Senate No. 62.]



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 65.

IN SENATE,

March 10, 1835.

MEMORIAL

Of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York, adverse to an act regulating the weighing of merchandize in that city.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY SHERETH:

That your memorialists have lately heard with surprise that an act is now before your honorable bodies, entitled "An act regulating the weighing of merchandize in the city of New-York," which, if passed, will entirely supersede the present mode of weighing, and take the appointment of public weighers from the common council of this city, in whose hands it has so long remained.

They have also just seen the report made by the special committee of the Senate in favor of the passage of the proposed law, which contains statements relative to alleged abuses of the present system of weighing which are entirely new to your memorialists, and they therefore take the liberty of respectfully replying to some of them.

In the first place they will remark, that they now learn for the first time, that a petition in favor of the proposed law was signed by "merchants, traders and others of the city of New-York." No public notice was given of such a petition being in existence before it left the city. No public meeting was called of those interested in the subject, as is usual in other cases of supposed grievances; and your memorialists would have remained ignorant of the fact but for the recent proceedings in the Legislature at Albany.

There are serious charges made against the merchants and traders of New-York, in this report, which should be carefully examined into before they receive the sanction of your honorable bodies.

It is stated that the sellers of merchandize are in the practice of improperly interfering with the impartial discharge of the duties of the present weigh-masters, by refusing to find them business unless they will act in favor of their employers, by allowing more than legal weight: That bargains are made with them to pay only a part of their legal fees, whilst the balance is retained by the sellers, who charge the full amount of fees to those who have consigned them goods for sale: That serious losses from short weight have become very frequent latterly, and it is implied that these mistakes are not the result of accident.

Your memorialists have no knowledge of the existence of those abuses, and they need scarcely assure your honorable bodies, that they would condemn them as fully as those who seek for an alteration in the law.

The merchants and traders in New-York are buyers of merchandize as well as sellers, and of course equally interested in seeing justice done to both parties.

If the grievances mentioned really exist, they can be very easily and promptly remedied under the present law; the person aggrieved in any particular case, or any one who becomes acquainted with improper conduct on the part of a weigh-master, has only to make a complaint to the common council, and the delinquent will be speedily removed.

Your memorialists think that this would be the most effectual and speedy method of obtaining justice, as the parties and their judges are all on the spot; facts can be ascertained immediately, and acted upon at once, and punishment instantly follow the crime.

In all cases where such serious charges are made against so large a body of citizens as the merchants, traders and weigh-masters of this city, common justice would seem to require that the accused parties should be heard in their defence, and that at least they should not be condemned on ex parte statements which may have been made by interested persons.

About seventeen years ago the common council altered the then existing law, by appointing a weigher-general and deputies; but it was found to give such general dissatisfaction, and to create so much confusion, it was speedily repealed, and ever since the present regulations have been found to answer well.

If any new alterations were required, they would long since have been asked for by those who felt themselves aggrieved, and it seems scarcely possible that such flagrant breaches of duty on the part of the weigh-masters could have occurred without having been made the subject of open complaint and legal inquiry.

The common council will undoubtedly, whenever called upon, give instant attention to any complaints of malpractices, and their regard for the character of the merchants and traders of the city would induce them to dismiss from office any weigh-master who could so far forget his oath as to act partially in any case.

By the new law it is proposed to appoint one weigher-general and not more than thirty weighers, who are to attend to the weighing of merchandize in this city. The weigher-general is to keep an office for the reception of orders from the owners or agents of merchandize, and he is to send one of his deputies to attend to each call; and in case there is more business on hand than those thirty weighers can attend to, the weigher-general is to appoint additional weighers, whose office is to cease when the particular duties for which he appointed them, are performed.

Your memorialists would respectfully ask, whether it will be possible for the weighers, if so appointed, to do justice to the magnitude of their duties? In what part of this greatly extended city can the weigher-general keep an office to which it will be convenient for those to send applications, who are under the necessity of making an *immediate* delivery of their merchandize?

It frequently happens that the sale of an article depends upon the quickness with which it can be delivered. How then can it be just or proper to require the owner or the purchaser of merchandize, for whose benefit the law is professedly made, to wait the convenience of one of the thirty weighers who may be engaged on duty in different parts of the city, or to call upon the weigher-general for the immediate appointment of a special weigher, to enable them to consummate a bargain?

Agreeably to the present law, the weighers have particular places where they are to be found, and it rarely happens that more time is lost than is necessary to send for one or other of them.

The merchants can select such weighers as are found to be sober, attentive and correct in their returns, without being obliged to take men in whom they have no confidence.

The common council, whose duty it is to superintend the general interests of the city, can at all times appoint proper men as weigh-masters, and remove such as are found to be inefficient.

Whenever any alterations shall be found necessary in the present laws, they will doubtless be made upon the representation of those whose interests are most deeply affected; but until that time comes, your memorialists respectfully request on behalf of the merchants and traders of this city, that your honorable bodies will not pass the law at present under discussion.

By order of the chamber of commerce.

ROB. LENOX,
President.

JACOB HARVEY, *Secretary.*
New-York, March 5, 1835.

No. 66.

IN SENATE,

March 7, 1835.

REPORT

**Of the Superintendent of Common Schools, on the
education of the deaf and dumb.**

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }**

Albany, 7th March, 1835.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

By the provisions of title third of chapter fifteenth of part first of the Revised Statutes, it is the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools, as visiter of the incorporated institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb,

"1. To inquire from time to time into the expenditures of each institution, and the systems of instruction pursued therein, respectively:

"2. To visit and inspect the schools belonging thereto, and the lodgings and accommodations of the pupils:

"3. To ascertain, by a comparison with other similar institutions, whether any improvements in instruction and discipline can be made; and for that purpose to appoint, from time to time, suitable persons to visit the schools:

"4. To suggest to the directors of such institutions, and to the Legislature, such improvements as he shall judge expedient.

"5. To make an annual report to the Legislature on all the matters before enumerated, and particularly as to the condition of

the schools, the improvement of the pupils, and their treatment in respect to board and lodging."

By various acts now in force provision is made for the education of one hundred and twenty deaf and dumb pupils at the public expense. The sum annually expended for the purpose is fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

The number of pupils authorized to be instructed in the New-York institution, at the expense of the State, is ninety-six. The annual allowance for board and tuition is one hundred and thirty dollars each, amounting to twelve thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

In addition to this provision the sum of five thousand dollars per annum was appropriated for the benefit of the New-York institution, by the act of 3d April, 1834, for the term of five years.

The number of pupils authorized to be instructed at the expense of the State, in the Central Asylum at Canajoharie, is twenty-four; and the annual allowance for board and tuition is eighty dollars each, amounting to one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

On the 31st Dec. 1834, there were ninety-four pupils receiving instruction at the expense of the State, in the New-York institution. At the commencement of the term on the 1st of October there were ninety-six, the whole number of State pupils authorized by law to be received at that institution; but two of them died before the end of the year. These vacancies were filled on the 1st of February ult., so that the list of State pupils is again complete.

At the Central Asylum there were on the 31st December, 1834, twenty-four State pupils, the whole number authorized by law to be educated at the public expense.

The whole number of pupils at the New-York institution, on the 31st December, 1834, was one hundred and thirty-six; and the whole number at the Central Asylum thirty-one; making an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-seven deaf mutes actually receiving instruction on that day, at the two institutions.

The Superintendent is again under the necessity of expressing his regret that he has encountered great difficulty in filling the va-

cancies, which have occurred during the last year in the list of State pupils. Although the overseers of the poor are required, by the act of 23d April, 1832, to furnish to the Superintendent of Common Schools a list of the indigent deaf and dumb in their respective towns; and although a circular letter was addressed in 1833, as stated in last year's report, to the overseers of all the towns in the State, many of them have failed to comply with the law. It is possible that, in many of the towns from which no list has been furnished, there are no deaf and dumb persons at this time, although there were one or more in one hundred and seventy of those towns in the year 1830, according to the census taken in that year, under the authority of the general government. The enumeration of inhabitants to be made under the authority of the State, during the present year, will show the whole number of deaf and dumb persons, and the towns in which they reside, and will thus furnish the means of reaching them with greater certainty.

A difficulty has also been experienced in some cases, in prevailing on the parents of the deaf mutes selected as State pupils to part with them. Of the first eleven selected during the last year, five declined, and it became necessary to make other selections at a subsequent day to fill the vacancies. In some cases pupils are withheld because the parents are too poor or too sordid to dispense with their labors at home. It is gratifying to add, however, that the public bounty is rarely rejected on the latter ground. The cause is more frequently to be found in a total want of information as to the condition of the institution. To obviate this objection, pains will be taken hereafter, whenever a selection is made, to make the parents of the mute acquainted with the manner in which the pupils are provided for, both in regard to their comforts as well as their moral and intellectual improvement, and to communicate to them such intelligence on every matter of interest connected with the institution, as will be likely to influence their decision.

Annexed to this report will be found a list, marked A, of the State pupils selected by the Superintendent during the year 1834, for the New-York Institution and for the Central Asylum.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

This institution is situate on New-York island, about three and half miles from the City-Hall, between the fourth and fifth ave-

ness. The position is elevated and airy, and probably as healthful as any other on the island.

The Superintendent visited the institution in October last, and found it in a condition, in all respects, creditable to those who are entrusted with its management. During the past season a third story has been added to the main building and divided into two large apartments, in which the pupils are now lodged.

The full report made by the Superintendent the last year, in respect to the economy with which the institution is managed, the order and discipline to which the pupils are subjected, the parental kindness with which they are treated, and the liberal provisions made for all their wants, renders it unnecessary to enter into any detail on these points. He will merely say that the institution continues to be conducted in all respects, in the same unexceptionable manner.

In the course of instruction, no material change has taken place since the last report. The institution has sustained a loss in Mr. Vaysse, a French gentleman, who has for several years been connected with the institution, as a tutor, and who returned to his native country last summer. It is gratifying to add, however, that his place is well filled. In the ability of the instructors the institution is highly favored: under their direction the progress of the pupils in the acquisition of useful knowledge is rapid and instruction thorough. The course of education has been much improved by bringing it to the test of philosophical investigations. The aim of the instructors in these investigations has been to ascertain the moral and intellectual condition of those, who are intrusted to their care previously to all instruction, and by combining with the fruits of their own observation, a critical comprehension of the methods of teaching, devised by the most distinguished instructors of the deaf and dumb, to furnish their pupils, in the shortest practicable period, with the most simple and efficient instrument of intercourse with the world, and of supplying, as far as possible, the place of that source of information from which they are cut off forever. The great end of their labors is to enable the pupil to communicate with facility with those among whom he is destined to move; and for this purpose the whole course of instruction, thus far, has been directed to the acquisition of written language. Sign language is so far employed as to teach the meaning of words and

the ideas which they represent, but beyond this it is not deemed desirable to continue it. Written language being the only medium through which the deaf and dumb can communicate with the world, it is considered important to employ it in all their exercises that they may be familiarly acquainted with its use.

It was the intention of the Superintendent to have referred more in detail to the course of instruction adopted in this institution; but the full report of the directors on this subject, presented a few days since to the Legislature, has rendered its execution unnecessary.

Among the improvements which have been made in the institution during the last year, the following are particularly worthy of remark:

1. The enlargement of the main building already referred to, by the erection of an additional story, and the more convenient arrangement of the rooms with a view to the various wants of the establishment.

2. The construction of a work-shop fifty-five feet by twenty-five and two stories high, out of materials composing the old roof of the main building.

3. The increased facilities in the mechanical department have led to corresponding improvement in the skill, workmanship and industry of the pupils engaged in the acquisition of trades.

4. There has been a small increase in the number of pupils, indicating in this respect, the flourishing condition of the institution.

5. The lectures and other improvements in the intellectual department, noticed in the last report, have been continued, and with gratifying success.

CENTRAL ASYLUM AT CANAJOHARIE.

This institution is situate about midway between the Erie canal and the great western turnpike, and is about seven miles from each. The surrounding country is productive and healthy, and in respect to salubrity of situation or economy of expenditure the position of the institution could not well be improved. These, however, are the only advantages connected with it, and they are combined with many inconveniences. The neighborhood is thinly inhabited; and, in a purely agricultural district, the objects which

address themselves to the sight are much fewer than in cities and large towns, where the division of labor is minute, and the various operations of productive industry present a multiplicity of subjects for investigation. When it is considered that the instruction of deaf mutes is conducted wholly through the medium of the sight, the importance of augmenting, to the greatest possible extent, the number and variety of visible objects will be readily comprehended. Nor is the position of the institution so easy of access as is desirable. It is on a road but little travelled, and which furnishes only twice a week the opportunity of reaching it by a public conveyance. The inconvenience, though not very serious, is sometimes a source of expense and trouble.

The act of April 18, 1831, under which the expenses of the State pupils instructed at the institution are defrayed out of the public treasury will expire, by its own limitation, on the 1st day of May, 1836; and it will soon devolve on the Legislature to determine whether the pupils shall be transferred to the New-York institution, or whether the act referred to shall be continued in force. If the State patronage should be withdrawn, the institution could not be maintained, as the whole number of pupils educated at the expense of their parents or friends does not average more than eight or ten, and the sum annually contributed by the State is its principal source of income.

To the discontinuance of this institution there is but one objection. It sometimes happens that the parents or friends of deaf mutes are unwilling to send them to the New-York institution, and in a few instances they have absolutely declined to do so. But these cases are rare, and if there was but one institution, their objection might not be insuperable.

It has been suggested that the institution might be removed to some place further west on the line of the canal, and it was understood at one time, that the inhabitants of the city of Utica were willing to provide a suitable lot and building if it could be established in their immediate vicinity. But any step which might lead to a further division of the patronage of the State between this institution and the one in the neighborhood of the city of New-York is greatly to be deprecated. Such a division would impair the present flourishing condition of the latter without raising the other to the same standard. One institution will be manifestly adequate to all the wants of the State for years to come; and it is

of the utmost importance that the public contributions to the support of the New-York institution should not be diminished. It is now in admirable condition, and its usefulness would be abridged by any reduction of its means. It might have been better in some respects if it had been established in a more central position; but the State has already expended on it large sums of money; and it is extremely doubtful now whether its removal would be either expedient or just. The city has contributed liberally to its establishment, and regularly provides for the support of eleven deaf mutes.

The advantage of having a large number of deaf and dumb persons in contact has been a matter of frequent observation. Every deaf mute without education employs, in his communications with others, a sign language of his own creation, and among those with whom he is in frequent contact many of his signs will be purely arbitrary. In his communications with strangers his signs must be natural and bear some analogy to the object represented, or they will not be understood. When two deaf and dumb persons, wholly uninstructed, are brought together, such of their signs as are merely conventional will be found to possess little in common. But after a very short intercourse each becomes familiar with the signs used by the other, and thus a more extended nomenclature, if it may be so termed, embracing a more extensive circle of ideas, becomes common to both. In proportion as the number of pupils is augmented the means of mutual improvement are multiplied, not only in the manner referred to, but from the greater stimulus to exertion, which is found in a wider and more varied field of intercourse.

The income of the Central Asylum is about \$2,500, of which the State pays \$1,920. Of its income \$700 is paid for salaries, \$400 to the principal and \$300 to an assistant, and \$150 for rent for the boarding-house in which the pupils are lodged and fed, and for the use of six acres of land. The residue of the income is absorbed by the current expenses of the establishment.

The property of the institution consists of a brick building of two stories, in which the pupils are instructed; a wood-house and four acres of land. The whole value of the property does not exceed six or seven hundred dollars, and the institution is \$250 in debt.

The only trades taught for the benefit of the pupils, are shoe-making and printing, both of which are carried on in the basement of the brick building. There is a very good printing press under the direction of Mr. Backus, a deaf mute, who has received an excellent education, and who assists the principal in the instruction of the pupils.

The females are taught knitting, sewing and house work. They mend their own clothes and those of the boys, and make garments after they are cut out. For the house work they are divided into classes and perform it in rotation.

In addition to the trades in which the boys are instructed, they are practised in gardening. They raise all the vegetables for the use of the establishment during the year, and the grain necessary for fattening all the pork required for their annual consumption.

Medical attendance is paid by the institution. For the year 1833, the whole bill for attendance and medicines was but \$14.

The house in which the pupils are lodged and subsisted, is at a considerable distance from the building in which they are instructed. This arrangement is exceedingly inconvenient at all times, and in bad weather endangers the health of the pupils. Should the institution be maintained, it is indispensable that a dwelling-house should be built, adjoining the one in which the classes are taught.

The proficiency of the pupils is as great as could be expected with the present means of the institution. The course of instruction is of five years duration, and the pupils must necessarily be divided into as many classes. To teach them there are but two instructors, one of whom is a deaf mute. This arrangement is certainly not favorable to the introduction of improved methods of teaching from abroad, or to those which experience may suggest at the institution. The principal deserves great credit for the economy, order and good judgment which he has carried into every department of the establishment, and he has accomplished all that could be effected with the means at his command. If it is maintained, it could not be in better hands. But it cannot be denied, that in an institution like that in the city of New-York, with larger endowments, more numerous instructors brought into daily contact, and profiting mutually by the fruits of their united obser-

ventions, the pupils must make more rapid progress and be advanced to a higher grade of improvement.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is believed that the institution had better be discontinued. But should the Legislature prefer continuing it, it would be advisable that it should remain where it now is.

It would be a subject of deep regret, under any circumstances, if any measure should receive the sanction of the Legislature, which would impair the high standing of the New-York Institution: for if the present contributions to the support of both the existing establishments were to be equally divided between them, neither would possess the means of maintaining such a thorough course of instruction, as is necessary to raise the unfortunate class of persons confided to them, to that grade of moral and intellectual improvement, which may be attained under circumstances favorable to the development and cultivation of their faculties. The interest of the class referred to, clearly indicates that one institution only should be maintained.

Power of Supervisors of Counties to provide for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children.

In the last annual report of the Superintendent in relation to the Deaf and Dumb Institutions, he referred to a provision of the act of April 16, 1822, Laws of 1822, chapter 234, by virtue of which the supervisors of counties were authorized to send to the New-York Institution, to be educated therein at the expense of the counties, any indigent deaf and dumb person remaining in the counties after completing the list of State pupils for the senate district, of which the counties were a part. This provision is still in force, but with the exception of the counties of New-York and Montgomery, it has until recently, been wholly inoperative from the failure of the supervisors to exercise the power referred to; in consequence of which, there are now to be found in the poor-houses of wealthy counties deaf and dumb children, who are fit subjects for instruction, but who are likely to be debarred forever the benefits of moral or intellectual cultivation. It is due to the board of supervisors of Dutchess county to state, that an application was made in December, 1832, to the Superintendent of Common Schools by the superintendents of the poor of that county, to place at the New-York Institution, as a State pupil, an interesting deaf and dumb girl, who

[Senate, No. 66.]

was at that time supported at the county poor-house. At his suggestion, the case was brought before the board of supervisors at their next meeting, and she was promptly sent to the New-York Institution, to be educated there at the expense of that county.

In last year's report, it was recommended by the Superintendent, that the exercise of the power referred to, instead of remaining discretionary, should by an act of the Legislature, be made imperative on the board of supervisors, whenever a proper application to them should be presented. Believing that such an act would be productive of great good, he begs leave again to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

JOHN A. DIX,

Sup't. of Common Schools.

DOCUMENT.

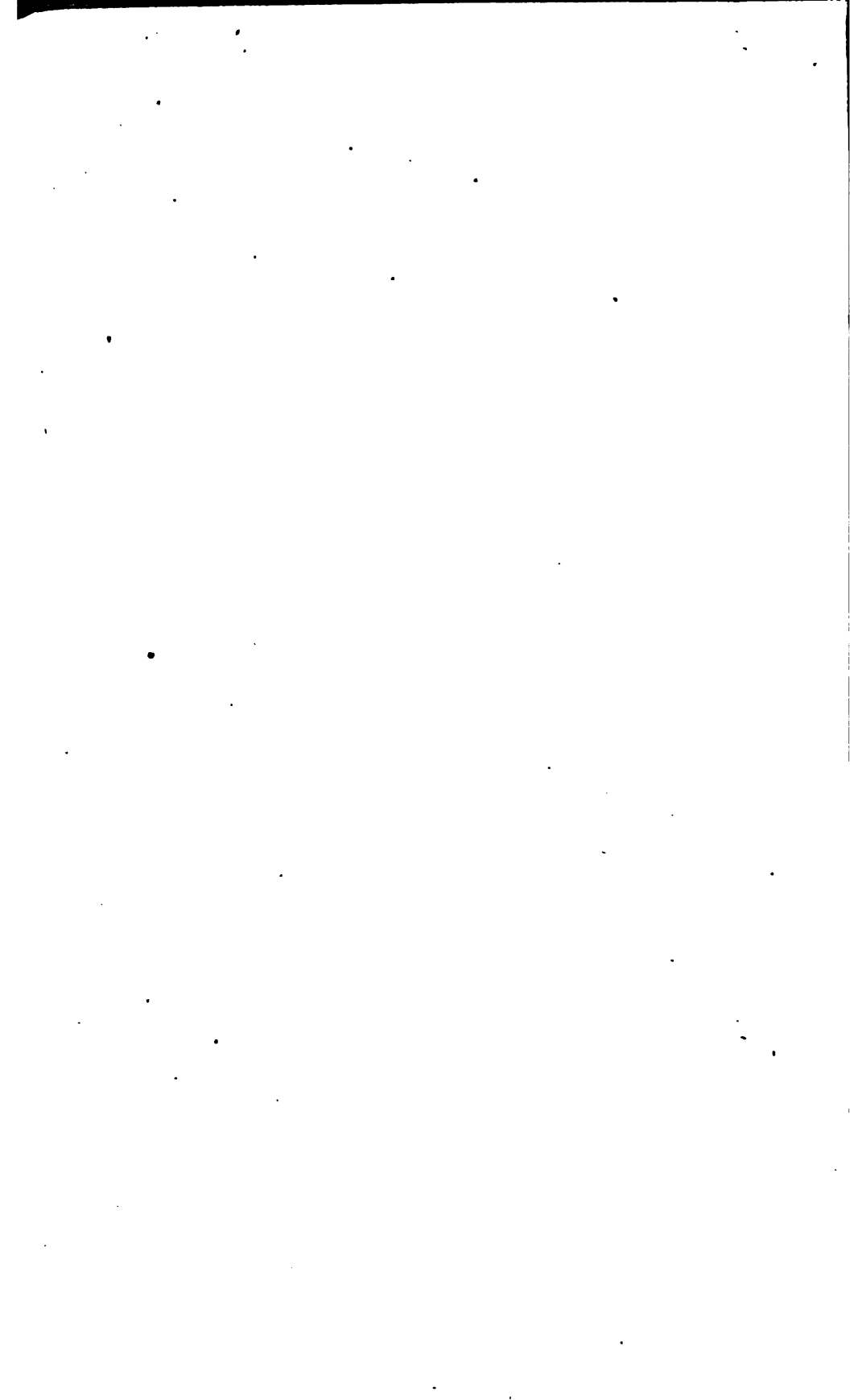
(A.)

State pupils selected for the New-York Institution during the year 1834:

Jacob Lagrange,.....	New Scotland,.....	Albany co.
Mary Dryer,.....	Oak Hill, ...	Greene co.
Joanna Perrigo, ...	Greenwich,.....	Washington co.
Sophia Main,.....	Norwich, ...	Chenango co.
Lyman Husted,.....	Manlius, ...	Onondaga co.
Phebe Osborn,.....	Castile, ...	Genesee co.
John W. Oliphant, ...	Lockport, ...	Niagara co.

State pupils selected for the Central Asylum during the year 1834:

Henry B. Crandall, ...	Watervliet, ...	Albany co.
Dinah Tuttle, ...	Geneva,.....	Ontario co.
Livy Wasto, ...	Greenfield, ...	Saratoga co.
De Witt B. Holden,....	Livonia, ...	Livingston co.



No. 67.

IN SENATE,

March 13, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller, relative to printing for the Legislature in 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, March 10, 1835. }

The Comptroller, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requiring a statement of the sums paid for printing for the Legislature, for 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and including the expense of printing for the present session,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That a statement has been prepared, and is annexed, furnishing the information required by the resolution, for the four years ending on the 30th of September, 1834.

The Comptroller has not the means of answering that part of the resolution which requires the expense incurred for legislative printing during the present session. It is estimated that the expense of printing for the Assembly to the present time, exceeds the expense for the corresponding period of last year's session, by about 25 per cent; and that the cost of printing for the Senate, is about equal to the corresponding period in 1834. Up to the 28th of February, the Documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, would make about 170 pages more than the Documents ordered by that body for the same time in 1834. The Assembly Documents, up to the same time, make 18 pages less than the Docu-

ments ordered for the same period in 1834. The multiplication of copies of Documents has been the cause of increasing the expense, and not an increase of the number of pages in the Documents published.

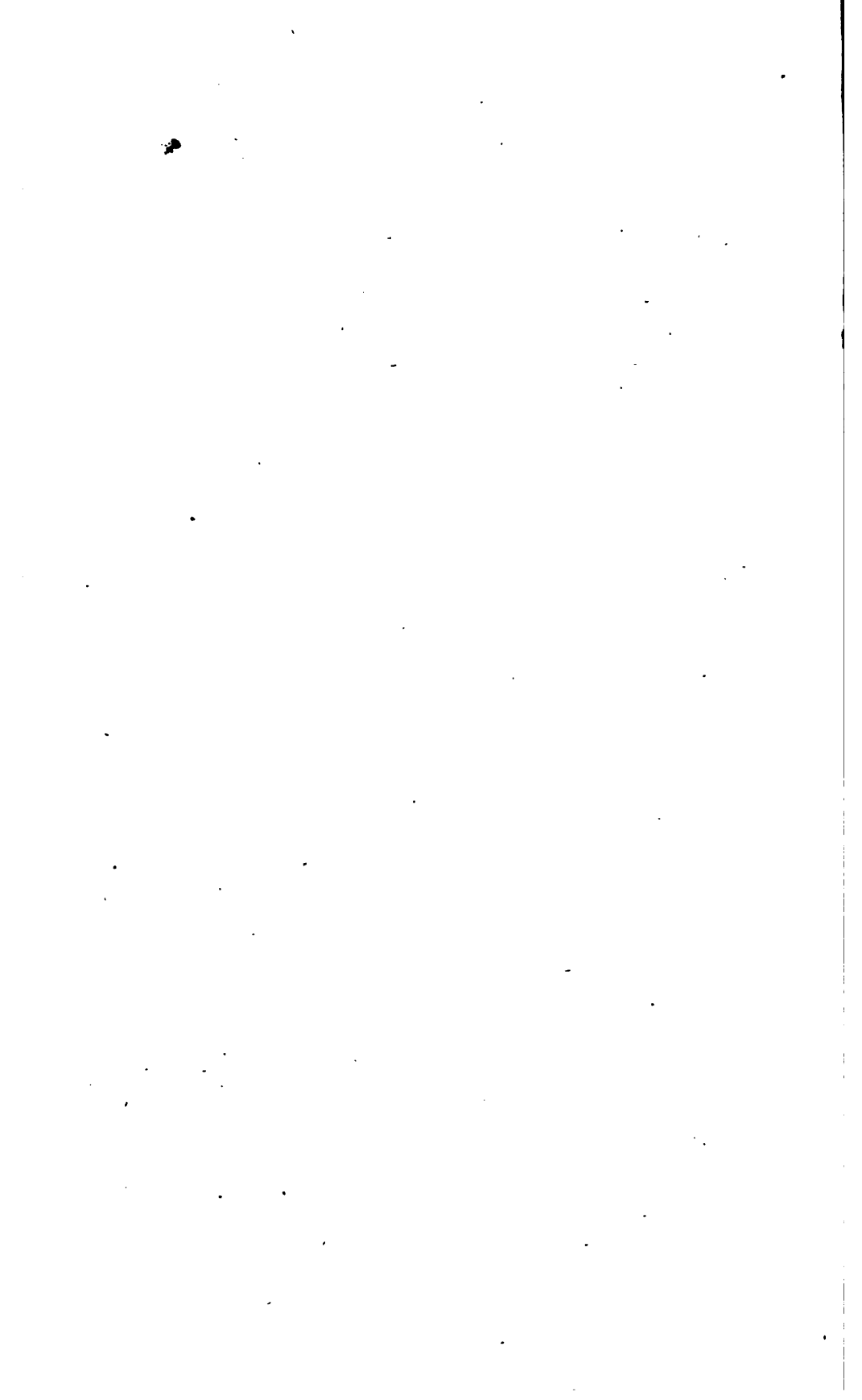
The expense of printing bills for the two Houses has been considerably increased for 1834, and will probably be still greater for 1835. This increase has been occasioned principally, by changing the mode of printing bills, from the ordinary paper, to foolscap paper, with spaces between the lines. This mode of doing the work is not authorized by the original agreement with the State Printer, made under the resolution of 1829, but is required by a resolution of the Senate in 1834, and subsequently, by a resolution of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.

STATEMENT showing the amount paid for printing Senate and Assembly Documents, Legislative Bills, Journals of the Senate and Assembly, and Session Laws, in the years, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834.

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Senate Documents, ...	\$1,885 10½	\$2,750 10½	\$4,280 39½	\$3,694 28½
Assembly do	6,054 10½	5,182 78	6,469 46½	6,199 31½
Legislative bills, ...	504 64	996 53	1,033 01	1,898 71½
Senate Journals, ...	718 32	764 76½	834 42½	846 03½
Assembly do	1,436 32	1,535 00½	1,587 25	1,709 15½
Session Laws, ...	1,253 12½	1,550 00	1,409 37½	1,565 63½
Total,.....	\$11,851 61½	\$12,779 18½	\$15,613 92	\$17,913 03



No. 68.

IN SENATE,

March 10, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on State Prisons, relative to a prison for female convicts.

Mr. Macdonald, from the committee on State Prisons,

REPORTED:

That no adequate provision has yet been made by law for the confinement and discipline of the female convicts sentenced to the State Prisons of this State.

The number of this class of convicts in the whole State at this time amounts to forty-six. Of these twenty-seven are confined in the Auburn prison, who are subjected to a more wholesome discipline, and are in a more improved condition than they formerly were: But for want of room in their present location, they are necessarily permitted to associate together, much to the prejudice of the discipline of the prison.

The residue of the female convicts (19 in number,) are confined in the city of New-York, at an annual expense of one hundred dollars each for their support, which is paid from the earnings of the Sing-Sing prison. These convicts have constant and unrestrained intercourse one with another, without the least effort being made to restrain or reclaim them. In both cases not only are all hopes of reformation cut off, but what is vastly worse, the youthful and repentant, if such there be, mingling with the old and hardened offender, must inevitably learn and be confirmed in the ways of iniquity.

There cannot be a doubt, therefore, that the condition of these convicts may be very much improved; and the high character which our prison discipline has justly attained as it respects male convicts, seems to reproach us for our total neglect of those now under consideration.

It has been thought that a separate establishment, remote from the other prisons, would be the most beneficial for the purpose of reclaiming this class of convicts, as well as for the interest of the State: And such has been uniformly recommended for several years past, both in the annual messages of the Executive, and by the successive committees of the Legislature to which this subject has been committed.

On the first of January, 1832, the female convicts in our State Prisons had increased to about eighty. The project of a separate prison had been submitted to the Legislature several years previous to that time; and it was then again recommended and urged by the Executive and a committee of the Senate. Besides the other arguments in favor of this measure, the rapid increase of these convicts seemed to call for its adoption: Contrary, however, to the apprehension at that period entertained, the number of female convicts has gradually become less, and is at the present time greatly diminished. On the first of January, 1833, there were but sixty-one in confinement, and these have been since reduced, in January, 1834, to fifty-five; and now, in January last, to forty-six.

From this unlooked for and very considerable diminution in the number of this class of convicts, it may be doubted whether it would be expedient at this time to hazard the expense, as well as success of a separate prison. So evident a repugnance to the proposition has heretofore been manifested by the Senate, from the apprehension of expensiveness without a corresponding benefit, that it will not again be recommended.

It will be seen in the very able report of the Commissioners who have lately investigated the subjects connected with our State Prison system, that they recommend the erection of buildings near the existing State Prisons, for the females who may be sentenced to such punishment in the respective prison districts. The Inspectors of the Mount-Pleasant State Prison make the same recommendation, so far as it relates to that prison; and add, that the

funds of the prison will, in all probability, be quite sufficient to meet the required expenditure. The Inspectors of the Auburn prison also make substantially the same recommendation, by referring to the letter of the agent contained in their last report: And from a conversation had with the agent of the latter prison, there can be no doubt that its surplus income will be sufficient to cover the expense of the proposed building. If the project of a separate prison shall be given up, as the committee now advise, they agree in recommending the erection of buildings at each of the State Prisons for the confinement of all females sentenced to such punishment in the respective prison districts. The transportation of these convicts to prison, and their return when discharged, to the places of their residence, will be much less expensive and difficult, as the prison districts are now arranged, than the location of either prison would afford for the convicts of the whole State. It is probable, also, that they can be more conveniently and usefully employed if divided between the prisons as at present arranged, than if the whole were confined at either of them.

It should be added, that the corporation of the city of New-York, are understood to be desirous to get rid of keeping those female State convicts now under their charge; and indeed they have it in their power at any time to annul the agreement by which these convicts are kept. Hence the urgency of legal provision in relation to those now spoken of; for if dismissed from their present place of confinement, they would be without a legal local habitation: But indeed, as it will not be necessary to erect expensive buildings, and as the funds of the respective prisons will be adequate to the objects proposed, without requiring any appropriation from the State treasury, the committee hope that the plan now suggested will meet the views of the Legislature, and be finally adopted.

This committee, therefore, recommend that a law be passed to authorize the erection of prison buildings near to or adjoining the existing State Prisons, for the confinement of the female convicts of the respective prison districts: And for this purpose they ask leave to introduce a bill.



No. 69.

IN SENATE,

March 14, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Land-Office on the petition of David S. Jones and Gerrit Smith.

The Commissioners of the Land-Office, to whom was referred by the Senate, the petition of David S. Jones and Gerrit Smith, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

By the fourth section of the act, chap. 106 of the Laws of 1830, the Commissioners of the Land-Office were directed to cause certain lands in the village of East Oswego to be surveyed, appraised, and granted to the trustees of the village of Oswego; the grant to be made at the appraised value of the land. The land was surveyed, and is bounded on the east by Fourth-street, on the south side by Aries-street, on the west by the river or Lake Ontario, and extends so far north as to include all that part of the cove lying north of Aries-street, and contains seven acres and twenty-six rods of land. It was appraised at \$1,000, which has been paid, and the trustees of the village, or their assigns, are entitled to a grant pursuant to the statute.

The president and trustees of the village, in their petition which accompanies the papers, represent that the cove on the east side of the Oswego river had become a dangerous nuisance, occasioning the sickness of the inhabitants in its neighborhood; and that the corporation of the village applied for a grant of land including the cove, for the avowed purpose of enabling them to abate the

nuisance. It appears that a part of the cove was situate in Aries and First-streets, which were not included in the survey and certificate of sale by the Commissioners of the Land-Office. The corporation represent that they nevertheless supposed, from the words of the statute, that they had full power and right to perform the work, wherever needful, "to attain the great public object of the grant—the abatement of said nuisance;" and that this could not be effected without a large expenditure of money.

The corporation in the first instance, leased the premises to the petitioner, Gerrit Smith, for the term of 999 years, and took his obligation for the abatement of the nuisance; and subsequently, they sold the property and transferred the certificate to the petitioners, Messrs. Jones and Smith. The corporation now represent that the petitioners have, "at vast expense, abated the nuisance aforesaid, in a manner highly approved by the corporation, by removing the filth collected in the cove, and by excavating a basin fitted with all needful wharfage, and a sloop lock, which not only secures the original objects of the grant, but imparts great value to all the grounds in the vicinity, as well those still belonging to the State, as those heretofore sold to individuals, and furnishes great advantages to all concerned in the navigation of the lake; that the said Jones and Smith have laid out a street 33 feet in width around their said basin, and 50 feet therefrom, called "Basin-street," and have also laid out a street of like width, and extending from Basin-street aforesaid, to the termination of the wharf along the Oswego river at a point near the north line of Aries-street continued. The use of these streets will be important to our citizens and the public, and they contain an area nearly or quite as large as that portion of Aries-street lying west of Second-street." "To the end that said Jones and Smith, and all other persons holding under them, may feel more secure in the title to their purchases, and more encouraged to make valuable improvements thereon," the corporation pray that the patent may include parts of Aries and First-streets, provided certain covenants shall be inserted in the patent in relation to the public use of the improvements made by the petitioners.

The corporation say that the portion of Aries-street which they wish to have granted, "may never, and perhaps can never, be practicably a part of Aries-street, because at the intersection of Second-street with this, there is a precipitous bank of not less than

34 feet in height, extending northwardly with increasing height to the lake."

The Commissioners of the Land-Office have carefully examined the maps of the village and public property at Oswego, and the diagram and descriptions of the works of the petitioners, and are of opinion that a part of Aries and First-streets may be included in the grant to the petitioners, without any prejudice to the public interests; and this course is not only approved, but desired by the corporation of the village, who it may be presumed would not recommend a measure prejudicial to the citizens of that place. The Commissioners would not however recommend a grant of any portion of Aries-street lying east of the petitioner's works, nor any portion of First-street lying south of these works.

The petitioners applied for a grant before the commencement of the present session, when they were informed that the Commissioners of the Land-Office could only make the grant according to the original survey and certificate of sale, and in the usual form of letters patent. This decision has no doubt induced the present application to the Legislature.

Should the Legislature deem it proper to grant the prayer of the petitioners, it will be found somewhat difficult to specify in the act to be passed for that purpose the particular location of the land, or the terms and conditions on which the grant should be made, so as to fulfil the wishes of the corporation of the village, as far as may be consistent with the public interests. Should the Legislature be disposed to refer this question to the judgment of the Commissioners, it would be sufficient to enact, that "the Commissioners of the Land-Office shall include in the patent to be issued in pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled, 'An act in relation to certain public lands in the village of Oswego,' passed March 31, 1830, so much of Aries and First-streets in said village as they may deem proper, and shall also insert in said patent such covenants on the part of the grantees as the public interests may require; which covenants shall run with and bind the lands granted, into whosoever hands the same may come."

Should an act of this description be passed, the papers which are herewith returned to the Legislature, ought to be filed in the

office of the Secretary of State, among the other papers relating to the public lands.

Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON, *Att'y-General.*

A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller.*

JOHN A. DIX, *Secretary of State.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Surveyor-Gen.*

Albany, March 13, 1835.

No. 70.

IN SENATE,
February 27, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT
Of the Regents of the University.

Albany, Feb. 26, 1835.

HON. JOHN TRACY,
President of the Senate.

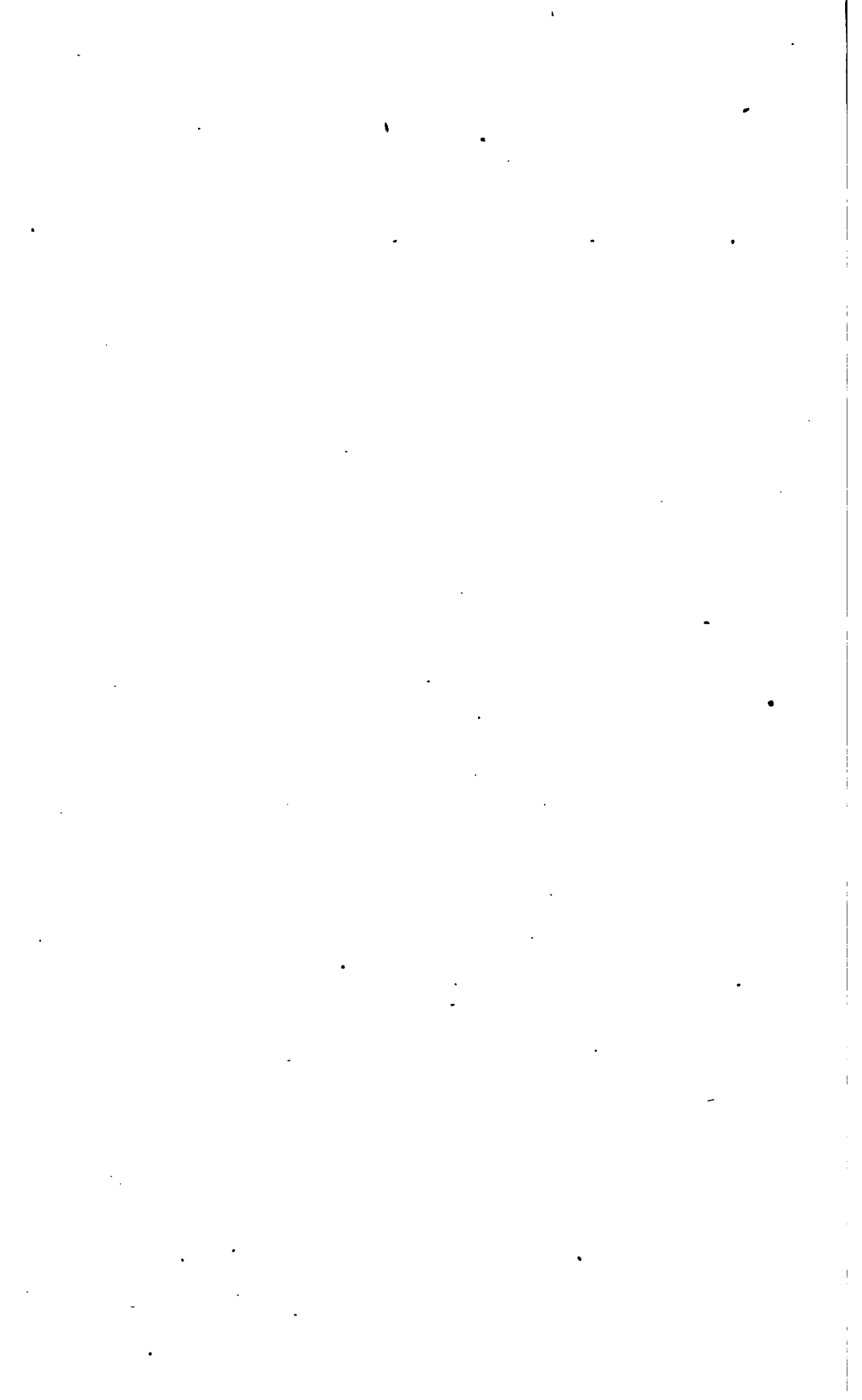
Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Regents of the University, to the Legislature.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

S. VAN RENSSELAER,

Chancellor.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

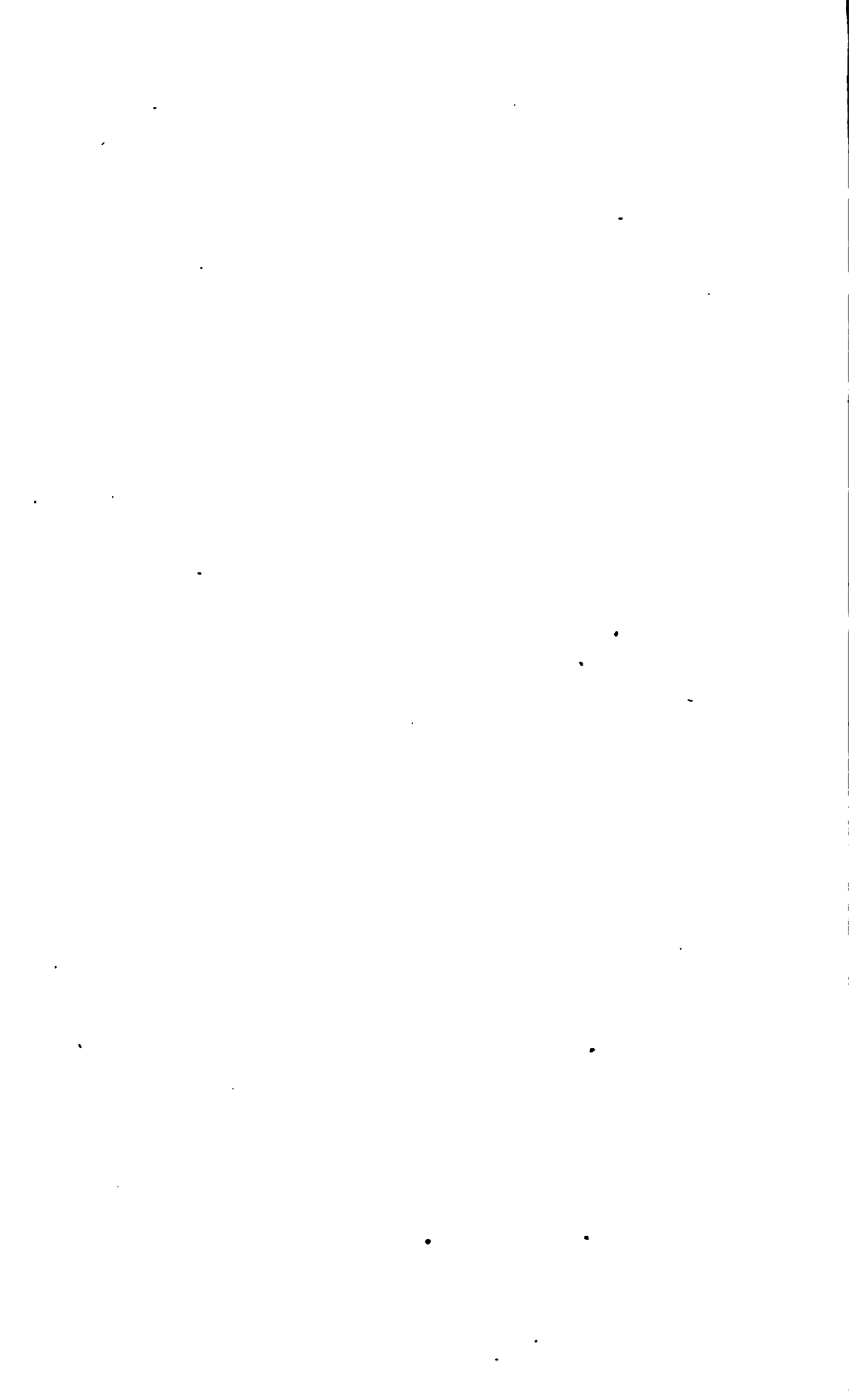
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 27, 1835.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY CROSWELL, VAN BENTHUYSEN AND BURT.
.....
1835.



REPORT, &c.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Regents of the University, in discharging the duty required of them by law, to make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing a general view of the various matters contained in the returns made to them from the several colleges and academies in the State subject to their visitation, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

That during their present stated session, the customary annual reports have been made to them from Columbia, Union, Hamilton, and Geneva colleges; from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District; from the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and from sixty-three of the sixty-eight incorporated academies in the State subject to their visitation.

No report for the present year has as yet been received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, nor from the University in that city.

The academies from which returns were expected, but have not been received, are those of Greenville, in the county of Greene, Fort-Covington, in the county of Franklin, the Buffalo Literary and Scientific academy, the academy at Gaines, in the county of Orleans, and the Monroe academy, at Henrietta, in the county of Monroe.

The report from Columbia college represents the whole number of students matriculated for the sub-graduate course of instruction in that college, during its present term, to be 99; and the number in the grammar school, attached to the college, 260. Twenty-four graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the last annual commencement. The report states that "no students have entered the literary and scientific or voluntary courses during the present session."

It appears from the report of Union college, that its present faculty consists of a president and seven professors, an instructor of the French and Spanish languages, one tutor, and two fellows. The number of graduates admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at its last annual commencement was 65, and the whole number of students matriculated in the college for the present year is 261.

From the report of Hamilton college, it appears that its present faculty consists of a president, four professors and a tutor, and that the whole number of students belonging to the college is 115, of whom 55 have entered during the present collegiate year.

The trustees of the college represent that during the two last years they "caused a subscription to be circulated in many parts of the State, for the purpose of raising \$50,000 as a permanent fund, the interest of which should be applied towards the payment of the salaries of the officers of the college;" that their efforts to raise such a sum have finally been crowned with success, the subscription being filled up, and the amount subscribed having thereby become payable in four equal annual instalments. When the whole fund shall be collected and invested, the trustees represent that the income from it, together with the ordinary tuition money of the college, will be sufficient to pay the salaries of all their present officers.

It appears from the report that "the property bequeathed to the institution by the late William H. Maynard, for the endowment of a law professorship, has not yet come into the hands of the trustees, and that no further steps have been taken towards the appointment of an incumbent to fill that office."

To show the great increase in the patronage and support of this institution during the last five years, the trustees state in their report that their receipts from tuition money, which in 1829 amounted to only \$289.88, and in 1830 to \$1,185.79, now amount to \$3,812.91 for a single year.

Geneva college has a president, four professors and two tutors. Its annual revenue, from the income of its permanent funds, and from its tuition money, is \$3,711; while the salaries of all its officers amount at present to only \$2,950. The whole number of students who received instruction in the college during the last year,

was 53, but only 28 remained in the institution at the close of the year; the senior class having then only three, the junior five, and the sophomores and freshmen classes each ten. The graduates at the last commencement were six.

The trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District represent that the whole number of students attending the last course of lectures delivered at the college was 198, of whom 39 have received from the Regents the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It appears from the report of this college that the whole of its contingent expenses continue, as heretofore, to be defrayed by its professors out of their own private funds; and that, in addition to the liberal contributions before made by them for the enlargement and alteration of one of the college buildings, they have, during the last year, contributed the further sum of \$800 for the construction of rooms in the college for the accommodation of the library, cabinet of natural history, and anatomical museum. The professors still remain personally indebted in the sum of \$2,000, the unpaid balance of the debt contracted by them in the erection of a building for the accommodation of the students of the college.

The reports from the colleges subject to the visitation of the Regents, being deficient in substance, and very dissimilar and irregular in form, and the Regents being empowered by law to prescribe the form of such reports, "*in relation to the state and disposition of college property and funds, the number and ages of scholars, and the system of instruction and discipline pursued in the several colleges,*" they have, as well in pursuance of the power thus conferred on them by law, as by virtue of the authority claimed by them as visitors of the colleges founded or incorporated by them, taken the necessary measures to prescribe the requirements and forms for all future collegiate reports; and they hope to be able hereafter to present in their own reports to the Legislature, more satisfactory views of the relative progress and condition of the several colleges in the State subject to their visitation, than they have heretofore been enabled to do.

The Regents having, during the last year, required from the several academies in the State subject to their visitation, reports more comprehensive as to subject matter, and more in detail as to form, than had before been required by them, they are therefore enabled to present to the Legislature, in this, their annual report,

a view of the relative progress and condition of such academies, *much* more comprehensive and particular than any ever before presented by them. The various schedules accompanying this report, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive, will exhibit the view here referred to, which it is hoped will be as satisfactory to the Legislature, for whose information it is presented, as it is to the Regents, who present it.

The first schedule above referred to, exhibits in the usual form, the number of students in the several academies from which returns have been received for the last year, together with the apportionment of their distributive shares of \$12,000, part of the income of the Literature fund, required by law to be distributed among them. The apportionment being made among the eight Senate districts of the State, in equal parts, and the shares allotted to each district being then subdivided among the several academies entitled to participate in it, according to the relative proportions of their students in the classics and in the higher branches of English education; and the academies in the different districts being unequal in number, and very unequal in respect to the *data* on which the distribution depends; the result is, that academies in different districts, with *equal* numbers of students, receive very *unequal* shares of the public money. In the 1st and 2d districts the ratio of apportionment is nearly \$5 for every scholar in each academy, while in the 3d district it is a small fraction above \$2; and in the 5th, a considerable fraction below that sum for each scholar. If the apportionment should be made without reference to districts, the ratio for the whole State would, for the last year, have been about \$3.21 for each scholar.

The mode of apportionment producing such unequal results, was prescribed by the Legislature previous to 1830, and has ever since been pursued by the Regents. The great inequality which was observed in the first distribution made under the new rule of that year, was expected to be gradually diminished every subsequent year, by the gradual increase of academies in the districts where but few had before been established. And although such expectation may have been in part realized, yet the inequality resulting from the peculiar mode of distribution prescribed by law, is still so great, that the Regents consider it a proper subject to be brought to the notice of the Legislature, with whom alone abides the power of applying the corrective, if any be considered necessary.

Schedule No. 2 exhibits a view of the relative condition of the several academies, from which returns have been received for the last year, in respect to their permanent funds, their annual revenue from such funds and from tuition money, together with the amount of debts due from them, and the number and salaries of the teachers employed by them respectively. From the total results collected under these different heads in the schedule, may be seen how great is the amount of capital invested for academies, in lots and buildings, in philosophical apparatus and libraries, and in other property set apart for their support; also, how great their annual income is from tuition money, (amounting in one academy to \$7,659, and in several others to more than \$2,000.)

In another schedule, No. 7, will be found a comparative view of the different prices charged for tuition in the different academies.

Schedule No. 3 exhibits a return of the amount of money received by the several academies from the Literature fund for the year preceding that for which their reports are made, together with a statement of the manner in which such moneys have been expended. By an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, it was provided that all such moneys should be thereafter "exclusively applied and expended towards paying teachers' wages."—The Regents had themselves, before such act was passed, given similar directions on the same subject, but notwithstanding that circumstance, they find with regret, that in some few academies, the public money for 1833 has (through inadvertence they presume,) been applied to other objects than those designated by them. As the act of the Legislature on this subject could only relate to the expenditure of money to be distributed by the Regents after 1834, it has not as yet been violated, and the Regents will take care to prevent its violation by admonishing the academies that it will subject them to at least a temporary forfeiture of their distributive shares in the income of the Literature fund.

Another schedule, (No. 4,) accompanying this report, contains an elaborate view of the different subjects of study pursued in the several academies, from which returns have been received. Although the Regents have no satisfactory information, as to the extent to which the subjects of study specified in this schedule are pursued; yet, on comparing those subjects with what was taught in our best academies only a few years since, they have the grati-

fication to find a manifest, and very great degree of improvement, both in respect to variety and extent of academic studies. In several of our academies the subjects of study now pursued, are as elevated in rank, and as comprehensive in variety, as will ordinarily be found in any of our common colleges; the difference between such academies and colleges consisting chiefly in the extent to which studies are pursued, and not in the nature or character of the studies themselves. This fact will probably account for what has for some time been observed, in respect to our colleges, that their growth or increase in number of students, has not corresponded with the progress of the country in wealth and population. And although the Regents would not be understood; as they certainly do not intend, to depreciate, or in any manner to disparage our colleges, they are nevertheless free to regard with special commendation and favor the efforts made for improving the condition of our academies, and to express their great satisfaction at the success of those efforts, exhibited in the more rapid growth and prosperous condition of these favorite institutions. They consider academies seminaries of education intermediate between colleges and common schools; and being more conveniently dispersed over the whole State than our colleges are, or can be, they have the advantage of being more accessible to all classes of the community. The regard entertained for them is also greatly enhanced from the circumstance that many of them have finally become, what they were all long desired to be, nurseries for teachers of common schools; they being now relied on as well for the supply of such teachers as for the support of our colleges with scholars. But, considered as sources of support for our colleges, they only appear to subserve an ordinary purpose which was always expected of them: while viewed as sources of supply for common school teachers, they appear under a new and more interesting aspect, subserving purposes of much greater magnitude and value.

Connected with the schedule last above referred to, is one, (No. 5,) exhibiting the different text or class books used in the several academies from which returns have been received: and in another schedule, (No. 6,) will be found various extracts from the academic reports, exhibiting whatever appears to be special or peculiar to any academy, in the mode of instruction adopted by it.

The information contained in these and other schedules above referred to, although probably of no great interest to the public generally, yet, being communicated through the medium of this report, (copies of which are ordinarily sent to all the academies in the State,) will be specially interesting to each academy, as it will enable it to compare its own condition with that of other kindred institutions; and thereby to discover and supply its own deficiencies. It will also enable the Regents, at some future time, when their fund of similar information, all drawn from the results of actual experience, shall be increased both in amount and variety, to digest and prepare a system of general academic instruction, (if such a system shall ever be thought advisable,) for all the academies in the State subject to their visitation.

The Regents having heretofore, under the special direction of their late Chancellor, addressed a circular letter to the several colleges and academies in the State subject to their visitation, recommending observations to be annually made, at every such college and academy, on the variation of the magnetic needle, and prescribing the manner in which such observations ought to be made; they had, in view of the great importance of the subject, hoped to be able to present the result of a series of such observations, made in different years, and in different parts of the State. But of all the colleges subject to their visitation only one, that of Geneva, appears to have paid any attention to the subject; and of all the academies in the State only those of Albany, Auburn, Clinton, Erasmus Hall, Johnstown, Oxford, Seminary of the Oneida and Genesee Conference at Cazenovia, and Utica academy have made returns of such observations. The result of the observations thus returned, may be seen in schedule No. 8, accompanying this report.

Abstracts of the usual returns of meteorological observations, made at most of the academies in the State, during the last year, will be found in a very voluminous and elaborate schedule accompanying this report.

By an act of the Legislature relating to the distribution and application of the revenue of the Literature Fund, passed on the 22d day of April, 1834, it is, among other things, provided that any portion of the excess of the revenue of that fund, over \$12,000, may, in the discretion of the Regents, be assigned to any academy or school subject to their visitation, for the purchase of

text books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, subject to such regulations as the Regents may prescribe; the amount so to be assigned, not to exceed \$250 in any one year; and no part of it to be paid over unless the trustees of the academy or school to which it may be appropriated, shall "raise and apply" an equal sum of money for the same objects.

Soon after the passage of this act the Regents caused a circular letter of instructions to be addressed to the academies, informing them of the provisions in the act above referred to, and requiring them in their next annual report, to make a particular statement or inventory of all their books, maps, globes and articles comprising their philosophical or chemical apparatus, to the end that the Regents might be informed what books and apparatus the several academies were already possessed of; and the trustees of such academies were also, by the same instructions, required to state in their report, whether, in case the Regents should assign to them any sum of money, not exceeding \$250 per annum, to be applied for the purpose aforesaid, they would, as required by the said act, "raise and apply" an equal sum for the same purpose.

In compliance with the instructions thus given by the Regents, most of the academies subject to their visitation, have furnished a statement or inventory of the books, maps and articles of philosophical apparatus belonging to them respectively: But only a few of them have made application for any part of the money appropriated by the act above referred to, as will be seen by schedule No. 9, accompanying this report, in which the academies making such application are particularly enumerated, with the amount applied for by them respectively.

From the terms used by the trustees of some of the academies, in the resolutions adopted by them, signifying their consent to raise and apply a sum of money for the purchase of books, maps, &c. equal to what they may receive from the Literature Fund for the same purpose, it would seem that the words in the act "to raise and apply," are considered by them to mean nothing more than simply to appropriate out of their own corporate funds, a sum equal to what they may receive, &c.; and it is understood that the trustees of other academies, whose resolutions do not, in express terms, betray such a construction, do, nevertheless, construe the act in the same way: But the Regents do not concur in

any such construction. They consider the words "*to raise and apply*," as used in the act, to mean the obtaining of money by voluntary donations or contributions, from sources other than the corporate property already possessed by the academies. Any other construction would make the provision in the act relate to a mere exchange of one kind of corporate property for another, while the policy or object of the act is presumed to have been to secure to the academies, the benefit of special exertions in their behalf, by holding out a special bounty or inducement to make such exertions.

The act expressly restricts the expenditure of the money appropriated by it, to the purchase of "*text books, maps*," &c. In every academy of which the Regents have any knowledge, the *text books* required by the students, are in all cases supplied by themselves or their parents; as such books are wanted for constant use, and are not considered proper for a public library. If they should constitute such a library, and be allowed to be drawn out for constant use, (as they would have to be to derive any benefit from them,) they would last but a short time, and the trustees would probably be subjected to a heavy annual charge to supply the lost or worn out books. Did the Legislature mean by *text books*, such only as are required for constant use in the academies? Did they not rather mean to include, under that general denomination, all or any such books as, like the common text or class books, have the rank of standard works either in literature or science? If the act be construed in its most restricted sense, the result will probably be that few, if any, of the academies will apply for money to purchase books, but all who apply will confine their applications to money for the purchase of maps, apparatus, &c.

The question above presented has acquired an interest which it would not otherwise have, from the circumstance that some academies have already expressed a desire, and others will probably follow their example, to be permitted to apply the money which may be obtained under the act above mentioned, to the purchase of books to be used only for occasional reference and consultation; such as large and costly editions of standard dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c.; and if the Regents should be applied to for their approbation of such an expenditure of money, they would, as at present advised, give their opinion in favor of it.

In and by an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, "concerning the Literature Fund," it was provided that the revenue of the Literature Fund, then in the treasury, and the excess of the annual revenue of said fund thereafter to be paid into the treasury over the sum of \$12,000, or a portion thereof, might be distributed by the Regents of the University, if they should deem it expedient, to the academies subject to their visitation, or a portion of them, and that the trustees of academies to which any distribution of money should be made under that act, should cause the same to be expended in educating teachers of common schools in such manner and under such regulations as the Regents should prescribe.

The law was laid before the Regents for consideration soon after its passage, and a resolution of the Board was passed referring it to a committee of their members to report at some future meeting, "a plan for carrying into practical operation the provisions of said act." At the present annual session of the Regents, their committee submitted a report which has been adopted by the Board, and a copy of which they submit herewith as a part of their report.

The confidence manifested by the Legislature by the passage of the law referred to, investing them with the discretion of expending any portion of the excess of the annual income of the fund in educating teachers, the Regents have felt demanded a corresponding duty of great care and fidelity in the discharge of the important trust committed to them. The first steps in the organization of the system for preparing competent teachers for our common schools, and embracing the whole subject of the character and extent to which popular education may, under existing circumstances, be carried and provided for, will necessarily have much influence in hastening or retarding the beneficent design of the Legislature. While the plan which has been adopted, so far as to the number of academies in which such a department is to be established, has had regard to the funds at present available to the purposes contemplated, it has not been considered proper to reduce the course of studies or limit the qualifications below what is indispensable to fit the teacher for the place he is to occupy. Eight academies have been designated, one of which is situated in each Senate district, and the Regents have already received the assent of all of them to the establishment of such a department in their respective institutions.

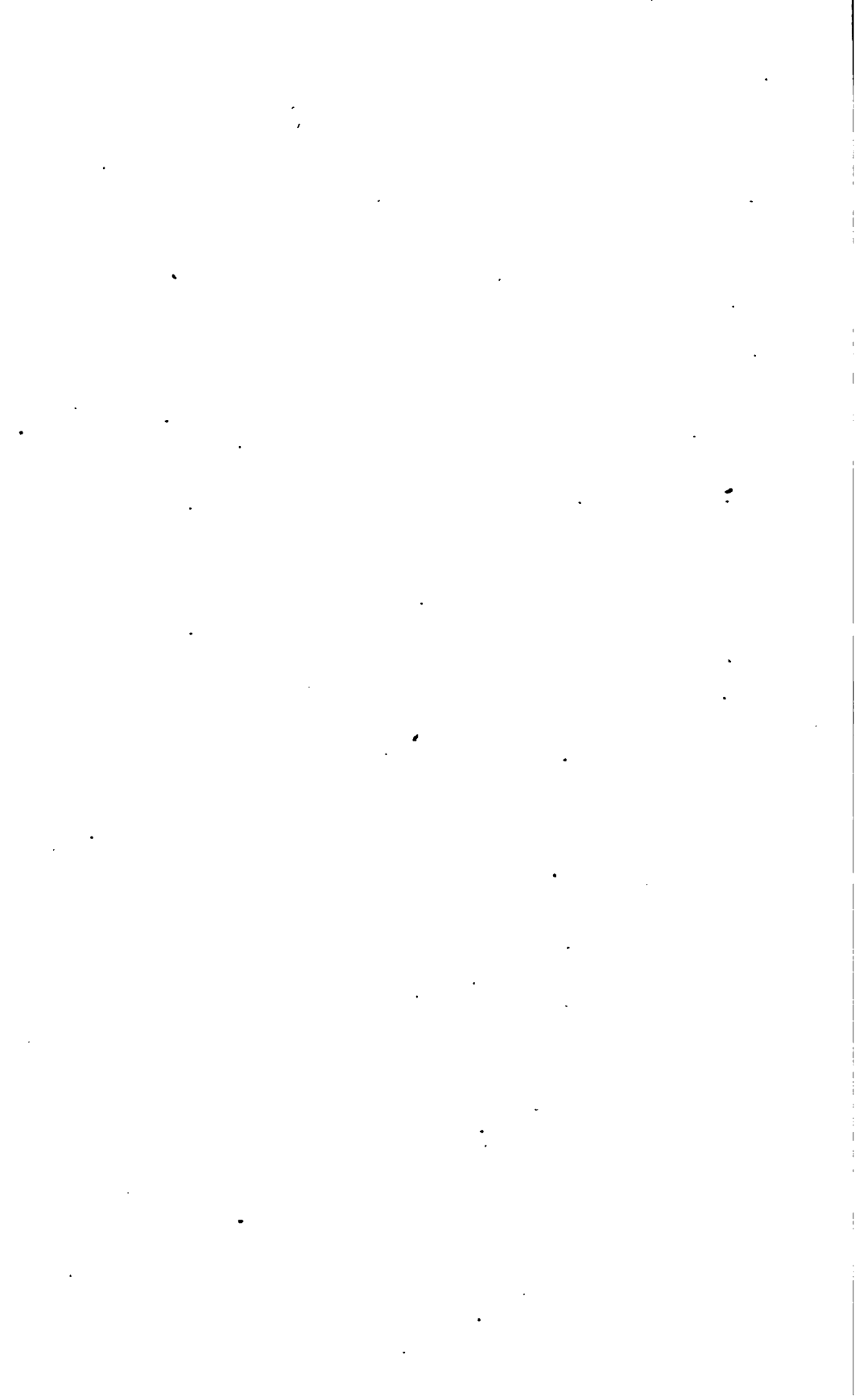
In presenting the report of their committee at length on this interesting part of their duty, the Regents cannot but hope that the uncommonly able manner in which the views of the committee have been presented, and the evidences of sound reflection and knowledge of the matter submitted to them, will meet with the approbation of the Legislature and the public, as that report has with the concurrence of this Board.

The Regents would do injustice to their own feelings in closing their report without adverting to the death of their late Chancellor, the venerable SIMMON DE WITT. The members individually unite in the general expression of unfeigned sorrow at an event which has deprived the country of a patriot of the revolution; the State of New-York of a valued citizen; and science of a distinguished votary. While a member of this Board, since the year 1798, and its Chancellor since the year 1829, the deceased has contributed largely to raise the character of our literary institutions, to aid in the general diffusion of knowledge, and improve the moral and intellectual condition of his fellow-citizens. He died as he had lived, a christian and a philanthropist.

By order of the Regents of the University.

S. VAN RENSSELAER, *Chancellor.*

G. HAWLEY, *Secretary.*



SCHEDULE No. 1,

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1884, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the number of the students taught in the several academies from which such reports have been received, with the apportionment of their distributive shares of \$12,000, part of the income of the Literature Fund for said year.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees, to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
<i>First District.</i>					
Clinton, ...	East Hampton, Suffolk Co.	46	21	31	\$96 65
Erasmus Hall, ...	Flatbush, Kings Co.	95	61	61	280 70
N. Y. Ins. for Deaf and Dumb, ..	New-York city, ...	137	137	137	630 38
Oysterbay, ...	Oysterbay, Queens Co.	48	39	39	179 40
Union Hall, ...	Jamaica, Queens Co.	96	68	68	312 90
		422	326	396	\$1,500 00
<i>Second District.</i>					
Delaware, ...	Delhi, Delaware Co.	48	9	9	43 54
Dutchess County, ...	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.	114	84	84	309 65
Farmers' Hall, ...	Goshen, Orange Co.	34	18	18	87 08
Kingston, ...	Kingston, Ulster Co.	60	23	23	111 27
Montgomery, ...	Montgomery, Orange Co.	63	44	44	212 91

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Session District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claiming to have pursued classical studies, or the English, branches of education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Mount-Pleasant, ...	Mount-Pleasant, Westchester Co.	147	51	51	\$246 97
Newburgh, ...	Newburgh, Orange Co., ...	72	64	64	309 65
North Salem, ...	North-Salem, Westchester Co., ...	35	16	15	72 57
Redhook, ...	Redhook, Dutchess Co., ...	36	23	23	106 36
<i>Third District.</i>		692	311	310	\$1,500 00
Albany, ...	Albany city, ...	226	137	137	278 40
Albany Female, ...	Albany city, ...	318	231	231	470 08
Albany Female Seminary, ...	Albany city, ...	150	97	97	197 45
Hudson, ...	Hudson city, ...	61	75	65	132 30
Jefferson, ...	Jefferson, Schoharie Co., ...	50	21	21	42 80
Kinderhook, ...	Kinderhook, Columbia Co., ...	75	69	69	140 41
Lansingburgh, ...	Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., ...	21	17	17	34 64
Schenectady, ...	Schenectady city, ...	182	101	100	208 50
		1,083	746	737	\$1,500 00

Third District.

Fourth District:

Cam. Washington, ...	41	22	22	98 51
Canajoharie, ...	57	44	44	197 02
Franklin, ...	45	35	38	147 77
Gouverneur H. School, ...	57	46	46	205 95
Granville, ...	61	19	18	80 80
Johnstown, ...	19	18	18	80 80
Plattsburgh, ...	42	26	25	111 93
St. Lawrence, ...	98	65	65	291 05
Washington, ...	67	65	64	286 57
	487	340	335	\$1,500 00

Fifth District:

Bridgewater, ...	53	37	31	56 52
Clinton Gr. School, ...	25	17	17	31 00
Fairfield, ...	77	65	65	118 50
Hamilton, ...	83	110	109	198 65
Lowville, ...	71	38	38	69 26
Oneida Institute, ...	82	169	109	198 49
Rensselaer, Oswego, ...	47	58	58	105 73
Sem. of O. & G. Conferences, ...	283	175	175	319 00
Union, ...	50	46	46	83 85
Utica, ...	120	107	107	195 06
Whitesboro, ...	85	79	68	123 95
	956	841	828	\$1,500 00

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Name of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No of students claiming to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the Literary Fund.
<i>Sixth District.</i>					
Cherry-Valley,..... Cortland,..... Franklin,..... Hartwick,..... Ithaca,..... Oxford,..... Owego,.....	Cherry-Valley, Otsego Co.,..... Homer, Cortland Co.,..... Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.,..... Hartwick, Otsego Co.,..... Ithaca, Tompkins Co.,..... Oxford, Chenango Co.,..... Owego, Tioga Co.,.....	69 146 37 48 62 89	57 134 49 35 13 55 32	50 133 44 35 13 55 39	\$207 20 551 05 162 33 145 03 53 67 227 92 132 90
<i>Seventh District.</i>					
Auburn,..... Canandaigua,..... Cayuga,..... Onondaga,..... Ontario Fem. Sem.,..... Ovid,..... Palmyra H. School,.....	Auburn, Cayuga Co.,..... Canandaigua, Ontario Co.,..... Aurora, Cayuga Co.,..... Onondaga Hollow, Onondaga Co., Canandaigua, Ontario Co.,..... Ovid, Seneca Co.,..... Palmyra, Wayne Co.,.....	85 125 39 40 127 68 99	63 60 26 17 67 24 61	63 60 26 17 67 24 61	\$00 55 199 55 119 71 56 52 269 35 113 08 269 45
		471	375	362	\$1,500 00

Pompey, ...	Pompey, Onondaga Co., ...	28	11	11	36 58
Yates County, ...	Penn-Yan, Yates Co., ...	150	62	62	206 21
		781	451	451	\$1,500 00
<i>Eighth District.</i>					
Fredonia, ...	Fredonia, Chautauque Co., ...	81	74	74	279 62
Lewiston, ...	Lewiston, Niagara Co., ...	57	54	54	204 02
Livingston Co. H. School, ...	Geneseo, Livingston Co., ...	37	20	20	75 60
Middlebury, ...	Middlebury, Genesee Co., ...	107	64	64	241 82
Rochester H. School, ...	Rochester city, ...	160	139	136	513 78
Springville, ...	Springville, Erie Co., ...	45	49	49	185 16
		487	400	397	\$1,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees, to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 mo. of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.	Per scholar.
1st District,...	423	326	326	\$1,500	\$4 60
2d do ..	609	311	310	1,500	4 84
3d do ..	1,083	748	737	1,500	2 03
4th do ..	487	340	335	1,500	4 48
5th do ..	956	841	823	1,500	1 82
6th do ..	471	375	362	1,500	4 14
7th do ..	781	451	451	1,500	3 33
8th do ..	487	400	397	1,500	3 78
Totals,.....	5,296	3,792	3,741	\$12,000	

The rate per scholar, if the apportionment had been made without reference to districts, would have been *about* \$3.777 (\$3.777 = \$3.777.)

A true abstract and apportionment.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

No. 70.]

Containing abstracts from academic reports for 1834, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a statement of the permanent funds and annual revenue of the several academies from which such reports were received, together with the amount of debts due by them respectively, the number of teachers employed therein, and the amount of their compensation or salary, per annum.

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.					No. of books in li- brary.	Revenue.		Debits due by ac- demy.	No. of teachers.	Compensation or salary of teach- ers.
	Value of acade- my lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philo- sophical appa- ratus & libe- ry.	Value of other personal pro- perty.	Tuition money for year end- ing on date of report.		Interest or in- come of per- manent funds for said year.				
First District.											
Clinton, ...	\$2,000	none,	\$400	none,	316	\$506	none,	none,	1	\$506	
Erasmus Hall, ...	8,850	.....	1,850	1,325	1,089	1,830	332	658	4	2,350	
N. Y. Institution for Deaf & Dumb,*											
Oysterbay, ...	3,000	.....	100	260	none,	480	8	.....	1	640	
Union Hall, ...	6,700	.....	600	.....	450	2,104	.....	.....	6	2,210	
Second District.											
Delaware, ...	1,275	.....	720	5,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Dutchess County, ...	4,000	.....	50	none,	none,	2,113	none,	142	3	2,213	
Farmers' Hall, ...	1,000	none,	150	none,	191	450	none,	none,	1	450	
Kingston, ...	3,500	none,	400	109	250	620	none,	none,	3	1,335	
Montgomery, ...	5,500	300	525	.....	683	1,348	.....	302	5	1,070	
Mount-Pleasant, ...	15,000	none,	8	none,	none,	1,042	430	6,000	4	1,458	

* See act, 16th April, 1830.

No. 2—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.				No. of books in li- brary.	Revenue.		Debts due by ac- demy.	No. of teachers.	Compensation or salary of teach- ers.	
	Value of acade- my lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philo- sophical appa- ratus and li- brary.	Value of other personal es- tate.		Tuition money for year end- ing on date of report.	Interest or in- come of per- manent funds for said year.				
<i>Third District.</i>											
Newburgh,.....	5,000	200	800	.....	500	924	200	400	4	924	
North Salem,.....	1,600	none,	250	59	200	180	none,	none,	2	330	
Redhook, ...	1,500	.....	300	183	170	438	11	4	2	676	
<i>Fourth District.</i>											
Albany,.....	90,000	1,600	1,600	19,900	318	4,513	1,507	700	8	5,550	
Albany Female Academy,.....	31,300	5,000	1,350	1,400	967	7,659	.....	18,400	12	4,910	
Albany Female Seminary,.....	7,000	.....	200	500	.....	1,850	.....	1,200	6	1,965	
Hudson,.....	3,000	800	100	50	42	730	45	500	1	.....	
Jefferson, ...	4,000	none,	32	none,	14	490	none,	65	3	490	
Kinderhook,.....	1,500	.....	575	100	393	1,225	none,	none,	2	1,225	
Lansingburgh,.....	3,100	200	270	4,000	.....	559	none,	195	1	500	
Schenectady,....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,224	.....	.....	13	.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i>											
Cambridge Washington,.....	1,000	1,250	216	910	147	407	90	410	1	472	
Canajoharie, ...	1,500	none,	25	50	none,	639	none,	43	2	719	
Franklin, ...	1,500	none,	30	115	none,	739	281	126	2	802	
Gouverneur, ...	3,500	none,	none,	.....	.....	651	.....	500	3	651	
Granville,.....	2,000	none,	75	none,	50	400	none,	46	2	400	
Johnstown,.....	1,500	none,	100	1,311	60	274	92	43	2	362	

Plattsburgh,.....	1,500	.....	25	.....	none,	500	none,	108	3	500
St. Lawrence,.....	4,000	814	650	2,107	132	1,044	117	2,248	3	1,200
Washington,.....	5,500	.....	150	.....	200	760	.....	1,200	2	
<i>Fifth District.</i>										
Bridgewater,.....	1,500	.....	100	50	10	607	.....	300	2	680
Clinton Gr. School,.....	2,000	none,	none,	none,	none,	260	none,	none,	1	285
Fairfield,.....	7,000	.....	1,000	.....	624	900	.....	none,	2	1,010
Hamilton,.....	4,500	.....	400	3,572	.....	2,000	250	2,500	7	1,700
Lowville,.....	5,000	none,	180	1,980	120	903	136	1,000	3	1,012
Oneida Institute,.....	15,000	400	500	3,000	800	2,504	.....	8,500	2	2,300
Rensselaer Owego,.....	600	700	25	1,000	none,	525	50	800	2	612
Sem. of G. & O. Conference,.....	16,000	.....	400	5,000	500	1,800	none,	5,500	7	2,275
Union,.....	6,000	.....	150	.....	197	500	none,	1,300	2	545
Utica,.....	10,000	700	100	663	.....	1,172	35	.....	3	1,400
Whitesboro,.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	300	2	535
<i>Sixth District.</i>										
Cherry-Valley,.....	2,500	.....	400	231	.....	531	.....	.....	4	
Cortland,.....	3,000	none,	400	3,742	none,	1,904	202	none,	0	2,200
Franklin,.....	2,000	none,	1,251	4,045	640	242	250	none,	1	
Hartwick,.....	5,000	600	1,000	17,513	.....	350	1,134	.....	2	1,200
Ithaca,.....	5,000	2,000	none,	4,261	none,	397	443	2,600	2	697
Oxford,.....	2,500	none,	131	3,688	.....	1,180	152	79	5	
Owego,.....	2,500	1,250	200	80	.....	1,600	none,	490	3	1,053
<i>Seventh District.</i>										
Auburn,.....	4,000	2,000	none,	none,	.....	525	78	none,	3	1,675
Canandaigua,.....	10,000	888	650	17,579	250	1,525	1,050	20	4	1,600
Cayuga,.....	1,500	250	565	2,641	300	340	165	none,	1	
Onondaga,.....	4,500	none,	200	3,150	100	500	230	none,	2	771

No. 2—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.					Revenue.			No. of teachers.	Compensation, or salary of teachers.
	Value of real estate and buildings.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philosophical apparatus and library.	Value of other personal estate.	No. of books in library.	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of permanent funds for said year.	Debts due by academy.		
Ontario Female Seminary, ...	12,000	150	.....	.....	.....	4,935	300	5,000	8	.....
Ovid, ...	4,000	none,	33	4,421	none,	907	300	606	4	1,020
Palmyra H. School, ...	2,000	.....	350	.....	none,	1,781	none,	none,	7	2,561
Pompey, ...	3,500	none,	200	8,692	none,	131	519	1,762	1	461
Yates County, ...	4,500	none,	none,	none,	none,	1,701	none,	3,500	6	1,874
<i>Eighth District.</i>										
Fredonia, ...	1,000	none,	400	1,000	200	795	none,	none,	3	1,250
Lewiston, ...	3,500	none,	428	7,500	32	1,183	500	340	4	1,615
Livingston County, ...	11,000	.....	400	300	200	1,000	..	none,	1	975
Middlebury, ...	5,000	none,	400	4,371	.....	883	250	none,	3	1,300
Rochester H. School, ...	7,500	.....	400	600	.....	2,928	.....	3,500	5	2,013
Springville, ...	3,300	none,	30	206	none,	705	.....	741	2	700
	\$390,825	\$19,722	\$21,795	\$139,130	10,145	\$73,472	\$9,275	\$72,137	217	\$68,924

A true abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY.
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 24, 1835.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Containing abstracts from the academic reports for 1884, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the amount of money received from the said Regents for the previous year by the several academies from which such reports were made, with a statement of the manner in which such money was expended, together with a specification of the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation in such academy.

Names of Academies.	Amount received from Regents for the previous year including bal. on hand (if any) of money before received.	Application of money received from Regents.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (except females in declamation.)
<i>First District.</i>			
Clinton, ...	\$890 00	Part invested, part loaned, and balance on hand, ...	Once, ...
Erasmus Hall, ...	169 40	Payment of teachers and repairs, ...	"
N. Y. Ins. for Deaf and Dumb, .....	.....	See act of 15th April, 1880, sec. 3 and 4.	"
Oysterbay, ...	160 23	Part paid to teacher, balance on hand, ...	Comp. once 14 ds.
Union Hall, ...	301 46	Payment of teachers, repairs, &c., ...	Dec. " 7 "
<i>Second District.</i>			Once, ...
Delaware, ...	107 45	Payment of teacher, ...	"
Dutchess County, ...	103 87	Payment of teachers, ...	"
Farmers' Hall, ...	60 96	Payment of repairs, ...	"
Kingston, ...	189 79	Payment of teachers, ...	"
Montgomery, ...	150 41	Payment of teachers, interest, and repairs, ...	"
Mount-Pleasant, ...	136 09	Payment of teachers, ...	"

No. 3--Continued.

Names of Academies.	Amount received from Regents for the previous year including bal. on hand (if any) received.	Applications of money received from Regents.	How often exercised in composition and dedication, (except females in dedication.)
Newburgh, ... North Salem, ... Redbook, ... <i>Third District.</i>	304 36 154 98 136 08	Purchase of apparatus, and pay't of teachers and expenses, Part paid for repairs, balance on hand, ... Payment of teachers, ...	Once, ... 17 dm. " 14 " " 14 " " 14 " " 14 " " 17 " " 14 " Comp. once 7 " Dec. " 14 " Once, ... 14 " " 8 "
Albany, ... Albany Female Academy, ... Albany Female Seminary, ... Hudson, ... Jefferson, ... Kinderhook, ...	306 06 410 34 171 68 150 80 none, 139 20	do do and expenses, ... do do and interest, ... None received, ... Payment of repairs, and expenses, ...	" 14 " " 14 " " 14 " " 14 " " 14 " Comp. once 7 " Dec. " 14 " Once, ... 14 " " 8 "
Lansingburgh, ... Schenectady, ... <i>Fourth District.</i>	46 40 none, 65 14 80 42 145 16 103 20 197 41	do and premium of insurance, ... None received, ... Payment of teachers, ... do do do Payment of repairs, expenses, &c., ...	" 14 " " 14 " " 14 " " 14 " " 7 " " 14 " " 14 "

Johnstown, ...	88	06	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Plattsburgh, ...	126	06	Payment of repairs and expenses, .....	"	....	14	"
St. Lawrence, ...	280	50	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Washington, ...	160	44	Payment of insurance, repairs, and expenses, .....	"	....	7	"
<i>Fifth District.</i>							
Bridgewater, ...	42	04	On hand, .....	"	....	14	"
Clinton Gr. School, ...	84	73	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"
Fairfield, ...	109	08	do .....	"	....	21	"
Hamilton, ...	164	48	do .....	"	....	21	"
Lowville, ...	109	68	do .....	"	....	21	"
Oneida Institute, ...	183	72	do .....	"	....	7	"
Rensselaer, Oswego, ...	87	72	do .....	"	....	28	"
Sem. of O. & G. Conferences, ..	287	52	do .....	"	....	14	"
Union, ...	45	69	do .....	"	....	14	"
Utica, ...	179	05	do .....	"	....	7	"
Whiteboro', ...	45	69	do .....	"	....	14	"
<i>Sixth District.</i>							
Cherry-Valley, ...	147	60	do .....	"	....	14	"
Cortland, ...	428	40	do .....	"	....	14	"
Franklin, ...	198	00	do .....	"	....	21	"
Hartwick, ...	80	00	do .....	"	....	14	"
Ithaca, ...	154	87	do .....	"	....	14	"
Oxford, ...	154	80	do .....	"	....	14	"
Owego, ...	158	40	do .....	"	....	14	"
<i>Seventh District.</i>							
Auburn, ...	229	37	do .....	"	....	14	"
Canandaigua, ...	169	55	Purchase of books and apparatus, .....	"	....	14	"
Cayuga, ...	76	46	Payment of teachers, .....	"	....	14	"

No. 3—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	Amount received from Regents for the previous year (if any) or money before received.	<i>Application of money received from Regents.</i>		How often exercised in composition and declaration, (except females in declaration.)
Onondaga,.....	49 88	Payment of teachers,.....	Once,.....	14 da.
Ontario Fem. Sem.,.....	216 09	Payment of interest and repairs,.....	"	7 "
Ovid,.....	66 44	Payment of teachers,.....	"	14 "
Palmyra H. School, ...	229 38	do	"	14 "
Pompey,.....	30 90	do	Dec. once, 7 "	7 "
Yates County,.....	172 87	do	Comp. " 14 "	14 "
<i>Eighth District.</i>			Once,.....	14 "
Fredonia, ...	151 20	Not stated,.....	"	7 "
Lewiston,.....	166 32	Payment of teachers,.....	"	14 "
Livingston Co. H. School,....	42 64	do	Comp. once 7 "	7 "
		and repairs, ...	Dec. " 14 "	14 "
Middlebury,.....	171 36	do	Once,.....	14 "
Rochester H. School,.....	486 20	do	"	7 "
Springville, ...	100 82	do	"	14 "

A true abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 24th, 1885.

SCHEDULE No. 4,

Containing abstracts from the academic reports for 1894, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the different subjects of study pursued during that year, in the several academies from which such reports were received.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Academies in which the subjects are studied.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Arithmetic,.....	In all academies from which reports were received,.....	63
Algebra,.....	In all academies from which reports were received,.....	63
Architecture,.....	Albany,.....	1
Astronomy,.....	In all except 17, (Clinton, F. Hall, N. Salem, Redhook, Cambridge, Gouverneur, Fairfield, Lowville, Oneida Ins., C. Valley, Whitesboro, Hartwick, Ithaca, Owego, Auburn, Pompey, Livingston Co.),.....	46
Botany,.....	In Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany Fem. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Sem. of G. & O., Whitesboro, Cortland, Canandaigua, Oxford, Owego, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Fredonia, Lewiston, Rochester,.....	26
Book-keeping,.....	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, Kingston, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Albany, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, Lowville, Rensselaer Owego, Sem. of G. & O. Con., Utica, Cortland, Hartwick, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Ovid, Cayuga, Onondaga, Palmyra, Lewiston, Livingston, Rochester, Springville,.....	34
Biblical Antiquities,.....	Union Hal, St. Lawrence,.....	2
Biography,.....	Albany, Utica, Lewiston,.....	3
Chemistry,.....	In all, (except E. Hall, Oysterbay, F. Hall, Redhook, Hudson, Cambridge, Gouverneur, Johnstown, Washington, Fairfield, Lowville, Oneida Ins. Hartwick,).....	50

No. 4—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Academies in which the subjects are studied.</i>	
Composition, ...	In all, as often on an average as once in 14 days, ...	63
Conic Sections, ...	Oysterbay, Fairfield, Cortland, Fredonia, Rochester, ...	5
Constitution, U. S., ...	Newburgh, Albany, Albany Fem. Acad., Hudson, Kinderhook, Utica, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Fredonia, Rochester, ...	12
Constitution, N. Y., ...	Albany, Utica, Oxford, ...	3
Criticism, Elements of, ...	Oysterbay, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany Fem. Acad., Albany Fem. Sem., Schenectady, Palmyra, ...	7
Chronology, ...	Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Whitesboro, Pompey, ...	4
Declamation, ...	In all, as often on an average as once in 14 days, ...	63
Drawing, ...	Montgomery, Albany, Albany Fem. Acad., Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Washington, Bridgewater, Hamilton, Sem. of G. & O., Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Rochester, ...	13
Dialling, ...	Oysterbay, Sem. of G. & O., ...	2
English Grammar, ...	In all academies, ...	63
Evidences of Christianity, ...	Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., U. Hall, Whitesboro, St. Lawrence, Oneida Ins., Ontario F. Sem., ...	8
	[In many academies Natural Theology and Analogy of Nat. and Revealed Religion are studied.] See title Nat. Theology.	
Engineering, Civil, ...	Newburgh, Albany, Utica, ...	8
Extemporaneous speaking, ...	Kinderhook, ...	1
French language, ...	Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Hudson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Granville, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Fairfield, Hamilton, Rensselaer Owego, Sem. of G. & O. Con., Union, Whitesboro, ...	

Fluxions, ...	C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Hartwick, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Ontario F. Sem., Ovid, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury, Rochester, ...	46
Geography, ...	Oysterbay, Kinderhook, ...	2
Geography, Physical, ...	In all, (except Union and Auburn,)	61
Geology, ...	Albany, St. Lawrence, ...	2
Geometry, Plane, ...	Jefferson, ...	1
Geometry, Analytic, ...	In all, (except N. Salem and Jefferson,)	61
Geometry, Descriptive, ...	Oysterbay, Sem. of G. & O., Cortland, Fredonia, ...	4
Greek language, ...	Albany, ...	1
Grecian Antiquities, ...	In all, (except N. Salem, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., and Ontario F. Sem.,)	56
German language, ...	E. Hall, U. Hall, Montgomery, Fairfield, Sem. of G. & O., Utica, Lewiston, ...	7
History, General, ...	Sem. of G. & O., Hartwick, ...	2
History, U. S., ...	In all, (possibly with one or two exceptions,)	63
	Oysterbay, Albany, Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Canajoharie, Granville, Washington, Bridgewater, Utica, C. Valley, Hartwick, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Fredonia, U. Hall, Delaware, Clinton, Dutchess, F. Hall, Kingston, Newburgh, Redhook, Hudson, Kinderhook, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Lowville, Sem. G. & O., Whitesboro', Oxford, Onondaga, Lewiston, Middlebury, Ovid, N. Salem, Franklin M., Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Clinton G. School, Cayuga, Ontario F. Sem., Springville, Albany F. Acad., ...	46
History, N. Y., ...	Albany, Gouverneur, ...	2
Hebrew language, ...	Oneida Institute, Hartwick, ...	2
Italian language, ...	Sem. G. & O., Oxford, Owego, ...	8
Jewish Antiquities, ...	Hartwick, ...	1
Latin language, ...	In all, (except Albany Fem. Acad., and Albany F. Sem.,)	61
Law, ...	Utica, (select parts of Revised Statutes,)	1

No. 4—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.

Academies in which the subjects are studied.

Subjects of study.	Academies in which the subjects are studied.	No.
Logic, ...	[See title "Constitution, U. S. and N. Y." A work entitled "Duties of Town, County, and State Officers," is studied in several academies.]	
	Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany F. Seminary, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Granville, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Bridge-water, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O., Union, Whitesboro', Cort-land, Oxford, Owego, Canadagua, Cayuga, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Liv- 32	
Levelling, ...	ingston, Middlebury, Rochester, ...	
Logarithms, ...	Albany, Oneida Ins., ...	2
Music, ...	Albany, Clinton G. School, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., ...	4
	Montgomery, Albany F. Acad., (vocal,) Jefferson, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Washington, Bridgewater, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O. Con., Whitesboro', Ontario F. Sem., Yates, Ro- 13	
Mapping, ...	chester, ...	
	E. Hall, Oysterbay, N. Salem, Albany, Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Washington, Rens. 11	
Mensuration, ...	Oswego, Cortland, Cayuga, Livingston, ...	
	Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Newburgh, Hudson, Kinderhook, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., Sem. of G. & O. Con., Utica, Ithaca, Owego, Cayuga, Onondaga, 17	
Minerology, ...	Livingston, ...	4
Mythology, ...	Jefferson, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Newburgh, ...	3
Natural History, ...	Oxford, Utica, Lewiston, ...	
	Albany, Albany Fem. Ac., Albany F. Sem., Jefferson, Washington, Ontario F. Sem., Pal- 9	
Navigation, ...	myra, U. Hall, St. Lawrence, ...	
	Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Oneida Ins., Sem. G. & O., Cortland, Franklin, Yates, 9	
	Fredonia, ...	

Nautical Astronomy, ...	Sem. G. & O., ...	1
Needlework, ...	Montgomery, (female department), ...	1
Natural Theology, ...	Newburgh, Redhook, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Cortland, Oxford, Sem. G. & O., Whitesboro', Canandaigua, ...	12
Orthography, ...	In all, since instructions of 1834, but with different degrees of attention.	63
Philosophy, Natural, ...	In all, ...	63
Philosophy, Moral, ...	Delaware, Dutchess, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Albany Fem. Acad., Albany Fem. Sem., Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, Rena. Oswego, Union, Utica, Whitesboro', C. Valley, Cortland, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Rochester, ...	33
Philosophy, Intellectual, ...	U. Hall, Kingston, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Fairfield, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Sem. G. & O., Union, Whitesboro', Cortland, Oxford, Ithaca, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem., Owego, Fredonia, Rochester, ...	39
Penmanship, ...	In all, with only one exception, ...	62
Political Economy, ...	Albany, Dutchess, ...	2
Painting, ...	Montgomery, Albany F. Acad., Schenectady, Canajoharie, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O., Fredonia, ...	7
Perspective, ...	Albany, Rochester, ...	2
Physiology, ...	Kinderhook, Albany F. Acad., ...	2
Pronunciation, English, ...	In all. (For standards, see schedule of text books, &c.,)	63
Reading, ...	In all. (For books generally used, see do.,)	63
Rhetoric, ...	In all, (except F. Hall, Clinton G. School, Hartwick, Ithaca, Auburn, Onondaga, Pompey, Clinton, E. Hall, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Montgomery, Mount-Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany, Hudson, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O., Utica, Owego, Cayuga, Lewiston, Cambridge, Clinton G. School, Oxford, Kingston, ...	31
Stenography, ...	Oysterbay, Albany Fem. Ac., Whitesboro', Onondaga, ...	4

No. 4—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Academies in which the subjects are studied.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Statistics, ...	Utica, ...	1
Surveying, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Kingston, Albany, Hudson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Cambridge, Franklin M., Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Sem. G. & O., Union, Utica, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onon., Ovid, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville, Canajoharie, Sem. G. & O., Whitesboro', Owego, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem. Palmyra, Middlebury, ...	47
Spanish language, ...	Canajoharie, Sem. G. & O., Whitesboro', Owego, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem. Palmyra, Middlebury, ...	8
Trigonometry, ...	Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany, Albany Fem. Ac., Albany Fem. Sem., Hudson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., Sem. G. & O., Utica, Whitesboro', Oxford, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Yates, Fredonia, ...	28
Technology, ...	Albany, Albany F. Ac., Albany F. Sem., ...	3
Teaching, Principles of, ..	Kinderhook, Canandaigua, Fredonia, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Oxford, Gouverneur, Hamilton, Lowville, Cortland, Yates Co., ...	11

A true abstract,

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 24, 1835.

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Containing abstracts from academic reports for 1834, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the various text or class books used during said year, in the several academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study pursued in said academies.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which said books were used.</i>
Arithmetic, ...	Daboll's, ...	Clinton, Erasmus Hall Oysterbay, Union Hall, Delaware, Farmers' Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, North Salem, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Seminary, Hudson, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Gouverneur, Bridgewater, Clinton Gr. School, Lowville, C. Valley, Hartwick, Owego, Onondaga, Lewiston, Livingston C., Middlebury—28.
	Colburn, ...	E. Hall, U. Hall, Delaware, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany Fem. Sem., Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Lowville, Sem. G. & O. Con., C. Valley, Cortland, *Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Palmyra, Fredonin, Lewiston, Livingston Co. Middlebury, Ovid—27.
	Willett, ...	Oysterbay, Dutchess, Hudson, Bridgewater, Pompey—5.
	Smith, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, F. Hall, Kingston, Newburgh, Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Clinton G. School, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem—13.
	Emerson, ...	Dutchess, Montgomery, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Oneida Ins., Cortland, Oxford, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Middlebury, Rochester—16.
	Babcock, ...	Utica.

* Franklin Academy at Prattburgh, Steuben Co. Franklin Academy at Malone, Franklin Co. is represented by the letter M after its name.

No. 5—Continued.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
Algebra,.....	Hasler, ...	Montgomery, Kingston—2.
	Ruger, ...	Gouverneur, Bridgewater, Rens. Oswego, Union, Ithaca—5.
	Adams, ...	Clinton, F. Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Albany Fem. Sem. Hudson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., Sem. of G. & O. Con., Utica, Whitesboro, Cortland, Franklin P., Oxford, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Fredonia, Middlebury, Ovid—34.
	Ostrander, ...	Middlebury, Ovid—2.
	Pike, ...	Newburgh, Hudson, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence—4.
	Davis, ...	Canajoharie, Ithaca, Yates Co., Rochester—4.
	Day, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Farmers' Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Ins., Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, Utica, Whitesboro, C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Palmyra, Pompey, Yates Co., Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Rochester, Springville, Ovid, Albany F. Sem.—53.
	Colburn, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess, Newburgh, Albany Fem. Acad., Hudson, Schenectady, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Johnstown, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Cortland, Franklin P., Cayuga, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem. Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston Co., Middlebury, Ovid—22.

Astronomy, ...	Bourdou, ...	Clinton, Montgomery, Newburgh, Cambridge, Fairfield, Hartwick, Fredonia, Middlebury—8.
	Bonnycastle, .	Clinton, E. Hall, Oysterbay, Dutchess, Albany, Bridgewater, Fairfield, Utica—8.
	Hutton, ...	Onondaga.
	Bailey, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess—2.
	Ryan, ...	Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Newburgh, Utica—5.
	Euler, ...	Albany, Johnstown—2.
	Herschel, ...	Albany, Lansingburgh—2.
	Parley's, ...	Rens. Oswego, Jefferson—2.
	Wilber, ...	Delaware, Albany, Kinderhook—3.
	Ferguson, ...	Delaware, Lansingburgh, Utica—3.
	Ryan, ...	Oysterbay, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Bridgewater, Sem. of G. & O., Lewiston—6.
	Towle, ...	Dutchess.
	Blair, ...	Mt. Pleasant.
	Wallace, ...	Oysterbay.
	Ostrander, ...	Dutchess, Albany F. Sem., Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Sem. of G. & O. Con., Cortland, Cayuga, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Lewiston, Springville—11.
	Guy, ...	U. Hall, Albany Fem. Acad., Hudson, Palmyra—4.
	Blake, ...	Dutchess, Newburgh, Franklin, Washington, Utica—5.
	Keith, ...	Albany F. Ac., Hudson—2.
	Vose, ...	Ovid.
	Willson, ...	Springville.
	Cambridge, ...	Canandaigua.
	Bartlett, ...	Cayuga.
	Ewing, ...	Utica.
	Brewster, ...	Lansingburgh.
	Wilkin, ...	Franklin M., Granville, St. Lawrence, Franklin P., Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Yates Co., Lewiston—5.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
Algebra,.....	Hassler, ...	Montgomery, Kingston—2.
	Ruger, ...	Gouverneur, Bridgewater, Rens. Oswego, Union, Ithaca—5.
	Adams, ...	Clinton, F. Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Albany Fem. Sem. Hudson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., Sem. of G. & O. Con., Utica, Whitesboro, Cortland, Franklin P., Oxford, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Fredonia, Middlebury, Ovid—34.
	Ostrander, ...	Middlebury, Ovid—2.
	Pike, ...	Newburgh, Hudson, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence—4.
	Davis, ...	Canajoharie, Ithaca, Yates Co., Rochester—4.
	Day, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Farmers' Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Ins., Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, Utica, Whitesboro, C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Palmyra, Pompey, Yates Co., Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Rochester, Springville, Ovid, Albany F. Sem.—53.
		E. Hall, Dutchess, Newburgh, Albany Fem. Acad., Hudson, Schenectady, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Johnstown, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Cortland, Franklin P., Cayuga, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem. Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston Co., Middlebury, Ovid—23.
	Colburn, ...	

Astronomy, ...	Bourdou, ...	Cilinton, Montgomery, Newburgh, Cambridge, Fairfield, Hartwick, Fredonia, Middlebury—8.
	Bonnycastle, .	Cilinton, E. Hall, Oysterbay, Dutchess, Albany, Bridgewater, Fairfield, Union N.
	Hutton, ...	Onondaga.
	Bailey, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess—8.
	Ryan, ...	Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Newburgh, Union N.
	Euler, ...	Albany, Johnstown—8.
	Herschel, ...	Albany, Lansingburgh—8.
	Parley's, ...	Rens. Oswego, Jefferson—8.
	Wilber, ...	Delaware, Albany, Kinderhook—8.
	Ferguson, ...	Delaware, Lansingburgh, Union—8.
	Ryan, ...	Oysterbay, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Bridgewater, Union, of U. & U., Lewiston N.
	Towle, ...	Dutchess.
	Blair, ...	Mt. Pleasant.
	Wallace, ...	Oysterbay.
	Ostrander, ...	Dutchess, Albany F. Sem., Lansingburgh, Cannajoharie, Union, of U. & U., Union, of U. & U., Springville N.
	Guy, ...	land, Cayuga, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Lewiston, Springville N.
	Blake, ...	U. Hall, Albany Fem. Acad., Hudson, Palmyra—4.
	Keith, ...	Dutchess, Newburgh, Franklin, Washington, Union—8.
	Webb, ...	Albany F. Ac., Hudson—2.
	Willard, ...	Ovid.
	Willard, ...	Springville.
	Willard, ...	Cannajoharie.
	Willard, ...	Cayuga.
	Willard, ...	Union.
	Willard, ...	Lansingburgh.
	Willard, ...	Franklin M., Granville, St. Lawrence, Franklin P., Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Yates
	Willard, ...	Union, Lewiston—8.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which such books were used.</i>
Botany,.....	Enfield,.....	Clinton G. School. Schenectady, Johnstown, Hamilton, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O., Union, Oxford, Middlebury—8.
	Burritt's, ...	
	Lincoln, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany F. Ac., Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Whitesboro', Cortland, Owego, Ont. Fem. Sem., Palmyra, Fredonia, Rochester—19.
	Beck, ...	Albany Fem. Ac., Albany F. Sem.—2.
	Comstock, ...	Jefferson, Canandaigua, Oxford—3.
	Phelps,.....	U. Hall, Dutchess—2.
	Eaton,.....	Albany F. Ac., Jefferson, Schenectady, Sem. G. & O., Cortland, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Rochester—8.
	Bigelow, ...	Jefferson.
	Irving, ...	Lewiston.
	Parley's,.....	Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra—2.
Book-keeping,...	Thornton,.....	Jefferson.
	Bennett, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Kinderhook, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, Lowville, Hartwick, Owego, Lewiston, Rochester—19.
	Marshall,.....	Mt. Pleasant.
	Willett,.....	Dutchess.
	Hitchcock, ...	Jefferson, Kinderhook—2.

Preston, ...	Dutchess, Albany, Hudson, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O. Con., Cortland, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Livingston Co., Ovid, Springville—13.
Mairs, ...	Cayuga.
Nevins, ...	U. Hall.
Comstock, ...	Clinton, U. Hall, Delaware, Montgomery, Newburgh, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Granville, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Rens. Owego, Sem. G. & O. Con., C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville, Ovid—32.
Jones, ...	Dutchess, Albany Fem. Sem., Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Owego—5.
Turner, ...	Utica, Fredonia, Middlebury—3.
Blake, ...	Dutchess, Kingston, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Union, Lewiston—6.
Irving, ...	Lewiston.
Beck, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Hamilton, Franklin P.—5.
Bryan, ...	N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Franklin P., Oxford, Pompey—6.
Eaton, ...	Utica.
Phelps, ...	Whitesboro'.
Parker, ...	Progressive Exercises by Parker are used in many of the academies.
Simpson, ...	Oysterbay.
West, ...	Fairfield.
Bridge, ...	Fairfield, Rochester—2.
Stansbury, ...	Newburgh.
Duer, ...	Albany F. Acad., Fredonia—2.
Sullivan, ...	Sullivan's Political Class Book is used for reading and study in many academies.
Kane's, ...	In all the academies in which this was made a subject of study.
Emerson, ...	Oysterbay.
Murray, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoha-

No. 5—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academics in which such books were used.</i>
Botany, ...	Enfield, ...	Clinton G. School.
	Burrill's, ...	Schenectady, Johnstown, Hamilton, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O., Union, Oxford, Middlebury—8.
	Lincoln, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany F. Ac., Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Whitesboro', Cortland, Owego, Ont. Fem. Sem., Palmyra, Fredonia, Rochester—19.
	Beck, ...	Albany Fem. Ac., Albany F. Sem.—2.
	Omstock, ...	Jefferson, Canandaigua, Oxford—3.
	Phelps, ...	U. Hall, Dutchess—2.
	Eaton, ...	Albany F. Ac., Jefferson, Schenectady, Sem. G. & O., Cortland, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Rochester—8.
	Bigelow, ...	Jefferson.
Book-keeping, ...	Irving, ...	Lewiston.
	Parley's, ...	Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra—2.
	Thornton, ...	Jefferson.
	Bennett, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Kinderhook, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, Lowville, Hartwick, Owego, Lewiston, Rochester—19.
	Marshall, ...	Mt. Pleasant.
	Willett, ...	Dutchess.
	Hitchcock, ...	Jefferson, Kinderhook—2.

Preston, ...	Dutchess, Albany, Hudson, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O. Con.; Cortland, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Livingston Co., Ovid, Springville—13.
Mairs, ...	Cayuga.
Nevins, ...	U. Hall.
Comstock, ...	Clinton, U. Hall, Delaware, Montgomery, Newburgh, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Granville, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Rens. Owego, Sem. G. & O. Con., C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville, Ovid—32.
Jones, ...	Dutchess, Albany Fem. Sem., Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Owego—5.
Turner, ...	Utica, Fredonia, Middlebury—3.
Blake, ...	Dutchess, Kingston, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Union, Lewiston—6.
Irving, ...	Lewiston.
Beck, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Hamilton, Franklin P.—5.
Bryan, ...	N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Franklin P., Oxford, Pompey—6.
Eaton, ...	Utica.
Phelps, ...	Whitesboro'.
Parker, ...	Progressive Exercises by Parker are used in many of the academies.
Simpson, ...	Oysterbay.
West, ...	Fairfield.
Bridge, ...	Fairfield, Rochester—2.
Stansbury, ...	Newburgh.
Duer, ...	Albany F. Acad., Fredonia—2.
Sullivan, ...	Sullivan's Political Class Book is used for reading and study in many academies.
Kane's, ...	In all the academies in which this was made a subject of study.
Emerson, ...	Oysterbay.
Murray, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academics in which such books were used.</i>
Botany, ...	Enfield, ...	Clinton G. School.
	Burrill's, ...	Schenectady, Johnstown, Hamilton, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O., Union, Oxford, Middlebury—8.
	Lincoln, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany F. Ac., Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Whitesboro', Cortland, Owego, Ont. Fem. Sem., Palmyra, Fredonia, Rochester—19.
Book-keeping, ...	Beck, ...	Albany Fem. Ac., Albany F. Sem.—2.
	Comstock, ...	Jefferson, Canandaigua, Oxford—3.
	Phelps, ...	U. Hall, Dutchess—2.
	Eaton, ...	Albany F. Ac., Jefferson, Schenectady, Sem. G. & O., Cortland, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Rochester—8.
	Bigelow, ...	Jefferson.
	Irving, ...	Lewiston.
	Parley's, ...	Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra—2.
	Thornton, ...	Jefferson.
	Bennett, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Sa- lem, Kinderhook, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, Low- ville, Hartwick, Owego, Lewiston, Rochester—19.
	Marshall, ...	Mt. Pleasant.
Hitchcock, ...	Willett, ...	Dutchess.
	Hitchcock, ...	Jefferson, Kinderhook—2.

Preston, ...	Dutchess, Albany, Hudson, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O. Con., Cortland, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Livingston Co., Ovid, Springville—13.
Mairs, ...	Cayuga.
Nevins, ...	U. Hall.
Comstock, ...	Clinton, U. Hall, Delaware, Montgomery, Newburgh, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Granville, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville, Ovid—32.
Jones, ...	Dutchess, Albany Fem. Sem., Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Owego—5.
Turner, ...	Utica, Fredonia, Middlebury—3.
Blake, ...	Dutchess, Kingston, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Union, Lewiston—6.
Irving, ...	Lewiston.
Beck, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Hamilton, Franklin P.—5.
Bryan, ...	N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Franklin P., Oxford, Pompey—6.
Eaton, ...	Utica.
Phelps, ...	Whitesboro'.
Parker, ...	Progressive Exercises by Parker are used in many of the academies.
Simpson, ...	Oysterbay.
West, ...	Fairfield.
Bridge, ...	Fairfield, Rochester—2.
Stansbury, ...	Newburgh.
Duer, ...	Albany F. Acad., Fredonia—2.
Sullivan, ...	Sullivan's Political Class Book is used for reading and study in many academies.
Kane, ...	In all the academies in which this was made a subject of study.
Emerson, ...	Oysterbay.
Murray, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which such books were used.</i>
Botany, ...	Enfield, ...	Clinton G. School.
	Burrill's, ...	Schenectady, Johnstown, Hamilton, Rens. Owego, Sem. G. & O., Union, Oxford, Middlebury—8.
	Lincoln, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany F. Ac., Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Whitesboro', Cortland, Owego, Ont. Fem. Sem., Palmyra, Fredonia, Rochester—19.
	Beck, ...	Albany Fem. Ac., Albany F. Sem.—2.
	Comstock, ...	Jefferson, Canandaigua, Oxford—3.
	Phelps, ...	U. Hall, Dutchess—2.
	Eaton, ...	Albany F. Ac., Jefferson, Schenectady, Sem. G. & O., Cortland, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Rochester—8.
	Bigelow, ...	Jefferson.
	Irving, ...	Lewiston.
	Parley's, ...	Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra—2.
Book-keeping, ...	Thornton, ...	Jefferson.
	Bennett, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Dutchess, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Sa- lem, Kinderhook, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, Low- ville, Hartwick, Owego, Lewiston, Rochester—19.
	Marshall, ...	Mt. Pleasant.
	Willett, ...	Dutchess.
	Hitchcock, ...	Jefferson, Kinderhook—2.

Preston, ...	Dutchess, Albany, Hudson, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O. Con., Cortland, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Livingston Co., Ovid, Springville—13.
Mairs, ...	Cayuga.
Nevins, ...	U. Hall.
Comstock, ...	Clinton, U. Hall, Delaware, Montgomery, Newburgh, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Granville, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville, Ovid—32.
Jones, ...	Dutchess, Albany Fem. Sem., Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Owego—5.
Turner, ...	Utica, Fredonia, Middlebury—3.
Blake, ...	Dutchess, Kingston, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Union, Lewiston—6.
Irving, ...	Lewiston.
Beck, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Hamilton, Franklin P.—5.
Bryan, ...	N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Franklin P., Oxford, Pompey—6.
Eaton, ...	Utica.
Phelps, ...	Whitesboro'.
Parker, ...	Progressive Exercises by Parker are used in many of the academies.
Simpson, ...	Oysterbay.
West, ...	Fairfield.
Bridge, ...	Fairfield, Rochester—2.
Constitution, U.S.	Newburgh,
Duer, ...	Albany F. Acad., Fredonia—2.
Sullivan, ...	Sullivan's Political Class Book is used for reading and study in many academies.
Kane, ...	In all the academies in which this was made a subject of study.
Emerson, ...	Oysterbay.
Murray, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	Academies in which said books were used.
English language, (Dictionary,)	Kirkham, ...	rie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, C. G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Rens. Oswego, Whitesboro, Cayuga, Palmyra, Livingston Co., Middlebury—29.
	Merchant, ...	E. Hall, U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Newburgh, Albany F. Acad., Hudson, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Ins., Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, C. Valley, Hartwick, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Springville—30.
	Brown, ...	Dutchess. Oysterbay, U. Hall, Cortland, Ithaca, Owego, Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem., Middlebury Rochester, Ovid—10.
	Smith, ...	U. Hall, Delaware, Albany Fem. Acad., Albany Fem. Sem., Hudson, Kinderhook, Whitesboro', Owego, Ontario F. Sem.,—9.
	Greenleaf, ...	Delaware, Redhook, Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Lewiston—5.
	Bullions, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Cambridge W., Washington—5.
	Hamlin, ...	Canajoharie.
	Webster, ...	E. Hall, Delaware, F. Hall, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Hudson, Kinderhook, Gouverneur, Granville, St. Lawrence, Washington, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Whitesboro', Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Fredonia, Ovid, Schenectady, Canajoharie—26.
	Walker, ...	Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, F. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem,

	Ely,.....	Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Kinderhook, Cambridge, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, Rens. Oswego, Utica, Cayuga, Onondaga, Middlebury, Ovid, Johnstown, Hamilton, Union, Ithaca, Oxford, Schenectady, Washington, Canandaigua—39.
	Worcester,....	Newburgh.
	Cobb,.....	Kinderhook, Utica, Canandaigua—3.
	Alexander, ...	Gouverneur, Oxford, Owego—3.
Evid. of Christ.,	Blake,.....	U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. Acad., St. Lawrence—4.
	Paley,.....	Albany F. Sem.
	Porteus,.....	Whitesboro', Ontario F. Sem.—2.
	Butler,.....	St. Lawrence.
	Cobbett,.....	Butler's Analogy in many academies.
French language,	Bolmar,.....	Oysterbay.
(Grammar,)	Levizac,.....	Montgomery,
		Montgomery, Redhook, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Bridge-
		water, Fairfield, Hamilton, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, C. Valley,
		Cortland, Hartwick, Oxford, Owego, Palmyra, Fredonia, Livingston, Ovid—21.
	Baif,.....	Mt. Pleasant.
	Perrin,.....	Newburgh, Livingston—2.
	Noel & Chapsal,	Albany, Albany Fem. Acad.—2.
	Wanostrocht, .	Canajoharie, Washington, Hamilton, Whitesboro', Ithaca, Canandaigua, Ontario Fem.
		Sem., Lewiston, Livingston, Middlebury—10.
	Dufes,.....	Bridgewater.
Fluxions,.....	Ryan,.....	Oysterbay.
	Vince,.....	Kinderhook.
	Young,.....	Oysterbay.
Geography,.....	Olney,.....	Clinton, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. S., Hud-
		son, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M.,

No. 5--CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	<i>Academies in which such books were used.</i>
Hart, ... Woodbridge, ..		Gouverneur, Granville, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Hamilton, Lowville, Rens. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., C. Valley, Cortland, Ithaca, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Rochester, Springville, Ovid--44.
Hart, ... Woodbridge, ..		Albany, Albany F. Acad., Livingston, Middlebury--4. E. Hall, Oysterbay, Delaware, F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany Fem. Sem., Hudson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Franklin P., Hartwick, Oxford, Oswego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Rochester--33.
Parley's, ...		E. Hall, U. Hall, Delaware, F. Hall, Newburgh, N. Salem, Albany F. Acad., Jefferson, Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, R. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Oswego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Yates, Fredonia, Ovid--18.
Woodbridge & Willard, Malebrun, ...		U. Hall, Delaware, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. Sem., Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Washington, Whitesboro', C. Valley, Cortland, Oswego, Ovid--13. Delaware, Dutchess, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Hudson, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Granville, Johnstown, Clinton G. School, Utica, Middlebury, Rochester--18.
Hall, ... Lebrun, ... Worcester, ... Comstock, ...		Dutchess. Ovid--2. Ontario F. Sem. Utica. Jefferson.

Geology, ...

Geometry, Plane,	Playfair,.....	Clinton, E. Hall, U. Hall, F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Hudson, Kinderhook, Sechenectady, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, Washington, Clinton G. S., Oneida Ins., Rens. Oswego, Whitesboro', Cortland, Franklin P., Canandaigua, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Livingston, Middlebury, Ovid—32.
	Simpson, ...	Oysterbay, Kingston, Redhook, Albany Fem. Acad., Lansingburgh, Lewiston—6.
	Legendre, ...	U. Hall, Montgomery, Hudson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Lowville, Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Union, C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Hartwick, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Middlebury, Rochester, Ovid—28.
	Grund, ...	Canajoharie, Bridgewater, Fairfield, Sem. of G. & O. Con.—4.
	Walker, ...	Delaware, Dutchess, Cortland, Rochester—4.
	Holbrook, ...	Albany F. Acad., Palmyra—2.
	Lacroix, ...	Cortland.
	Haywood, ...	Utica.
Geometry, Ana.	Cambridge ed.,	Fredonia.
	Young, ...	Oysterbay.
do Descriptive,	Davies, ...	Albany.
Greek language,	Goodrich, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Redhook, Hudson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Rens. Oswego, Union, C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Hartwick, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Palmyra, Yates, Livingston, Ovid—36.
	Valpy, ...	E. Hall, Oysterbay, U. Hall, F. Hall, Montgomery, Kingston, Newburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, C. Valley, Ithaca, Onondaga, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville—15.
	Fiak, ...	Fairfield, Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con.—4.
	Bullions, ...	Mount-Pleasant, Albany, Cambridge, Johnstown, Fairfield—5.
	Anthou, ...	Jefferson, Utica, Franklin, Onondaga—4.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which said books were used.</i>
	Robinson,.....	Sem. G. & O. Con.,
	Butman,.....	Fredonia.
	Hockenbergl...	Lewiston.
	Moor,.....	Ithaca, Rochester—2.
		[Goodrich's Greek Exercises, Jacobs' Greek Reader, Græca Majora, the Greek Testament, and Schrevelin's, and Donegan's Lexicons, are used in all, or nearly all the academies.]
Grecian Antiquities,	Cleveland,.....	U. Hall.
History, General,	Potter,.....	Sem. G. & O. Con., Utica—2.
	Wells,.....	Newburgh.
	Worcester,.....	F. Hall, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Sem. G. & O. Con., Oxford, Canandaigua—9.
	Tytler,.....	Clinton, Delaware, F. Hall, Kingston, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Sem., Hudson, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Union, C. Valley, Hartwick, Cayuga, Onondaga, Pompey, Fredonia, Lewiston, Livingston, Ovid—27.
	Whelpley,.....	Clinton, E. Hall, U. Hall, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Oneida Ins., Cayuga, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra, Middlebury, Springville—11.
	Webster,.....	Lansingburgh, Canandaigua—2.
	Parley's,.....	Delaware, Newburgh, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, R. Oswego, Oxford, Owego—7.
	Irving's Cism.	Kingston, Albany, Lewiston—3.
History, U. S.,...	Greenshaw,...	U. Hall, Delaware—2.

Hale, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, Dutchess, F. Hall, Kingston, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany, Hudson, Kinderhook, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Lowville, Sem. G. & O. Con., Utica, Whitesboro', C. Valley, Hartwick, Oxford, Owego, Onondaga, Palmyra, Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Ovid—27.
Davenport, ...	Dutchess, Bridgewater—2.
Goodrich, ...	U. Hall, Dutchess, N. Salem, Albany F. Sem., Hudson, Franklin M., Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, C. Gram. School, C. Valley, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. Sem., Fredonia, Middlebury, Springville—18.
Willard, ...	Kingston, Albany F. Acad., Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Washington—5.
History, N. Y.,...	Albany, Gouverneur—2.
do Columbus,	See Reading.
Irving, ...	In all the academies, one or both of these is used, (except Onondaga.)
Latin language,	Onondaga.
(Grammar,)	[Ainsworth's Dictionary, Jacobs' Latin Reader, Cooper's Virgil, and Anthon's Syl- laba, are generally used.]
Fisk, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Granville, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Hamilton, Sem. G. & O. Con., Ox- ford, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Living- ston, Middlebury, Rochester—23.
Hedge, ...	Albany F. Sem., Cortland—2.
Jameison, ...	Granville, Union—2.
Watts, ...	Fairfield.
Whately, ...	Oysterbay.
Ryan, ...	Hudson, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., Utica—4.
Day, ...	Oysterbay, Utica—2.
Boonnycastle, ..	Ithaca, Onondaga—2.
Hutton, ...	Newburgh.
Olmsted, ...	
Mensuration, ...	
Logic, ...	

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	Books used.	<i>Academies in which such books were used.</i>
Minerology,.....	Ostrander,..... Pike,..... Cleveland,..... Eaton,..... Comstock,.....	Owego. Cayuga. St. Lawrence. Newburgh. Jefferson, Rochester—2.
Natural History,.	Smellie,..... Trimmer, ...	U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., St. Lawrence—5. Is used in the lower departments of some academies.
Navigation,.....	Bowditch, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Franklin P., Yates—3.
Nat. Theology,.	Day, ... Paley,.....	Oneida Ins. Newburgh, Redhook, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Sem. G. & O. Con., Whitesboro', Cortland, Canandaigua—10.
Orthography, (Spelling-books,)	Butler,..... Webster,.....	In several academies Butler's Analogy is used. Clinton, Delaware, F. Hall, Kingston, Newburgh, Redhook, Albany F. Acad., Kinderhook, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, Washington, Sem. G. & O. Con., Cortland, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia—19.
Cobb,..... Pickett,..... Bentley,..... Williams, ... Marshall, ...	Cobb,..... Pickett,..... Bentley,..... Williams, ... Marshall, ...	U. Hall, Union, Utica, C. Valley, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ovid—9. U. Hall, F. Hall, Cayuga—3. Dutchess. Hamilton. Cambridge.
Philosophy, Nat.,	Comstock,.....	[See title "English language, (Dictionary") ante.] Clinton, E. Hall, Oysterbay, Delaware, F. Hall, Montgomery, N. Salem, Jefferson,

	Newton,.....	Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Cambridge, Gouverneur, Granville, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Livingston, Middlebury, Springville—36.
	Enfield,.....	Oysterbay.
	Olsted,.....	Clinton G. School.
	Bolman,.....	U. Hall, Lansingburgh, Utica, Whitesboro', Palmyra, Rochester—6.
	Blake,.....	Washington.
	Cambridge ed.,	U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, Kingston, Redhook, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Johnstown, R. Oswego, Utica, C. Valley, Owego, Cayuga, Lewiston, Middlebury, Springville, Ovid—20.
	Jones,.....	Fairfield.
	Blair,.....	Delaware, Dutchess, Newburgh, Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Owego—8.
	Bryan,.....	Mt. Pleasant, Hudson, Canajoharie, Johnstown, Fairfield, Hamilton, Ovid—7.
	Grund,.....	N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Franklin P., Pompey—5.
Philosophy, Mor.	Arnott,.....	Hudson.
	Smith,.....	Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Middlebury—3.
	Paley,.....	Hamilton.
		Delaware, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. Acad., Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Union, Utica, Whitesboro', C. Valley, Cortland, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Palmyra, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston—27.
	Payne,.....	Albany F. Acad., St. Lawrence—2.
Philosophy, Intell.	Abercrombie,.....	Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Ithaca—3.
		U. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. Sem., Schenectady, Fairfield, Hamilton, Whitesboro', Ithaca, Rochester—9.
	Payne,.....	Albany F. Acad., St. Lawrence—8.

No. 5.—Continued.

Subjects of study.

Books used.

Academies in which such books were used.

Physiology, ...
Pronunciation,
(Standards,)

Stewart, ...
Dick, ...
Upham, ...
Brown, ...
Watts, ...
Lawrence, ...
Walker, ...
Webster, ...
Walker & Webster, ...
Worcester and Walker, ...
Bible, ...

Canajoharie, Cortland, Owego, Canandaigua—4.

R. Oswego.

Sem. G. & O. Con., Ontario F. Sem.—2.

Canandaigua.

Watts on the Mind is studied in a majority of the academies.

Kinderhook.

Oysterbay, U. Hall, F. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. A., Kinderhook, Cambridge, Gouverneur, Johnstown, Hamilton, Union, Ithaca, Oxford, Onondaga—15.

Schenectady, Canajoharie, R. Oswego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Cayuga—5.

Albany, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Washington, Canandaigua, Ovid—6.

Utica.

E. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson, Washington, R. Oswego, Oxford, Ontario F. Sem., Rochester—8.

Murray's English Reader,
Clinton, E. Hall, U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, Newburgh, N. Salem, Cambridge, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, Lowville, Sem. G. & O. Con., Hartwick, Ithaca, Oxford, Ovid—16.

Irving's Columbus,
Oysterbay, Montgomery, Kingston, Newburgh, Albany, Albany F. Sem., Johnstown, Clinton G. School, Hamilton, Palmyra, Yates—11.

N. Testament,
Delaware, Albany F. Acad., St. Lawrence, Utica—4.

Pierpont, ...
Pierpont's Class Books are used in many academies.

Rhetoric, ...	Blair, ...	Clinton, E. Hall, Oysterbay, U. Hall, Delaware, Dutchess, Montgomery, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Redhook, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Washington, Bridgewater, Hamilton, Lowville, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, Utica, C. Valley, Cortland, Franklin P., Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Yates, Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Springville—37.
	Newman, ...	U. Hall, Albany F. Acad., Canajoharie, Whitesboro', Canandaigua, Ontario F. Sem., Palmyra—7.
	Jamieson, ...	Albany, Albany F. Sem., Jefferson, Washington, Lowville, Franklin P., Owego, Fredonia—8.
	Mills, ...	Schenectady, Johnstown—2.
	Whately, ...	Fairfield.
Roman Antiquities,	Adams, ...	Clinton, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany, Hudson, Cambridge, Clinton G. School, Sem. G. & O. Con., Utica, Oxford, Cayuga—11.
	Dilloway, ...	U. Hall.
	Irving's C'tsm.,	Kingston, Lewiston—2.
Stenography, ...	Gould, ...	Oysterbay.
Surveying, . . .	Gummere, ...	Clinton, Oysterbay, Dutchess, F. Hall, Montgomery, Cambridge, Utica, Cortland, Franklin P., Ithaca, Palmyra, Fredonia, Lewiston—13.
	Flint, ...	U. Hall, Delaware, F. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Hudson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, Clinton G. School, Fairfield, Hamilton, Lowville, R. Owego, Sem. G. & O. Con., Union, Cortland, Franklin P., Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Palmyra, Yates, Middlebury, Springville, Ovid—32.
	Gibson, ...	Dutchess, F. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany, Hudson, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Washington, Bridgewater, Union, Franklin P., Ithaca, Canandaigua, Livingston, Middlebury—18.
	Ryan's Gibson,	Dutchess.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Books used.</i>	<i>Academies in which such books were used.</i>
Trigonometry, ..	Day, ... Davies, ... Lacroix, ... Flint, ... Legendre, ... Hutton, ... Playfair, ... Cambridge, ... Day, ... Brewster, ... Technology, ... Teaching, Prin. of Hall, ...	Dutchess, Oneida Ins.—2, Ithaca, Yates—2, Oysterbay, Albany—2, Cayuga, U. Hall, Yates, Newburgh, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem., Canandaigua—4, Sem. G. & O. Con., Fredonia—2, Hudson, Utica—2, Fairfield, Albany, Albany F. Acad., Albany F. Sem.—3, Oxford, Canandaigua—2.

A true abstract,

GIDEON HAWLEY.
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 24, 1835.

SCHEDULE No. 6,

Containing extracts from the remarks submitted by the trustees of several academies in their reports to the Regents of the University, for the year 1834, on the peculiar modes of instruction adopted by them.

First District.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY.—As to the course of instruction pursued in this academy, the board submit the following:

The advanced students in Latin and Greek are examined, not only in their translation and acquaintance with the grammatical construction of sentences, but likewise on the etymology of words and peculiarities of style; and when the works of poets are read, on the prosody and poetic diction of the author; the reasons why one word is preferred to another, usually reckoned synonymous; the history of individuals, and of countries, including antiquities, and the geography of places, are strictly attended to; exercises in prose and verse, are written every week; and lectures are occasionally delivered on subjects connected with their studies.

In the higher, mathematics, the course is about as complete and nearly the same as that of our colleges. Instruction is generally given by lectures. Playfair's Euclid and Bridges' Conic Lectures are the only text books required. Arithmetic is studied as a science as well as an art. To the students in this department voluntary exercises are weekly prescribed. Instruction in astronomy and the use of the globes has been given by lectures, and actual practice in solving problems on the globes. Students mapping, copy on a scale differing from the original, and themselves calculate the length of the lines of latitude and longitude.

It is proper to remark, that important errors are frequently detected by the pupils in their school maps.

Reading, writing and spelling are daily attended to. Students are exercised in composition and declamation, at least once in two weeks; and nearly one-half of those claimed in the following list, write essays once a week; the advanced students speak original pieces once in six weeks.

OYSTER BAY ACADEMY.—The higher classes are required to read about one page of something either in prose or verse every day; to spell a page of Walker's Dictionary; to give the definition of a certain number of words; and to spend an hour at writing daily.

Strict attention is paid to the pronunciation of words, according to the authority of Walker, generally; in some instances however, we differ from him. In spelling, the class is directed to omit a number of letters, such as, the *u* in honour, the *k* final as in publick, &c.

The method of instruction, particularly in the lower department, is what is denominated the Inductive System. The pupils are all led to *think for themselves*; to make their own comparisons;

to give illustrations as they understand the subject under consideration; and to make use of no rule or formula, unless it has originated itself by investigating the principles upon which such rule is founded.

UNION HALL ACADEMY.—All the students of the English department, are exercised daily in writing, spelling and defining words. The more advanced, read twice a week; those less advanced, read daily. In the classical room, the students write daily, spell and define words twice a week. The less advanced read twice a week.

That the studies of youth, to be successful, must be voluntary and agreeable, is a truth so prevalent that the most inflexible adherent to ancient usage, cannot escape being influenced by it. It is found in the experience of this Institution, that no studies can be successfully prosecuted under the agency of mere force. The studies are levelled to the comprehension of the learner, so that he can appreciate the use and value of the knowledge he obtains. Topics that come within the sphere of his observation, are made the subject of his semi-monthly compositions.

No novel methods have been resorted to, but such hints and suggestions as appeared in approved works have been listened to and adopted, where it seemed advisable.

The most practical knowledge is considered the most important to be imparted, with this view, selections only of Greek and Roman antiquities, for instance, are read, and reference is made to the rest. In respect to Greek and Latin prosody, the habit of correct reading and verifying the same by the rules is inculcated, while less time is expended on the niceties of verse.

May we suggest to the Regents, the propriety of selecting from Simpson on Popular Education, Dimond's Moral Philosophy, Grinke, and others, such parts as have reference to the best classics; and distributing them among the academies of this State.

Second District.

FARMERS' HALL ACADEMY.—As to the elementary studies, no scholar is exempt from the exercise of *reading*. Those who do not read in classes, read in rotation, short select pieces before the whole school, other business being suspended; for which exercise the scholar is required to make special preparation. Exercises in spelling are required of all, except those in the higher classes in the languages.

All English scholars, with a part of the others, attend regularly to writing. In compositions and written exercises, the manner in which they are executed, as to penmanship, is particularly noticed.

Walker's Dictionary, with exceptions, is regarded as the standard of pronunciation of the English language.

Recitations of geography and history, and the exercises of reading and spelling, furnish the teachers with opportunities of correction and criticism in pronunciation, which are of course always improved.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.—It is our constant effort to make all our students good grammarians, and thorough and practical arithmeticians. Thus, in parsing, we give a word, suppose "direct," and require them to name the *part of speech*, then *compare it*, then give the word supposing it an *adverb*, then a *noun*, then a *verb*. By this process we think the student will understand the subject better than after the old method. We require the student at the same time to define the word and give it a proper pronunciation. All exercises in composition and declamation are examined critically, both respecting the style and spelling in composition and pronunciation, and gesture in declamation. In a word, we aim more at a practical than speculative, more at a solid than an ornamental education.

In synthetic arithmetic, we require the pupil to analyze the problem and then perform the operation synthetically. This latter process is given on the *black board*.

In the science of algebra, we require the student to explain and practically develop all the various steps in the operation of the principle involved in the problem.

We pursue a similar course in the science of surveying; we require the student to demonstrate on the board, the various principles upon which a given problem is founded; thus the student is made satisfactorily acquainted with the truth of the *theorem*. In our lectures on natural science, we deal in plain familiar language, and at the close of each lecture we examine the class on the various subjects noticed, and the experiments and proofs given illustrative of the same.

In our text books, we have endeavored to select the best with which we are acquainted. On this subject I consider "reform" indispensably necessary in order to keep pace with the improvement of the age.

MOUNT-PLEASANT ACADEMY.—The trustees would respectfully suggest, in case the proposed appropriation should be made, whether it would not be better to have the act of the Legislature passed April 22, 1884, so amended, that the books which may be purchased by virtue of such appropriation shall be for a permanent library, rather than for text books, as apparently contemplated by the act; which in many instances would be soon defaced and destroyed. It is believed, that in the present day, there are few students who cannot provide themselves with the text books necessary to the pursuit of their respective studies, but many are unable to furnish themselves with a course of general reading; and this could be most happily effected by libraries in all our institutions, which would be gradually increased, until they might become a great and extensive blessing.

With regard to the particular heads stated in the last instructions of the Regents on which they require a report, the trustees would make the following statement:

This academy is considered as divided into three departments; 1, Introductory, 2, English, 3, Classical and Scientific. But all

the scholars in each department are required to read once a day in the Bible, and they daily spend twenty minutes in writing, and there are frequent exercises both by spelling *viva voce*, and by writing from dictation of sentences.

On Wednesday afternoon, the compositions are presented, and after being read are exchanged, and every error in spelling, in punctuation and the use of capitals, is pointed out and required to be corrected by the writer. The trustees consider the lower branches, as being of primary importance, and their teachers are sedulously attentive to them.

KINGSTON ACADEMY.—Exercises in spelling are required daily from every student, as also in defining and applying the definitions in some sentence from which the words spelt have been taken.

Much attention is paid to reading and writing, especially the latter, for which purpose a writing-master is employed.

The standard of pronunciation is Walker, and the teachers make it their business, not only in the recitations, but also in all the intercourse they may have with the scholars, to correct any false pronunciation.

NEWBURGH ACADEMY.—Writing is practised daily by all the students; spelling is attended to by all, partly by regular recitations and partly by being obliged to correct the instances of bad spelling in their own compositions. The latter practice has been resorted to very extensively. Very young scholars are required to write essays; they are examined by the teachers, but not corrected. A mark is made pointing out the lines that contain inaccuracies, which the students are to correct by the help of their dictionaries and grammars. This exercise is attended with happy results—an error thus corrected will seldom be committed again—a twofold object is thus acquired, correctness and reflection. Many scholars who learn to spell by reciting from a book, are found incapable of writing a line without some mistake. To remedy this, they are required to copy whole pages from books or write much without copying, mark the pauses, capitals, &c., which is found to have the desired effect.

Much attention is paid to form a correct pronunciation. The teachers are in the habit of openly and promptly correcting all errors of this kind, as well as all grammatical improprieties in the construction of sentences, which may occur either in reading or conversation. Of the latter kind the most common are heard in the use of the pronouns in the wrong case. Conversation is often stopped, and the error, with its correction, written in a conspicuous place on a black board for a future beacon.

Whenever any collateral topic of interest strikes the mind during recitation, time is not considered lost which is spent in descending on it, and students return with a double zest to their work. In this manner, for instance, the Roman antiquities have been read; during the whole course, every opportunity was taken to draw comparisons and contrasts between the Roman constitution and

manners and our own, which was attended with much information to the class. Much attention too has been given to the study of our own constitution and form of government.

NORTH SALEM ACADEMY.—The trustees beg leave here to suggest a difficulty, which they believe is felt to some extent by all teachers, at a distance from the larger towns, viz: The want of information respecting the most approved authors, and the best editions of those authors, on many of the subjects of academical study. Would it not promote the interest, which your board have in charge, to appoint a committee to make inquiry and prepare a list of the text books, to be published in your forthcoming annual report.

Third District.

ALBANY ACADEMY.—*Composition and Declamation.*—All the students in the academy required to attend to these branches are divided annually into four classes; on every Friday afternoon, in term times, two of these classes give in composition, and the remainder speak; thus they are attended to every seven days.

Reading and Spelling.—Of course, all the scholars in the fourth department, either read or spell every day, and most of the younger ones do so twice a day; but in the three higher departments, besides exacting attention to orthography in all, their number is divided into classes, who attend on every Friday, alternately to reading and spelling; and their places and the consequent premiums depends on their excellence in each. The highest classes are required to write down sentences, dictated verbally to them as a merchant does to his clerk. The slates are then examined, and the mistakes marked on the cards used for that purpose, so, also with reading; all mistakes in pronunciation, omissions, or interpolations of words are counted as mistakes.

Penmanship.—All the students required by their parents or guardians, to attend to this branch are exercised in it daily. In the fourth department, they attend thus for three quarters of an hour, and in the three higher departments, for half an hour, daily.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—The standards followed are Webster and Walker. The cases in which any diversity occurs, are comparatively few, and where it is necessary to decide, that pronunciation is recommended which is most generally adopted by public speakers.

Mode of Instruction.—It has ever been a leading object in this institution, as soon as the age of the pupil will allow, to persuade him to commit the *substance* of his lessons, rather than the actual words. In all the higher departments, this principle is carried out, by varying the order of the recitations, and requiring, as far as may be practicable, explanations in his own language, from the pupil. The success of this plan has been unequivocal. Its happiest result is the power of analysis and condensation that is thus insensibly furnished.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The institution is designed to be useful and practical; to this end, it is the intention to teach the science itself, and to regard the text books as the basis of the instruction to be communicated. The students are required to give extemporaneous illustrations of every important principle in the science under consideration, and also, to give a general as well as a particular analysis of the author.

Composition has received particular attention in this institution; and it is believed that the plan pursued in teaching this important branch, has resulted in producing many correct and elegant writers. Instruction in this branch of study is commenced in the fifth department, where the pupils are daily required to incorporate in sentences, to be written by themselves, words given them by their teachers. This exercise is continued in both divisions of the fourth, and occasionally in addition to regular essays in the third department, and experience has demonstrated it to be, an efficient mode of teaching the definition and use of words, as well as the structure of language. In the first and second departments, this productive system is continued. The teachers of composition devote one hour a day to each of these departments, in correcting the essays which are given in once in every two weeks. The composition of each pupil is read aloud in her presence, and all the faults in orthography, incorrect sentences, improper use of words, &c. &c., carefully pointed out.

Themes are occasionally given to the scholars, with an analysis or sketch of the outline, to be pursued in the construction of the essay. After the composition is corrected, the scholar is required to make a copy of the same, and return it to the teacher to be preserved in the institution.

ALBANY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The seminary is organized on the most new and improved plan of the New-England Female Seminaries, taking for a pattern the plan pursued by the Rev. Mr. Abbott of Boston, Mass.

All the branches of academical studies pursued in high schools and colleges, are taught by teachers of the first distinction. The system of instruction is divided in two classes, denominated the useful and ornamental, embracing all the branches necessary to complete the female education. The faculty have adopted as far as practicable the system of recitation lectures, which are highly practical, and tend happily to the cultivation of the moral and intellectual powers.

The seminary is divided into six departments: tuition per quarter is fixed at \$3 in the first department; \$4 in the second; \$5 in the third; \$6 in the fourth; \$7 in the fifth; \$8 in the sixth. The price of board per week is \$2.50. To those young ladies who design to become teachers, particular attention is paid with a view to this object.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.—The mode of studying Watts on the Mind will furnish a specimen of the mode on several other branches, such as logic, rhetoric, &c. &c.

To a class of a dozen of pupils, is given a lesson, e. g. the chapter on conversation. They are first required to read the chapter cursorily, marking, however, any passage that strikes the mind *very forcibly*, with a pencil. They are next required, *without any concert*, to write out five, (more or less) of the most important questions they can originate by a critical review and study of the chapter, and to deliver these questions to the teacher, at the recitation seat, giving him answers from memory; these answers bring the sentiments (not necessarily the words of the author,) or the result of their own observations or reasonings. It is, I imagine, readily seen, that a *high* ambition is hereby produced between the several members of the class to bring forward a better selection of questions, each, than any of the rest, as well as necessarily a stimulated exercise of the judgment, and a critical examination of other parts of the lesson than those brought forward. This, of course does not preclude the teacher from bringing up at the recitation any important topic, unduly neglected by any or all of the class.

A lecture is given early in the term on the mode of writing compositions. Sometimes a topic is named to the class, implied, e. g., in the word "scholar," and a dozen words, such as time, money, neatness, examination, hours, diligence, slothfulness, &c., and a sentence or sentences required to be formed, having reference to scholar, in which one of these words shall be employed.

After the compositions prepared within a fortnight have been read, each one being read aloud, by its writer before the class; another exercise is habitually practised, which we might call the ten or fifteen minutes extempore composition. Each pupil takes his slate, and is requested to present within three minutes a single word, on which he wishes the class to write, without reference even to a dictionary. The several words are then read, and the teacher names the one on which they are to write fifteen minutes. *All must write something.* At the expiration of the fifteen minutes, all are called to the recitation seat, and we are not a little amused to read each scholar in respect to his natural and acquired abilities, as he reads (from his slate) his composition.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.—English composition is intended not only to be an exercise in composing, but in penmanship, orthography, punctuation, use of capital letters, also in reading. We find this exercise in all its parts so valuable, that we regularly give one half day in each week to it exclusively. We endeavor in all the branches to adopt as far as possible, the *inductive* method, by which the particular principle leads on to a more general, until the general principle or definition is brought out; and thus the rule is investigated and *made* by the scholar's reasoning powers, by the understanding, and not abstractly committed to memory, as in the old authors. This method succeeds perfectly in arithmetic, algebra, English grammar.

During a part of the year, extemporaneous speaking, or debating on a question previously taken, is practised with advantage, especially to the older pupils.

As to the pronunciation of the English language, we regard it in principle and in practice, highly important. Walker is our standard in the main. We endeavor to break up habits of false pronunciation in our daily intercourse with the students, in their public speaking, and at all times. We extend our criticisms to the pronunciation of proper names, as well as ordinary words.

SONENECTADY ACADEMY.—Male department.—All the students are exercised daily in reading, spelling, and writing, and these exercises occupy at least one hour of the six.

Webster's Dictionary is the standard of pronunciation, and errors in pronunciation are corrected whenever they occur.

Female department.—The course pursued is, one hour's recitation for each class comprised in the higher branches of English science and modern languages. It is required of pupils in their recitations to give the author's ideas, in their own language. Four days are devoted to the examination of all the classes at the close of each term, when the credit roll for the whole school is read in public—likewise the credit thus enrolled is transcribed for each individual, her own share being on the back of her school bill.

Pupils are required to write one composition each week, which are criticised before the class, afterwards corrected by themselves, and then submitted to a teacher (generally the principal) for further inspection.

Callisthenic exercises 15 minutes each day.

Fourth District.

CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON.—Extent of Elementary studies.—Much attention has been paid by the students in the higher branches, to a revision of their elementary studies; and this practice has arisen, not only from the manifest importance of the subject, but likewise from the circumstance that so large a portion of our students are young men preparing themselves for teachers. Of the students that have attended the academy during the past year, eighteen are now, or have been during the year, employed as teachers in district schools, and we believe the proportion has been as great in former years. A part of Wednesday is devoted to exercises in reading and parsing from the whole school. When these and other minor branches, especially arithmetic, are pursued only as occasional exercises, for the purpose of maturing and rendering permanent former attainments, we have not noticed it in our list of studies. Frequently in such cases, the text book is not used, the teacher supplying its place, either by some other treatise or by oral instruction, selecting such parts of his subject as are most important, or least understood by the class.

Mode of Instruction.—There is nothing peculiar in our mode of instruction. We may remark, however, that we have never used the *Monitorial System*, as we consider it unfavorable to sound scholarship. A teacher ought to be much farther in advance of his pupils than a monitor usually is of his classmates. The only advantage we can see in the system, is that it renders superficial

knowledge cheap. A rule which we have observed, and which we believe is not commonly practised, is to revise on Saturday, the studies of the week. In addition to which, we have a general revisal, commencing about 3 weeks before the close of each term.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.—We have during the past year delivered lectures on Physical Geography, Nat. Philosophy, English Grammar, Botany, Mineralogy, and the Principles of Teaching. We have sent out upwards of 60 teachers, and yet we have not been able to meet *near all* the calls.—Upwards of 100 might have found employment, at good wages in answering the calls actually made for teachers. Our list of scholars in the higher branches of English education is considerably lessened, I should say at least from 15 to 20, by our efforts to prepare these scholars well for teaching, as they have not a sufficiently thorough and extensive knowledge of arithmetic, geography, &c., to prepare them to teach profitably and successfully, though they may have all the knowledge required to be enrolled as scholars in the higher branches of English education, and consequently are kept so long on these preliminary studies, that they do not afterwards spend four months with us, before going out to teach for the winter.

We adopt the principle, that the great end to be secured in communicating instruction is the discipline of the mental faculties—that mode of instruction deemed best calculated to lead the scholars voluntarily to exercise these powers, and which, while it renders them all needed assistance, still throws them upon their own resources and efforts, is that at which we aim. This same view governs in regard to the selection of subjects of study. Their tendency to discipline the mental powers is regarded of the first importance, and next to this, their practical utility. Considerable effort has been made to become acquainted with the improvements introduced into our best schools. With this view the principal visited N. England, and attended the meetings of the Institute of Instruction in Boston, in August last.

GOVERNEUR HIGH SCHOOL.—The greater part of our older students, who have left the academy, either temporarily or finally, have engaged as teachers of common schools, of which this institution has within the last year, furnished not less than 41, most of whom were well qualified and are highly useful in that station.

The *accurate pronunciation* of the English language is minutely attended to; and a very pleasing and commendable degree of correctness is attained by nearly all the scholars, who continue any considerable time in the school. This result is produced by the following practice. In reading, every scholar in the class is charged to note and expose publicly every error or vulgarism in pronunciation, which any other scholar is guilty of; and in declamation, the whole school are expected to act as critical spectators and censors, upon each speaker—the teachers being the umpires. These criticisms are highly relished by the scholars, and are often *piquant* and amusing, and always instructive. They ensure great care and precision.

Fifth District.

HAMILTON ACADEMY.—We believe the advantages in this academy for the education of school teachers, are as good as in most others, particularly in the fall time, when classes are formed for this purpose.

Between 40 and 50 of the scholars who have been instructed in this institution, since the last report, have since engaged in teaching either select or common schools.

LOWVILLE ACADEMY.—Ten teachers of common schools have been instructed in this academy during the year.

UTICA ACADEMY.—The government of the students is rigid, but not severe. One general rule is sufficient to guide the students at all times and on all occasions, viz: "Every scholar must do his duty." When other means fail to produce obedience, corporal punishments are inflicted at the discretion of the teachers; generally, however, with information to the parent of the character, and circumstances that call for severity. If offences are then persisted in, the delinquent must be voluntarily removed or dismissed.

In the classical department, English translations of any description, and clavises are never allowed to be used as aids to the student. He is always required to subject himself to a rigid analysis of the sentence to be learned, in strict conformity to the etymology and grammatical idiom of the language, without any attempts at guessing what may be the sense in a loose translation, before he is allowed to render in a style of freedom or elegance. This cannot be done without repeated parsing and construing of the sentences by the teacher, who in this way leads his pupil, instead of being contented to follow him, through his lesson. And as the students are arranged in a class, where they take precedence according to their own efforts, these exercises in parsing, in tracing etymologies, in rendering words and phrases with faithfulness to the original, and in forcible and elegant English, and at the same time pointing to similar constructions and phrases in other authors for illustration, effectually secure the mind from temptations to trifling, and produce the most animating contests of emulation that are witnessed in the school-room. In this way the teacher becomes a powerful auxiliary to his pupils, and for the purposes of ready illustration, is their book of constant reference.

It is found by many years experience, that the readiest method of acquiring a dead language, is to commence early with written exercises, and to pursue them daily until the peculiarities of idiomatic construction, as well as the rules of syntax, become so familiar that they constitute a part of the learner's mode of thinking. An accurate knowledge of any language can be acquired in no other way.

In teaching arithmetic, book-keeping and the mathematics, every step is meant to be strictly analytical. Every question, beginning with the youngest scholar in the junior department, is wrought to and explained on the black board in sight of the whole class. The

day books, journals and ledgers are all formed with their several entries on the board, and after having been explained and corrected, are transferred into proper books. Vulgar and decimal fractions are commenced as early as possible. And perhaps a greater portion of operations in arithmetic is wrought by fractions and rules depending immediately on their principles, than in any other method. This forms the readiest introduction to algebra. Algebra is begun as soon as common arithmetic is well understood, and is then applied to every process where analysis can by this means be rendered shorter or plainer. Mensuration, trigonometry, geometry and the diagrams in astronomy are in their turn to be exhibited on the black board. So delighted with the black board system do the students generally become, that we often find here some of the severest contests of emulation.

The recitations in history and the constitutions form a prominent feature in our system. The books which are recited, are mere texts or foundations for ampler materials of history and constitutional law, drawn from larger works, such as Pitkin's History of the United States, Duer on the Constitution, Federalist, Story and others. The materials for statistics, are collected with no small labor from writers on statistics, the American Almanac, the public documents of the United States, and the State of New-York. These papers, so far as they can be procured, particularly the reports of the heads of the departments, are read and recited.

Several efforts have been made to introduce certain portions of the Revised Laws of the State, and although hitherto our success has not fully met our wishes, yet an attempt will again be made during the coming year. The greatest difficulty arises from a want of a sufficient number of the proper books. Those which have heretofore been published with a reference to this object, are but partially adequate to the extensive and liberal views which should always be embraced in such a branch of education in our academies, and which are adapted to the wants of youth, who are to be educated as the future depositories and guardians of the liberties of our country.

Exercises in reading and spelling are always weekly, sometimes daily, performed by those in the classics and the higher branches, and always daily in the junior departments; and at the time of reading and spelling, an "off-hand" definition of the words in the lesson is required of each student. This part of the exercise, trifling as it may appear, is eagerly sought for by the students, and produces the happiest effects in securing habits of attention, promptness and quickness of discrimination. Exercises in penmanship are attended by all the students in the academy, as often on an average as four times in each week.

From the above imperfect outline, the Regents will appreciate the motives of the trustees, believing as they do, that the primary principle of a sound and useful education, is the unfolding of the faculties of the mind and the formation of habits—in insisting upon the teacher's requiring of the pupils the most rigid exactness in their studies—compelling them to examine and re-examine, to review again and again their lessons, till they become perfectly fa-

miliar. This duty, arduous and tiresome as it is, must be cheerfully submitted to by the teacher, and must be promptly and without evasion, performed by the student. In default of faithful performance, he must be detained beyond the stated hours. It consequently often happens, that the teachers, instead of being released at the end of six hours, are employed for eight or nine hours. The exciting of habits of mental attention in the student, is the greatest, the most difficult, and the most important "victory" that an able teacher ever obtains, and is the cardinal secret of a thorough education. Nothing can achieve this but the most rigid exactness, always accompanied with a well tempered but unyielding firmness on the part of the teacher, who feels his responsibility and will command personal self-respect.

Habitual idleness must never be tolerated by the teachers of our academy. The students must be taught that industry is a duty. The incorrigibly idle are separated from the regular classes, and degraded into classes by themselves, and subjected to punishment at the discretion of the teachers. Their situation here soon becomes so uncomfortable, that they are usually removed by parents to places more congenial to their habits.

WHITESBOROUGH ACADEMY.—Each pupil in geography has been required to draw upon her own black board, without an atlas, the map containing the lesson each day. The pupils in both ancient and modern geography have, in addition to what they have learned in their text books, written and committed about 200 pages of notes furnished by their teacher, containing associations, literary, chronological, classical and biographical, designed to impress the subject more deeply upon their memories, and to furnish a fund of information which will give interest to their general reading. The older pupils have been required to write exercises in the transpositions of Milton's *Paradise Lost* twice each week.

Sixth District.

CORTLAND ACADEMY.—The trustees, during the past season, have made an effort to instruct teachers of common schools on a plan different from what they have heretofore been accustomed to. A class was formed at the commencement of the last term, and instructed with special reference to preparing them for teaching common schools. The principal objects proposed in the course of instruction adopted, were to make them thoroughly acquainted with the branches usually taught in those schools, and with the best modes of instruction and discipline. The result has fully answered our expectations, and 24 young men from our institution are now engaged in teaching. Those who were best qualified have secured good wages; and we consider the point now fully established, that if the public can be furnished with good teachers they will employ them at a compensation which will be a fair equivalent for their labor. We greatly need the means of doing much more in this department than we have yet been able to do. We feel that the importance of the object presents a strong claim

on the munificence of the State. Many of the young men who formed the class attended a course of experimental lectures on chemistry, and were sufficiently acquainted with this and other departments of natural science to teach them successfully. We have no doubt that a class of *fifty* could be formed the next season if we had the means of employing an extra teacher for this department, and with the very best effect on the interests of common school education. We ought to be able to make the tuition of the class gratuitous, or to place it at a very low rate, because the young men who engage in teaching are generally poor and depend entirely on their own exertions for support. Any money which the Regents may appropriate to this institution for this purpose, will be faithfully applied.

OXFORD ACADEMY.—Reading, writing and spelling are among the daily exercises of the younger classes, and reading and spelling are the weekly exercises of all the advanced students. Errors in pronunciation are corrected as they occur in the ordinary business of the school, and particularly in presence of the whole school during the exercises of public speaking. The bible is used as a reading book once a week by the whole school.

Teachers Department.—A department for the instruction of teachers has been continued for 2½ months of the year, during which time an additional teacher was employed for the purpose of affording to those young men who were about to enter upon the business of teaching for the ensuing winter, advantages for instruction, which they could not have when classed with the rest of the school. Instruction was given in all the branches required to be taught in common schools, and also history, constitution of the United States and of New-York, algebra, geometry and surveying, to those who could find leisure to pursue them. A course of lectures on school-keeping and practical illustrations of the duties of teachers was given during the continuance of the department. It is not believed that 2½ months is a sufficient time to prepare young men properly for the discharge of their duties as teachers, but it is as long and even a longer time than the department has been able to sustain itself. The effect of these instructions to teachers has been to produce a greater uniformity in the manner of conducting schools, and it is presumed also an improvement in their condition. It may be remarked, that all the teachers in the academy found a very ready employment, and at a compensation, on an average, of \$2 or \$3 per month in advance of those who had not been instructed for the business of teaching. The wages of the teachers obtained at the academy, varied from \$12 to \$25 per month. The number of teachers instructed at the academy during the year was 37.

Seventh District.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.—About four years since a teachers department was organized on the following plan: 1st. That those young gentlemen who entered this school to prepare themselves

[Senate No. 70.]

for teachers, should enter the classes pursuing those branches in which they wished, or it was deemed necessary, to perfect themselves. In these classes the instruction is to be very extended and minute. 2d. The teachers to be organized into a class and receive a specific course of instruction on the following plan: To meet five evenings each week and spend two or three hours together. On three evenings of each week, Hall's Lectures on School-keeping are recited till the book is finished and thoroughly reviewed. The lessons are short, and the time is filled up by the instructor in further illustration of the subject, and by prompting inquiry and examination in the class. The remaining evening of the week is devoted to the consideration of a series of subjects; one being discussed on each evening. Each member of the class brings in a written subject. So many of these are read as the time will allow. The important hints thrown out by the members are particularly stated by the instructor, enlarged upon and illustrated. Mutual conversation is called forth. This evening exercise is attended with great interest and profit, both to the instructor and to the class. The subjects discussed on these evenings are nearly the following, and in the order mentioned:

1. The defects in common schools.
2. The circumstances which restrain and discourage the efforts of the teacher.
3. The best modes of teaching the alphabet, reading and spelling.
4. The best modes of teaching arithmetic, and the best books.
5. " " " geography.
6. " " " English grammar.
7. " " " writing and making of pens.
8. Pestalozzi and his mode of instruction.
9. Government of schools.
10. Best method of arresting the attention of pupils. Substitution of signs, &c., for the ordinary questions in schools.
11. How to teach composition.
12. What plans can the teacher adopt to render his labors more extensively useful to his pupils? This inquiry is designed to embrace the formation of school lyceums, school libraries, the circulation of periodicals relating to education, &c.
13. Construction of school-houses.

This course of instruction is designed to continue one quarter of each year. Hereafter a teachers class will be organized both in the summer and winter terms. It is not supposed that such a course of instruction is all that is needed; by no means. The course, however, is such as to give to young men a more elevated, enlarged and accurate view of what a teacher should accomplish; prompt thought on the subject of communicating instruction, leads to the invention of new methods of teaching and commanding the attention of pupils, and becomes, in some degree, a substitute for a long and painful experience. It is due to the teachers of this school to say, that this course has been sustained by them at a great sacrifice of time and labor, without any reward except the pleasure of doing good.

In the primary department of this academy, attention to spelling, reading and defining is daily given, and many times a day. It is deemed of the first importance. In the higher department, from one-half to three-fourths of the students are regularly exercised in spelling and reading from two to four times each week. The younger class of lads read, spell and define every day, except Wednesdays and Saturdays. Compositions are required weekly of all the students in the upper departments, declamations of all those whom the principal deems it profitable to be exercised in this manner. It is very respectfully suggested to the consideration of the Regents, whether there may not be some pupils, who, from constitutional temperament or inability, ought not to be required to declaim. From information derived from the principal, we state, that two or three names have not been put on the list of those entitled to draw a portion of the literature fund, because they did not declaim, and they were excused from this exercise, from an unwillingness on his part, to compel young men under peculiar circumstances to perform this exercise.*

The number of teachers who have been through a regular course in the teachers' department during the last four years, is about sixty.

CAYUGA ACADEMY.—As knowledge is mainly derived and communicated through the medium of words, and the correctness of all our ideas derived from language written or spoken, rests on our just conceptions of the meaning attached to words in their common acceptation, and as no person can comprehend the true import of what he reads or hears, any farther than he understands the appropriate definition of words in their distinctive sense and figurative application, the practice of spelling and defining has for many years been made a regular and uniform exercise. The book adopted is the New-York Expositor, a compilation of the more general words in use by Richard Wiggins, with John Griscom's vocabulary of technical and scientific terms. The time for spelling and defining is on Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week, and the number of words at each lesson is 60, or 120 per week. This is made an extra lesson, to be acquired out of school, and at the intervention of so much time, that each pupil so disposed, may become perfect master of every word in all its significant applications.

In geometry, trigonometry, philosophy and astronomy, there are standing diagrams, by which most of the important principles in these sciences are practically exemplified. Diagrams from No. 1 to No. 34, designed to cover all the varieties of superficies and solids known to Mensuration, are in the view of the students. In these the students are exercised as a kind of pastime, and have the opportunity of excelling each other in promptness, precision and accuracy of calculation, and also of suggesting the greatest variety of application in active life. For five years past, lectures have uniformly been given on Wednesday afternoon in each week, at

* Such students need not be exercised in declamation.

the close of academic exercises. This course of lectures has embraced history, philosophy, astronomy and chemistry.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.—The primary department was established last May by way of experiment. Spelling, reading and writing constitute a part of the exercise of the ordinary English student, but have hitherto been voluntary with the classical and more advanced English student. Arrangements are now in progress for having these, but especially reading and spelling, constitute a part of the regular and established exercises of the institution.

Mode of Instruction.—This is intended to be *practical* in the true sense of the word, and is so, as far as the nature of the subject and other circumstances will permit. The student is required to *understand* what he does, so as to be able to give a reason for the same, &c.

YATES COUNTY ACADEMY.—The general mode of instruction is by familiar lectures, and scholars are required to thoroughly understand *elementary principles*, before they proceed in any study to which they may attend. Special attention is paid to reading, writing, spelling, pronunciation, &c. Weekly public lectures are given by some one of the teachers, on some subject connected with education. During the past year, from twenty to thirty individuals have been qualified (in the opinion of the teachers,) and sent out from the academy to become teachers of common schools.

Eighth District.

FREDONIA ACADEMY.—A class was first organised in this academy in 1832, to study the principles of teaching, and again in 1833. In these two years, probably about thirty school teachers have received here the benefits to be derived from a systematic course of lectures and recitations upon this subject. The trustees have also adopted the plan suggested by the Secretary of the University, of organizing classes in the study of our own constitutional and municipal law.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.—By “critical reading” of *Paradise Lost*, or any other work, is meant, not only reading it with reference to the sense and beauties of the author, but to the tones, emphasis and inflections, constituting correct and impressive elocution. In this exercise the scholar is questioned critically as to the meaning of every word in the lesson, which he might be presumed not to know without consulting a dictionary, and required to give a definition, which being substituted for the word in question, will preserve the sense. Great benefit is derived to the pupil from this exercise, in accustoming him to *attend* to what he reads, and giving him (by the practice of defining) a command of words, and a facility and a variety of expression, not to be acquired it is believed, in any other way. Learning definitions from a dictionary in the ordinary method, is liable to this objection, that the words have no connexion in sense or grammar, nor any relation with each other

but that of alphabetic succession. The learning of their meanings therefore, is an effort of memory merely. Again, the current application of words, not unfrequently differs widely from the acceptance given them in a dictionary, and can only be learned from their connexion in a sentence. In the third place, very many of the words found in our dictionaries, are either obsolete or not well authorized. To all this may be added, that the definitions of detached words learned from a dictionary, are not likely to be remembered for a single week, and it is therefore labor and time lost.

Spelling.—The pupils in this institution are exercised in spelling on their *reading lessons*; no use being made for this purpose of a dictionary or spelling book. This method is conceived to have several advantages. First, the words occur in all their inflections, such as the persons of verbs, the cases and plurals of nouns, whereas, in a dictionary, the root or primitive word only is found. Secondly, the words are such as are in most frequent use, and therefore most important to be known. Reading, spelling and defining is a daily exercise of nearly every pupil in the school. The system pursued in this school is stated with some particularity, because it is, so far as the knowledge of the principal extends, not usually, if at all, adopted in other institutions, and is found to be eminently beneficial.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.—Great efforts have been made by the principal to qualify young ladies and gentlemen, by a competent course of study, to become teachers in common schools. There are about twenty-five young ladies from this institution now engaged in common schools and the higher departments, and about the same number of males. The principal, in the August vacation, visited the villages in this and the neighboring counties, to interest the public and teachers of common schools, in deriving aid from the instruction, lectures and examples intended for a class of teachers. Many of that class are now conducting large schools, and no one remained the time required to be entitled to a place in this report, and no compensation from tuition equalled the expense. Still the success evinces the safety of relying on academies to qualify teachers for common schools. Of the young men educated during the preceding and this year, forty have been or are teaching, and many in valuable select schools, making in all seventy males and females employed as teachers. It may be added, that a large part of the instruction in the higher classes of the female department, has been imparted by the gentlemen of the seminary.

True extracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary, &c.

Albany, February 24, 1835.

SCHEDULE No. 7,

Containing abstracts from the academic reports for 1834, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a statement of the various prices charged for tuition in the several academies, from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study pursued in such academies.

Names of Academies.	Subjects of study.	Prices charged.
Clinton, ...	<i>First District.</i>	
Erasmus Hall, ...		
Oysterbay, ...		
Union Hall, ...		
Delaware, ...		
Dutchess County, ...		
English		
For every branch, per week, ...		
Classical department, ...		
English		
Languages, and higher branches of English, ...	<i>Second District.</i>	
All other branches, ...		
Elementary branches per quarter, from		
do with arithmetic, Eng. grammar, and geography, ...		
Algebra and geometry, ...		
History, trigonometry, &c., ...		
Classical studies, ...		
Reading, writing, and arithmetic, ...		
Geography and book-keeping, ...		
Latin, Greek, and mathematics, ...		
Male department, (per session 23 weeks,)		
Female		
Extra—Drawing, painting, &c., \$10; French, \$16; music, \$28.		
For every branch, per week, ...		
Classical department, ...		
English		

Kingston, ...	Orthography, reading, and writing, ...	per qr.	3 00
	Geography, history, grammar, arithmetic, and nat. philosophy, “	“	4 00
	Languages, algebra, &c., ...	“	5 00
Farmers' Hall, ...	Latin and Greek, ...	per term 4 months,	5 00
	Higher branches of English, ...	“	3 00
	Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, ...	“	2 00
Montgomery, ...	Tuition, ...	per qr.	6 00
	<i>Extra</i> .—Music, per quarter, \$8; use of piano, \$2; drawing and painting, \$5.		2 50 to
Mount-Pleasant, ...	Tuition, ...	per qr.	5 00
Newburgh, ...	Classics and mathematics, ...	“	5 00
	Common branches, ...	“	3 50
North Salem, ...	Tuition, ...	“	5 00
Redhook, ...	Male department, ...	“	5 00
	Female “	“	4 00
	<i>Third District.</i>		
Albany, ...	Classical department, ...	“	8 00
	English education, general science, mathematics, &c., . . .	“	6 00
	Elementary department, ...	“	5 00
	French is considered one of the higher branches, and forms no extra charge.		
Albany Female Academy, ...	Sixth, or lowest department, ...	per qr.	3 00
	Fifth, ...	“	4 00
	4th, \$5; 3d, \$6; 2d, \$7, and 1st department, ...	“	8 00
	French, \$5 per quarter extra.		
Albany Female Seminary, ...	1st, or lowest department, ...	“	3 00
	2d, dept. \$4; 3d, \$5; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$7, and 6th, ...	“	8 00
Hudson, ...	Common branches, ...	per qr. of 12 weeks,	3 00

No. 7—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Prices charged.</i>
Jefferson, ...	Higher English branches, ...	\$4 00
Kinderhook, ...	Mathematics and languages, ...	5 00
.....	Not stated.	
.....	Common branches, ...	3 00
.....	Higher branches of English education, ...	4 00
.....	Languages and mathematics, ...	5 00
.....	French, extra, \$5 per quarter.	
Lansingburgh, ...	Not stated.	
Schebectady, ...	Male department, English branches, ...	5 00
.....	Classics, ...	6 00
.....	Female department, Elementary branches, ...	3 50
.....	Higher branches, each addition \$1.	
.....	French, \$5; drawing and painting, \$7 and \$8; music, \$10.	
.....	<i>Fourth District.</i>	
Cambridge Washington, ...	Classical, and higher English branches, ...	20 00
.....	Minor branches, ...	12 00
Canajoharie, ...	Reading, writing, and arithmetic, ...	2 00
.....	Grammar, geography, and history, ...	3 00
.....	All other studies of a higher grade, ...	5 00
.....	Not stated.	
Franklin, ...	Primary branches, including grammar, geography, and arithmetic, for	
Gouverneur H. School, ...	young scholars, per term of 16 weeks,	3 00

	"	" "for older students,"	4 00
[Senate, No.	Higher branches, and classical studies,	" "	5 00
of C.]	Granville, ...	Classics, and higher branches,.....	4 00
	Johnstown, ...	Lower branches,.....per qr.	3 00
	Plattsburgh,.....	Classics, and higher branches,.....per term of 4 mos.	6 00
		Arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.,....."	4 00
		"in connection with any one of higher Eng. studies, "	5 00
		Common branches,.....per qr.	3 00
		Higher "	4 00
	St. Lawrence,.....	Arith., geog., gram., history, composition, and classics, per term of 4 m.	4 00
	Washington, ...	Higher branches of English, and mathematics,....."	5 00
		Classics, and higher branches of English, ...per qr.	5 00
		All others,....."	3 00
		Music, \$10.	
		[Terms of 4 months, seem to be intended by above quarters.]	
		Fifth District.	
Bridgewater, ...	Greek and Latin,.....	"	4 00
	Chemistry, Eng. higher branches, and mathematics,.....	"	4 00
	History, geography, rhetoric, and moral philosophy,.....	"	3 00
	Reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic,.....	"	2 50
	French, drawing, and painting, \$5.		
	Music and use of piano, \$10.		
Clinton Gr. School, ...	Latin and Greek,.....	"	5 00
	Arithmetic, grammar, and geography,.....	"	3 00
	Mathematics and higher Eng. branches,.....	"	4 00
Fairfield, ...	Eng. grammar, arithmetic, and geography, ...per term, 4 mos.	"	3 00
	All other studies,.....	"	5 00
Hamilton, ...	Languages, ...	 per year,	21 00

No. 7—CONTINUED.

<i>Names of Academies.</i>	<i>Subjects of study.</i>	<i>Prices charged.</i>
Lowville, ...	Other studies, ... per year,	\$16 00
Oneida Institute,.....	Music, per year, \$40.	\$3 00 to 4 00
Rensselaer Oswego,.....	Common branches,..... per yr.	5 00
	Languages and higher branches of English,.....	22 00
	For term of 40 weeks, ...	3 00
	Common English studies, ... per yr.	4 00
	Higher branches of English, Latin, and Greek, ...	5 00
Sem. of O. & G. Conferences,	French, Spanish, &c.,.....	3 00
	Common Eng. studies,.....	5 00
Union,.....	All other studies,.....	5 00
Utica, ...	Not stated.	16 00
	Common Eng. branches,..... per annum,	20 00
	Classics and higher mathematics,.....	16 00 to 20 00
Whitesboro', ...	Higher branches of English,.....	
	Not stated.	
Cherry-Valley,.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>	
Cortland, ...	Not stated.	
	Languages, French, and higher branches of mathematics, and English,	5 00
	Eng. grammar, geography, and arithmetic,..... per term of 15 weeks,	3 75
	Reading and writing,.....	3 00
	Music, \$10; use of piano, \$2.	

Franklin, ...	Not stated.			
Hartwick, ...	English studies, (common,)	per term, 4 mos.	3 00 to	4 00
Ithaca, ...	Higher do and classics, ...	"	4 00 to	6 00
Oxford, ...	Classics, and higher Eng. branches, ...	per year,	20 00	16 00
	Elementary Eng.	"		2 75
	Common Eng.	per qr.		3 25
	Higher "	"		4 25
Owego, ...	Languages, ...	"		5 00
	Languages, painting, drawing, botany, and moral philosophy, ..	"		4 00
	History, and other higher Eng. branches, ...	"		3 00
	Other studies, ...	"	2 00 to	
<i>Seventh District.</i>				
Auburn, ...	Not stated.			
Canandaigua, ...	Primary department, ...	"	2 50	4 00
	Higher "	"		
	French or Spanish, extra \$2.50, ...	"		
Oswego, ...	Per term of 16 weeks, ...	"	2 67 to	3 50
Onondaga, ...	Primary department, ...	per qr.	1 50 to	3 00
	Ordinary Eng. studies, ...	"		4 00
	Classics, and higher Eng. studies, ...	"		
	Natural sciences, and use of apparatus, extra, \$2.	"		
Ontario Fem. Sem., ...	Not stated.			
Ovid, ...	Elementary Eng. branches, ...	per year,	12 00	14 00
	" with geography, and globes, ...	"	16 00	18 00
	Rhetoric, and higher Eng. branches, ...	"	18 00	4 00
	Languages and mathematics, ...	per qr.	2 00 to	5 00
Palmira H. School, ...	English branches, ...	"		
	" with higher mathematics, and languages, ...	"		

No. 7—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Subjects of study.	Prices charged.
Pompey, ...	French and Spanish, in addition, \$3, ... per qr.	\$4 00
Yates County, ...	Drawing and painting, extra, \$5, ... "	3 00
	Music, extra, \$12.50, ... "	3 00
	Classics, and highest Eng. branches, (supposed to be for term, 22 wks.)	4 00
	Other studies, ... "	5 00
	Primary department, ... per qr.	
	English " "	
	" female " and classical, ... "	
	Music, \$8; music and painting, \$10; French alone, \$5, ... "	
	" " with Eng. \$7, ... "	
Fredonia, ...	<i>Eighth District.</i>	
	Elementary studies, ... per term,	3 50
	All others, ... "	4 00
Lewiston, ...	Drawing and painting, extra, \$2, ... "	
	Male department, ... per qr.	\$4 00 to
	Female " painting and drawing, \$3; music, \$10, ... "	5 00
Livingston Co. H. School, ...	Common Eng. branches, ... "	5 00
	Higher " "	8 00
	" " with French, ... "	10 00
Middlebury, ...	English department, ... "	3 00
	Classical " "	4 00
Rochester H. School, ...	Primary " "	1 50

SENATE

English	"	lower branches, ...	"	4 00
"	"	higher "	"	5 00
Mathematical department and classical, .....	"	.....	"	5 00
Female	"	lower branches, ...	"	3 00
"	"	higher "	"	5 00
Music, \$10, .....	"	.....	"	
English studies, (except higher mathematics,)	"	 per year,		12 00
Classics and mathematics, .....	"	.....		16 00

A true abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 24, 1885.

SCHEDULE No. 8,

Exhibiting the results of observations made at one of the Colleges, and at several Academies in the State, on the variation of the Magnetic Needle.

Names of College and Academies.	Latitude N.	Longitude W.	Magnetic variations.	When observed.
Geneva College,.....	42° 52'	75° 05'	3° 49' 00" W	October 1, 1833,
Academies.				
Albany, ...	42 39	73 44	6 40 00 W	October, 1834.
Auburn, ...	42 55	76 28	3 43 00 W	October 25, 1833.
Clinton,.....	41 00	72 19	6 08 00 W	November 5, 1834.
Erasmus Hall,.....	40 37	73 58	4 25 00 W	October, 1834.
Johnstown, ...	43 00	74 23	6 02 00 W	November 24, 1818.
Oxford, ...	42 28	75 33	3 51 45 W	October 9, 1834.
Utica, ...	43 06	75 13	4 10 00 W	October, 1834.
Seminary of Genesee and Oneida Conference,	42 55	75 51	3 25 00 W	October 31, 1834.

A true copy.

G. HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

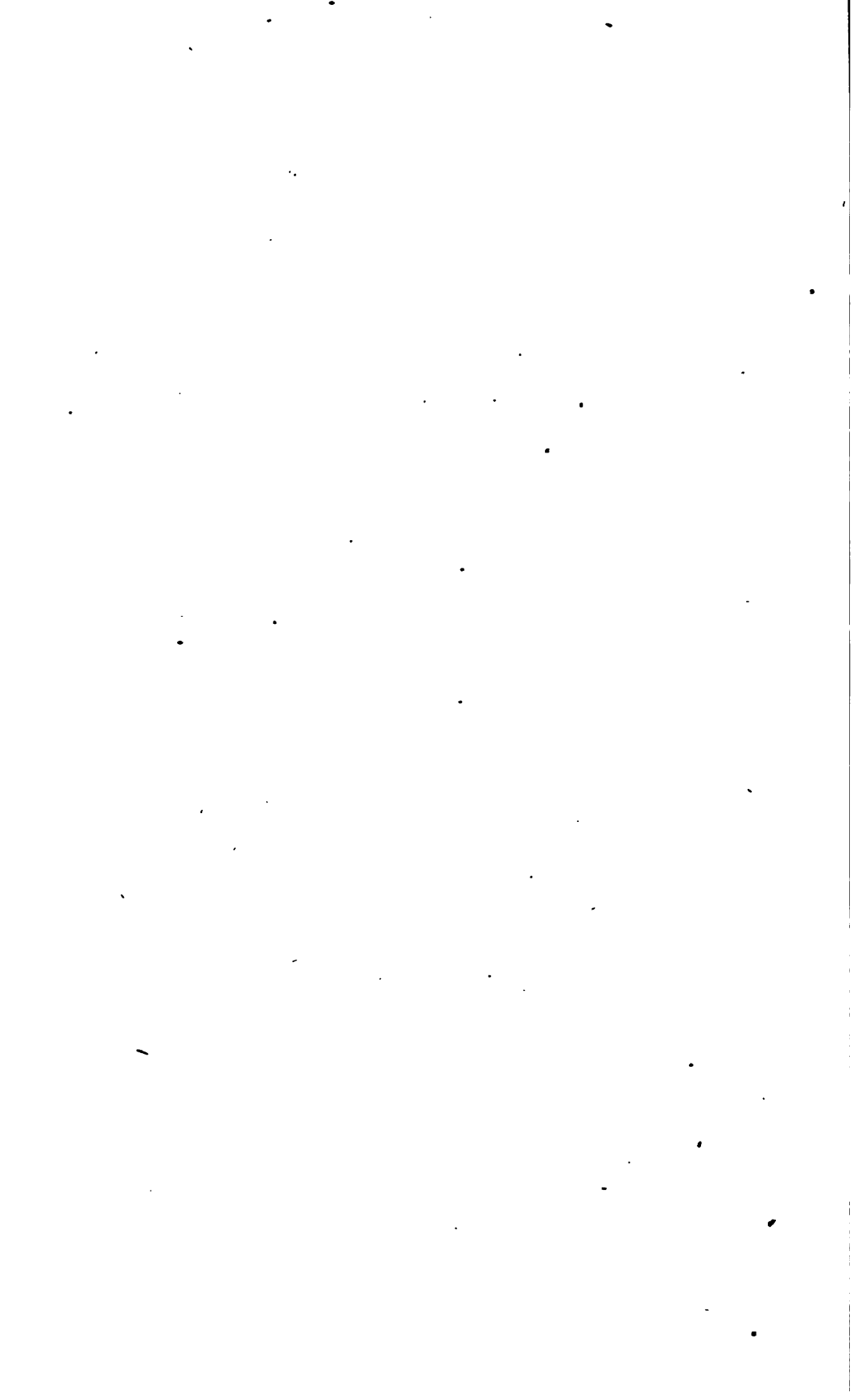
SCHEDULE No. 9,

Exhibiting the names of several Academies which have made application to the Regents of the University, for money to be applied to the purchase of Books, Maps, Apparatus, &c., pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the 22d of April, 1834.

Names of Academies making application.	Amount of money applied for.
Erasmus Hall Academy,.....	\$250 00
Oyster Bay, ".....	100 00
Montgomery, ".....	50 00
Mount-Pleasant ".....	250 00
Albany Female, ".....	250 00
Gouverneur High School,.....	
St. Lawrence Academy,.....	250 00
Bridgewater ".....	40 00
Hamilton ".....	{ Enough to purchase surveyor's compass, &c.
Lowville ".....	
Seminary of Oneida and Genesee Conferences, {	Trustees say they will appropriate as much as they receive, &c.
Cortland Academy,.....	\$250 00
Ithaca ".....	250 00
Ovid ".....	250 00
Palmyra ".....	250 00

GEDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 24th, 1835.



REPORT

Of a Committee of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, on the education of Common School Teachers, presented to the Regents at their annual meeting at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on the 8th day of January, 1835.

At the Annual Meeting of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, held pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, on the 8th day of January 1835,

PRESENT,

The GOVERNOR,
The LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

MR. YOUNG,	MR. DIX,
MR. KING,	MR. CAMPBELL,
MR. WENDELL,	MR. CORNING,
MR. PAIGE,	MR. WETMORE,
MR. SUDAM,	MR. McKOWN.

Mr. Dix, from the committee appointed at a special meeting of the Regents of the University, on the 22d day of May last, to prepare and report a plan for the better education of teachers of common schools, submitted a report, which having been read, was in part considered; the final consideration thereof being postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

The following is the report as first submitted to, and finally adopted by, the Regents.

TO THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

"At a meeting of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, held on the 22d day of May, 1834, a certified copy of an act of the Legislature entitled 'An act concerning the Literature Fund,' passed May 2d, 1834, was presented to the Board and read; and it appearing that the subject matter of the said act related to the application of part of the income of the Literature Fund to the education of teachers of common schools, under the direction of the Regents of the University, it was thereupon,

Ordered, That it be referred to Messrs. Dix, Buel and Graham to prepare and report to the Regents at some future meeting, a

plan for carrying into practical operation the provisions of the said act."

In discharging the duty confided to them under the foregoing resolution, the committee have become deeply impressed with the importance of the subject. They are satisfied that it will depend much on the measures which may be adopted by the Regents in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the act of the 2d of May last, whether the leading and acknowledged defect in our common schools,—the want of competent teachers,—shall be remedied, or whether it shall continue to embarrass, as it long has done, the efforts of the Legislature and of individuals, to carry out our system of popular instruction to the great results which it is capable of producing. In its organization, and in the annual contributions which are made to its support, the liberality of the Legislature, and of the people on whom the burden principally falls, is, in the highest degree, creditable to the State: and if the effects of a large expenditure of money, continued for a series of years, have not been as beneficial as might have been anticipated from the amount of the expenditure, the causes are to be found in some defects of the system, for which an early remedy should be provided.

The committee have already said that the principal defect is the want of competent teachers; and the position is indisputable, that without able and well trained teachers, no system of instruction can be considered complete. Much may be accomplished by a judicious choice of the subjects of study, and by plans of instruction divested of every thing which is superfluous; but to carry these plans into successful execution, talents and experience are indispensable, and if they are wanting, both time and money are misapplied, and the effort which is put forth, falls short of its proper and legitimate effects.

In other countries, seminaries for the education of teachers have been deemed an essential part of the system of primary instruction. Mr. Cousin, in the year 1832, in his report "on the condition of public instruction in some of the provinces of Germany," asserts that "primary instruction is wholly dependent on the primary normal schools," or schools for the education of teachers; and he observes that in France, thirty have been established, "of which twenty are in full operation, forming in each department a great focus of illumination for the people."

In Prussia, the system of public instruction had an earlier origin, and results, far more extensive and beneficial, have been obtained. It is more complete in its organization, and more efficient in its practical operation than any similar system, of which we have any knowledge. In the year 1833, that kingdom had forty-two seminaries for teachers, with more than two thousand students, from eight to nine hundred of whom were annually furnished for the primary schools. The vocation of instructor is a public office, as well as a profession. He receives his education almost wholly at the expense of the state; his qualifications to teach are determined by a board deriving its authority from the

government: his salary cannot be less than a certain sum, which is augmented as occasion requires, and the local authorities are enjoined to raise it as high as possible above the prescribed minimum. Finally, when through age or infirmity he becomes incapable of discharging his duties, he is allowed to retire with a pension for his support. These provisions of law have made the business of teaching highly respectable, and have secured for the primary schools of Prussia, a body of men eminently qualified to fulfil the elevated trust confided to them.

It must be confessed that the efficiency of these measures is derived in a great degree from their compulsory character, and that they could only be carried into complete execution by a government having the entire control of the system of public instruction. It was apprehended that the subjection of the system to the discretion of the persons, on whose contributions the schools depend for their support, might frequently thwart the government in its measures, and sometimes wholly defeat them. For this reason, parents are required by law to send their children to school, and they are punishable by fine if they refuse or neglect to do so. For the same reason, the principal part of the expenditures necessary to comply with the law in maintaining the primary schools, paying the salaries of teachers, providing school-houses, with their appurtenances, furniture, books, maps, and apparatus, is paid by property and income in proportion respectively to the amount of each in value, and those, on whose contributions the maintenance of the schools depends, are neither allowed to judge of the extent of the provision required for the objects referred to, nor to have any voice in the selection of their teachers, those provided by the State being employed under the direction of an authority independent of them. These features of the system, are in a great degree, irreconcilable with the spirit of our political institutions: but the committee believe that public opinion may be stimulated to a just conception of the importance of making more ample provision for teachers, and thus supplying a deficiency, apart from which our system of popular instruction would be equal in efficiency, as it is now superior in extent, in proportion to our population, to any other in the world.

Common school instruction in this state existed a long time upon the foundation of voluntary private contribution before it was recognised and reduced to a system by public law. The result was to put in requisition the services of large numbers of persons, who by long practice had become familiar with the business of teaching; and it is, doubtless, to be ascribed, in no inconsiderable degree, to this circumstance that the necessity of making some provision for the education of teachers was not felt at the time the common school system was established.

Although this important subject had been repeatedly recommended to the attention of the Legislature by several of the Governors of this State, no provision was made by law, in conformity to these recommendations, until the year 1827, when an act was passed adding to the capital of the Literature Fund, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the avowed object of promoting the education of teachers. But as the annual income of the Literature Fund has been heretofore distributed among the academies in the State, without any restriction as to its application, it has in very few instances been devoted to the object in view of the law. To this remark there are, however, several exceptions. The St. Lawrence, Oxford and Canandaigua academies have each established a course of lectures and exercises for the preparation of teachers; and such has been their success with a very limited contribution from the public treasury, that an augmentation of the means of some of the academies, is obviously all that is necessary to render such a course of instruction of inestimable value to the common schools of the State. In the neighborhood of St. Lawrence Academy, the school districts are almost entirely supplied with teachers educated at that Institution; and so beneficial has been the effect of introducing into the schools a better class of instructors, and more efficient plans of instruction, that the compensation of teachers is already, on an average, from thirty to forty dollars per annum more than it was before the academy had established a department for training them. The influence of these measures upon the public opinion of a small section of the country, furnishes the strongest ground of assurance that it is necessary only to extend them in order to produce the same results on a more extensive scale.

It may not be improper to remark that the question of creating separate seminaries for the education of teachers has been repeatedly before the Legislature, but after full examination it was deemed more advantageous to engraft upon the existing academies departments of instruction for the purpose.

This may now be considered the settled policy of the State; and it will, therefore, be necessary only to inquire in what manner it can best be carried out to its results.

The act of the 2d of May, 1834, authorises the Regents of the University to distribute the excess of the annual revenue of the Literature Fund, or portions of it, over the sum of twelve thousand dollars, "if they shall deem it expedient, to the academies subject to their visitation, or a portion of them," to be expended in educating teachers of common schools; and it is made the duty of the trustees of academies, to which any distribution of money shall be so made, to apply it to the purpose specified "in such manner and under such regulations as said Regents shall prescribe."

The Regents are, therefore, entrusted with an unlimited control over such portion of the excess of the revenue of the Literature Fund as they may think proper to appropriate to the purposes of the law last quoted; and as this is the first instance, in which the contributions of the State to this great object have been accompanied with such a delegation of authority as is necessary to ensure its execution, it appears to the committee that a most important and delicate duty is devolved on them. The first step towards the execution of the plan adopted by the Legislature, for the education of common school teachers, is now to be taken. We are to

lay the foundations of a system, which may become an essential part of our plan of common school instruction, and which, if properly organized, may be the means of remedying existing deficiencies, and elevating the standard of education to a grade in some degree commensurate with the high responsibilities which the constitution of this State has cast upon its citizens as incidents of the condition of citizenship. If we are successful, the foundations, which will now be laid, may hereafter be made to sustain a system adequate to the wants of all the common schools in the State. The point, therefore, which of all others the committee deem it indispensable to secure, is efficiency in the departments to be created. The funds at the disposal of the Regents being limited in amount, the aim of the committee has been, to devise such measures as, on a limited scale, would be most efficient. The sum in the treasury applicable to the object expressed in the resolution, is ten thousand and forty dollars and seventy-six cents; and the annual excess of the revenue of the Literature Fund, after distributing twelve thousand dollars to the academies, as required by the act of the 22d April, 1834, will amount to about three thousand five hundred dollars. The sum first mentioned is now applicable to the establishment of departments of instruction for common school teachers in the existing academies; but it is obviously too small to admit of a general distribution among them; and if it were adequate to the establishment of a department in each, the annual surplus of revenue applicable to the support of those departments would be too small, when divided among so great a number, to be of any practical utility. It has appeared indispensable to the committee, therefore, that the academies selected for the purpose should be limited in number. If departments can be established, in which even a small number of teachers can be well prepared for the business of instruction, the good effects which would result from the improvements they would introduce into the common schools, would be likely to become so manifest as to lead to more enlarged provisions for the purpose of extending the benefits of the system. The committee, therefore, as they have already observed, deem it of the utmost importance that the departments to be organized should be put on such a footing as to ensure efficiency to the extent of the means at the disposal of the Regents: that the end proposed should be to prepare a limited number of well educated teachers, rather than a large number with inferior qualifications. This end must necessarily be attained by selecting for the purpose a limited number of academies. At the same time the public convenience would demand that the number should not be too limited, but that one should be within the reach of every county in the State; although it is manifest that the efficiency of the departments will be in the ratio of the sum expended on their organization, and the amount annually contributed to their support. The least number, which could, perhaps, be selected consistently with the general convenience, would be eight, or one in each Senate district; and the committee are of the opinion that eight might be maintained without putting at hazard the great object of rendering them equal to the preparation of well instructed and competent teachers.

The committee are aware that the establishment of these departments on the most favorable footing will not remove every difficulty; that there are others inherent in our system of common school instruction, which may not be so easily obviated. The inhabitants of school districts have, through the trustees, who are elected by their suffrages, the selection of their teacher and the regulation of his wages: and if the State were to prepare a sufficient number of teachers to supply all the districts, there would be no absolute certainty that they would find employment. There would be no probability that they would find, after devoting the best part of their lives to the business of teaching, a provision for them in their old age.

With regard to the first difficulty referred to, it may be safely calculated that the people will, when the good effects of improved modes of teaching are brought directly under their observation, make more liberal contributions to the support of competent teachers.

With regard to the second, there is good reason to doubt, so far as the public is concerned, whether in the end a provision of law, which holds out to any class of men the assurance that they will, at all events, be employed or supported for life, would be salutary in its effects. The greatest stimulus to improvement is, unquestionably, the necessity of arduous and unceasing exertion. Places of trust, in which the incumbents are permanent, are not, as a general rule, those which are best administered. The efforts of the incumbents are most likely to be fresh and vigorous, when they are in danger of being displaced by other individuals of superior qualifications, and when the tenure of office is made to depend on the ability with which its duties are discharged. If, therefore, the compensation of teachers were equal to that of other employments, the public end would probably be as well answered as by securing to them an unfailing provision for life.

It would be extremely difficult, even if it were desirable, under our institutions, to make the system of public instruction compulsory by subjecting it wholly to the regulation of the government: and it must be admitted that this is the feature of the Prussian system, from which it derives its principal efficiency. The occupation of teachers must, therefore, necessarily be with us somewhat less certain: and it will require stronger persuasives to induce individuals of competent abilities to enter into and pursue it as a permanent vocation. This is an inconvenience, for which there is not, perhaps, a perfect remedy, although it is conceived, that it may be, in a great degree, obviated by the adoption of measures, which will secure to them a better compensation for their services.

Much may undoubtedly be done by providing for the education of a certain number of individuals, and by sending them abroad among the common schools to raise, by the exhibition of the improved methods, which they have gained, the standard of education to the level of their own superiority over the great mass of common school teachers. In this manner the inhabitants of school districts may, and doubtless will, in most cases, be led to make

more enlarged and permanent provision for those to whom the instruction of their children is entrusted; and to the adequacy of these provisions the standard of education will acquire and maintain a uniform and certain relation.

The committee, then, would recommend that one academy in each Senate district be selected for the purpose in view, and that the selection be made from those, which, from their endowments and literary character, are most capable of accomplishing it. The object to be attained is public, and the interest of one academy or another can not properly be taken into consideration, with a view to influence the choice which may be made from among them.

Should this recommendation be adopted by the Regents, it will remain only to consider:

1st. On what principle the funds applicable to the establishment or organization of the departments shall be apportioned to the academies, which may be selected for the purpose;

2d. On what principle and to what extent the annual excess of the revenue of the Literature Fund applicable to the support of the departments, shall be apportioned to the academies in which they may be established;

3d. What shall be the organization of the departments:

I. As to the course (or subjects) of study,

II. As to the duration of the course,

III. As to the necessary books and apparatus; and

4th. What evidence of qualification to teach shall be given to the individuals, who may be trained in the departments.

These subjects will now be considered in the order in which they are stated.

1st. On what principle the funds applicable to the establishment or organization of the departments shall be apportioned to the academies, which may be selected for the purpose.

As a general remark it may be observed in this case, as it has been already said in relation to the selection of the academies, that the object in view is public, and that the only legitimate consideration is, in what manner it can best be attained. Under this view of the subject, no embarrassment can arise as to the question of allowing the academies which may be selected, to participate, in ratio of their respective wants, in the funds to be applied. The departments should all be placed in their organization on the same footing: they should have the same apparatus, and be provided, in all respects, with equal facilities for commencing the contemplated course of instruction. It may, and doubtless will, happen that some of the academies will be found in better condition than others for commencing such a course, and to render the departments equally efficient, it may be necessary to apportion the funds applicable to their establishment in unequal sums among the academies selected. It will, therefore, be advisable, after fixing upon the apparatus, maps, &c. which may be required, to ascertain how far the academies are provided with them, and to distribute the funds with reference to the deficiencies which may be found to exist.

The funds now in the treasury applicable to the object, amount to \$10,040.76; but of this sum the committee are of the opinion that not more than \$4,000 should be applied to the establishment of the departments. The sum of \$500 for each, will, it is believed, be adequate to the object in most cases; and as some of the academies may not require so large an amount, a surplus may remain and be applied to deficiencies in others, or carried to the fund applicable to the annual support of the departments.

If the sum of \$4,000 only be appropriated to the establishment of the departments, a surplus of about \$6,000 will be left for future uses; and for reasons, which will be hereafter explained, it may be important to keep on hand an annual surplus to meet any deficiency in the revenue of the Literature Fund in succeeding years.

2d. On what principle, and to what extent the annual excess of the revenue of the Literature Fund applicable to the support of the departments shall be apportioned to the academies, in which they may be established.

If the departments are to be maintained at all, it is necessary that there should be apportioned annually to each of the academies, in which they shall be established, in addition to the amount to which these academies will be entitled under the general annual apportionment, a sum as nearly adequate as possible to the support of a competent instructor. The largest sum which can be regularly apportioned to each, is four hundred dollars; and it is conceived that each of the academies referred to, should receive that sum annually, without reference to the number of pupils in training.

With such a permanent provision the object of the academies will be to render the departments efficient, rather than to secure the greatest possible number of pupils. The rule suggested ought not to be carried to an extreme; and if, in the course of time, any academy should be found, without good cause, to have failed in promoting the object in view to a reasonable extent, another should be selected and substituted for it, so that the public munificence may not be expended in vain. If, after appropriating to each of the academies the sum above mentioned, a further sum could in any year be safely apportioned to them; the most equitable rule would seem to be, to distribute it in proportion to the whole number of pupils in training for common school teachers, and to the aggregate length of time in such year, during which they shall have been so trained according to the prescribed plan. It is on a similar principle that the greater part of the revenue of the Literature Fund is now distributed under the general law; and, after securing a proper degree of efficiency in the departments to be created, there can be no reason to apprehend inconvenience from stimulating the efforts of those who have the direction of the academies, to augment the number of their pupils and thus to extend, as widely as possible, the benefits of the system.

The proposed sum to be apportioned annually as above suggested for the support of instructors in the eight departments, is three

thousand two hundred dollars; and this is about as much as can be regularly applied to the object. The capital of the Literature Fund amounts to \$262,578.10; and the annual income will not fall short of \$15,500. Of the last mentioned sum \$12,000 must be apportioned to all the academies subject to the visitation of the Regents pursuant to the act of 22d April, 1834, to be expended under the direction of the trustees, towards paying the salaries of tutors.

Only \$3,500 will, therefore, remain to be applied annually to the support of the departments for the instruction of common school teachers.

It is true that there will be on hand, after applying \$4,000 to the organization of those departments, about \$8,000 applicable to their support. But it is to be considered that a large portion of the capital of the Literature Fund, consists of bonds and mortgages, on which the interest is not always regularly paid, and it is desirable to keep in the treasury a surplus of a few thousand dollars, to meet in future years any deficiency, which may grow out of such irregular payment of interest: for it is of the greatest importance that the academies, in which the departments are established, should never be disappointed in the anticipated annual contribution to the support of the instructors of those departments. By the arrangement suggested, the contribution will be rendered certain: and should it be deemed safe at any future time to distribute a portion of the surplus on hand, after paying out three thousand two hundred dollars for the support of instructors, such distribution might be made on the principle before suggested, and the amount so distributed applied to the purchase of books, or to such other objects as the Regents might designate.

It is also to be observed that under the act of 22d April, 1834, applications may be made from other academies for a portion of the excess of the revenue of the fund, for the purchase of philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c.—and, although the Regents have by that act a discretion as to making any application of such excess to the object referred to, it may be desirable in some cases to have funds at command for the purpose. For this reason also, it is important that the whole surplus on hand should not be expended.

3d. What shall be the organization of the departments.

I. *As to the course (or subjects) of study.*

In determining the course of study, the committee have thought it proper to designate as subjects to be taught, all which they deem indispensable to be known by a first rate teacher of a common school.

In fixing a standard of requirement in any pursuit, it is always desirable to raise it as high as possible; for the qualifications of those who follow it, will incline to range below and not above the prescribed standard. In this case, as the principal object is to influence public opinion by exhibiting the advantages of that practical skill, which may be gained by proper training, care should be

taken that those who are relied on to exert the influence referred to, should be made fully adequate to the task.

In select schools in our cities and large towns, qualifications of a still higher grade than those in contemplation for common school teachers, may be required; but as it is not intended with regard to the latter to dispense with any essential branch, so it is not intended to exact any thing, which is not indispensable. If the subjects, which they will now proceed to state in their proper order, be taught in such a manner and to such an extent as to be thoroughly understood by the pupils, the committee feel confident that the course will be found equal to the object to be obtained.

It is proper to premise, however, that no individual should be admitted to the teachers department until he shall have passed such an examination as is required by the following extract from the ordinance of the Regents of the University to entitle students to be considered scholars in the higher branches of English education.

"No students, in any such academy, shall be considered scholars in the higher branches of English education, within the meaning of this ordinance, until they shall, on examination duly made, be found to have attained to such proficiency in the arts of reading and writing, and to have acquired such knowledge of the elementary rules or operations of arithmetic, commonly called notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, as well in their compound as in their simple forms, and as well in vulgar and decimal fractions as in whole numbers, together with such knowledge of the parts of arithmetic, commonly called reduction, practice, the single rule of three direct, and simple interest, as is usually acquired in the medium or average grade of common schools in this State; and until they shall also, on such examination, be found to have studied so much of English grammar as to be able to parse correctly any common prose sentence in the English language, and to render into good English the common examples of bad grammar given in Murray's or some other like grammatical exercises; and shall also have studied, in the ordinary way, some book or treatise in geography, equal in extent to the duodecimo edition of Morse's, Cummings', Woodbridge's or Willet's geography, as now in ordinary use."

Subjects of study—

1. The English Language.
2. Writing and Drawing.
3. Arithmetic, Mental and Written; and Book-keeping.
4. Geography and General History, combined.
5. The History of the United States.
6. Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.
7. Natural Philosophy and the Elements of Astronomy.
8. Chemistry and Mineralogy.
9. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York.
10. Select parts of the Revised Statutes and the duties of Public Officers.

11. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

12. The Principles of Teaching.

These subjects are not intended to exclude others, should the academies think proper to introduce them. The Regents should, however, insist that the foregoing be thoroughly studied, and that they be not allowed to give way, in any degree, to others; nor should any others be required in order to entitle the pupils to the prescribed evidence of qualification.

The committee will now proceed to state some of the most important suggestions, which occur to them in relation to the several subjects of study enumerated; not for the purpose of pointing out in every case the whole extent, to which the course is expected to be carried, but to designate certain particulars, which they deem most worthy of attention.

The English Language.—This branch constitutes the most extensive, and perhaps the most important, field of instruction for a teacher. Unless the pupil is thoroughly master of his own language, he cannot be a competent instructor. The utmost pains should therefore be taken to give him an accurate knowledge of it; and the proper process of instruction is that, which it will be his business to employ in giving instruction to others.

He should be made familiar with the best methods of teaching the alphabet and the steps, by which the children can be conducted with the greatest facility, through the first lessons, which they receive. Rules for spelling should also be learned, and their application shown, particularly in the orthography of compound and derivative words, the plurals of nouns, the inflexions of verbs and the comparison of adjectives; and in these exercises black boards or slates should be used so that the eye, as well as the ear, may be made instrumental to the correction of errors.

In reading, the lessons should embrace a just enunciation of sounds as well as words, and a careful regard to distinctness of pronunciation, as well as a proper fulness and modulation of the voice. A clear and correct enunciation is of the highest importance to a teacher, whose defects are almost certain to be communicated to his pupils; and it is, therefore, indispensable that reading with criticisms in orthoepy, accent, emphasis, cadence, and punctuation should constitute a part of the exercises in this branch of study.

The pupil should not only be practised in reading the English language with accuracy and distinctness, but he should be taught to write it correctly. He should be made thoroughly acquainted with its structure, and its idiomatic peculiarities. In addition to the ordinary routine of parsing, the principles of universal grammar should be critically discussed, the structure and philosophy of language should be made the subject of a minute investigation, the offices, which are performed by the different words of a sentence, and the rules by which their relations to each other are governed, should be explained until the whole subject is thoroughly understood.

Original composition, and declamation from the writings of chaste authors, are also an essential part of the course; the first

for the purpose of facilitating a correct understanding of the laws of language, and the acquisition of a correct style, and the second for the purpose of cultivating a distinct articulation as well as a refined taste. In both, the utmost care should be taken to select subjects on a level with the capacity of the pupil, so that his interest may be kept alive and the mind not tasked beyond its powers; and he should be perpetually cautioned against the error of an affected or artificial manner. Nature is always simple, and for that reason always effective.

In the Kinderhook Academy, in which a department for the education of teachers has been recently introduced, a complete course of instruction in the English language has been adopted, embracing the following details:

1. Orthography. Sounds of Letters. Rules for spelling. Spelling. Words of doubtful or various orthography.
2. Pronunciation.
3. Etymology. Prefixes. Terminations. Derivation and definitions. Synonyms. Inflections.
4. Syntax.
5. Prosody, in all its parts.
6. Punctuation. Use of Capitals. Abbreviations.
7. Reading.
8. Composition. Weekly exercises—topics selected with reference to the business of teaching.
9. Extemporaneous Speaking—subjects connected with the business of teaching.
10. Rhetoric. So much of Blair's Rhetoric (Mills' edition,) as treats of language.
11. History of the Language, as contained in Johnson's and Walker's prefaces to their large dictionaries.

Although the committee have not, in the course of study, designated Rhetoric as a distinct branch, they consider it advisable that all the academies, in which departments are established, should introduce so much as is contained in the above synopsis of the course in the Kinderhook Academy.

Writing and Drawing.—Every pupil must be able, before he leaves the institution, to write a good hand. For this purpose he should be made to practise from the beginning of the course, under the personal direction of the tutors, with the best writing materials, and with proper attention to the positions of the body, arm and hand.

For beginners slates may be used with great advantage, as suggested in Taylor's District School.

Much may be gained by reducing to writing parts of the prescribed course, if done with attention to the manner, in which it is executed: but in all these exercises the tutors should take care to check any appearance of negligence or haste. By a careful attention from the outset to the correct formation of the letters, and to those circumstances, which must concur to enable one to write with freedom, a good style of writing may be acquired without the least difficulty; but it will be almost a hopeless attempt if bad

habits are contracted before the hand writing is completely formed.

Drawing is only expected to be taught so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of mapping. In learning geography, the pupils should be required to delineate on the black-board the outlines of the general divisions of the earth, the different countries, oceans, rivers, &c., and they should afterwards be practised in similar delineations, executed with care, on paper. In geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and surveying, linear drawing will be indispensable, and the tutors should study to convert these exercises to the best use.

Arithmetic.—In this branch the pupil must be thoroughly instructed in the four ground rules of arithmetic, as well in their compound as in their simple forms, and as well in vulgar and in decimal fractions, as in whole numbers, the single rule of three, together with reduction, practice, interest, fellowship, barter, &c., so that the course shall be at least equal in extent to that contained in Daboll's Arithmetic. In all the operations performed by the pupils, black-boards should be used for demonstrations and illustrations, and every lesson should be explained until the pupil comprehends it thoroughly. In nothing is the dependence of one step on another so complete as in the science of numbers: and if the pupil leaves behind him any thing, which he does not distinctly understand, his progress must always be difficult, and the result of his calculations uncertain. In facilitating a clear perception of abstract numbers and quantities, visible illustrations should be liberally employed. Mental arithmetic may also be advantageously resorted to, and, indeed, may be deemed indispensable, as a discipline to the mind. To all these exercises a practical direction, should as far as possible, be given by selecting as subjects for practice those familiar operations of business, with which the pupils must be conversant in after life. Thus the mind may be strengthened by the same process, which is storing it with useful information.

A knowledge of arithmetic enters into so many of the common operations of life, that it is not only an essential part of the most ordinary education, but it should be so thorough that an application of the rules of the science may be made with ease and certainty. As a mental discipline also the study is of great value; and it should be so conducted as to secure all the benefits, which it is capable of producing. The aim should be to make it an exercise of the reasoning faculty, and not, as it has usually been, a mere exertion of memory. A facility in performing the operations of arithmetic may be acquired without a distinct understanding of its principles; but to render sure and easy an advance into the branches of mathematics, for which it is a necessary preparation, a clear and familiar knowledge of principles is indispensable.

Book-keeping.—A simple course of book-keeping should be taught in every common school, and it is, therefore, an essential part of the course of instruction for a teacher.

The method pursued in the St. Lawrence Academy is, perhaps, as concise and as likely to be successful as any that could be de-

vised. The system contained in the first part of Preston's Book-keeping is taken as a guide. "The pupil is first taught to rule his book, and is then required to carry his slate to the recitation room ruled in the same manner. For several of the first lessons, examples of accounts are taken where the articles delivered are charged directly in the individual's account. The teacher then reads the several charges, which the scholar copies on his slate: and the scholar is required, as an exercise in writing, to transfer the account to his book. The teacher then proceeds with the charges in the short specimen of day-book entries, giving as many at one lesson, as the scholar will be able to transfer with care, in the allotted time, to his day-book. When the several charges are copied into the scholar's day-book, he is required to post his book."

In this manner a sufficient knowledge of book-keeping for ordinary purposes may be readily acquired, and the student may improve as much in penmanship as though he had passed his whole time in writing after a copy.

Geography and General History.—Geography, to be profitably studied, must be continually explained by maps and the globe. Neither the artificial nor the natural divisions of the earth, nor the proportions, which its several parts bear to each other and to its whole surface, can be readily comprehended without having recourse to visible demonstrations. To young pupils there is a difficulty, even with the aid of maps and globes, in communicating a distinct conception of the positive or relative magnitude of different countries, or the remoteness of different places from each other. Much depends on minute and patient explanation, especially in that part of geography, which treats of the physical divisions of the earth, including continents, peninsulas, islands, oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains, &c.

Physical geography, or that part of the description of the earth, which treats of its natural features, is of great interest and importance; the more so, as with it are necessarily interwoven matters, which in strictness belong to the department of astronomy. The figure and motions of the earth; the causes of the variation in the length of the days; the seasons; the principles upon which the topics, and polar circles are drawn at their respective distances from the equator; the general features of the earth's surface, embracing a knowledge of the influence of elevation above the sea upon temperature, climate, productions, &c.; a description of volcanoes and earthquakes; the various theories relative to the causes of eruptions and shocks; the atmosphere, winds and their agency in the distribution of heat and moisture, embracing the subject of rain, fogs, dew, hail, &c.; the theories relative to tides; a description of the most remarkable currents in the ocean; and all those natural causes, by which the condition of the various parts of the earth are influenced, should be briefly but clearly and carefully explained.

In this branch will also be included a general knowledge, of the geological structure of particular regions and their most remarkable productions, animal, mineral and vegetable. In the St. Law-

rence Academy the whole subject of physical geography is systematically and critically discussed, commencing with the "history of the science and the adaptation of the objects it embraces to awaken interest by their endless diversity," and running through the details of the science in a complete course of seventeen lectures.

With a description of the different countries of the earth, some account of their inhabitants, forms of government and religion, and their general statistics must also be united. Nor will this suffice to render the view complete. We must not be content to see the earth and its possessors as they are. We must look also at what they have been, through the lights of history. A general idea of the progress of each country from infancy to age, from weakness to power, or from dominion to servitude, should be acquired; their most distinguished men and some of the most remarkable events, which have accompanied their growth and decay, should be pointed out, and a cursory survey of the whole earth, in its relations both of time and space, should be taken by the pupil. The undertaking may seem arduous, but it may be executed, under judicious direction, with much less time than would be supposed necessary to accomplish it. The course of history should be equal to that contained in Tytler's *Elements of General History*, ancient and modern.

The course in geography should not be less in extent than that contained in Woodbridge and Willard, the volume in general use in the common schools. The course should be accompanied with copious illustrations by lectures, and by reference to larger works, so that the pupils may be made familiar with the sources, from which they may be able to enrich the instruction: they may themselves give when they become instructors.

History of the United States.—The history of the United States is so essential, that it may justly be treated as a distinct branch of study. In this, a mere outline is not sufficient. The pupil should understand, in all its details, the history of his own country. He should begin with its discovery and first settlement, and trace it through the various stages of its colonial dependence to its emancipation from the control of the mother country. In the character of the men, who stood foremost in the contest for independence, the measures of provocation, by which they were roused to resistance, the trials through which they passed, the reverses which they sustained, the triumphs which they achieved, and the great political principles which were vindicated by them, there are lessons of instruction not inferior in value, to any which can be drawn from the history of any other age or people; and if the mind of every youth can be made familiar with them, and his feelings imbued with the moral which they contain, no better security can be provided against the degeneracy of that unconquerable spirit, in which the foundations of our freedom were laid.

Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.—The committee regret that they cannot refer to any single work, which contains such a course on all these subjects as they deem necessa-

ry. The works on each separate subject are in general too extensive for the purpose in view. The course should be altogether practical in its character, and should be divested of every thing superfluous. The principles of geometry and trigonometry should be so thoroughly understood, that their application may be made with facility. The pupils should be able to measure solids as well as surfaces with ease; and they should be made so well acquainted with the rules of surveying, and the instruments used for the purpose, as to be able to ascertain heights and distances, and determine the contents of a given piece of land, with readiness and precision.

As the committee are unable to refer to any modern work precisely adapted to the course required on all these subjects, they propose to leave the extent of the course at present, to the academies, with the single remark, that each pupil should have such an acquaintance with each of the specified subjects, as is necessary for every practical purpose.

Natural Philosophy and the Elements of Astronomy.—The course in natural philosophy will embrace a clear understanding of the several properties of bodies, gravitation, the laws of motion, simple and compound, the mechanical powers, the mechanical properties of fluids, the mechanical properties of air, the transmission of sound, and optics. Each academy should be furnished with a complete philosophical apparatus, and all the subjects should be taught with full illustrations. A practical direction should, as far as possible, be given to the science, by teaching the proper application of its laws to useful purposes. It is from this course that those, who intend to devote themselves to mechanical pursuits, may reap the greatest benefits; and it is of the utmost importance to introduce it into the common schools. The first step towards the accomplishment of this object, is to prepare instructors competent to teach it; and it is for this reason that it should constitute a particular object of attention.

In connection with natural philosophy there should be a brief course of instruction in the principles of astronomy. The nature and causes of the earth's motions, the planets and their motions, their size and positions in relation to the earth and the sun, their satellites, the causes of eclipses, the variations of the seasons, the length of the days, the causes of heat in summer, &c., should all be made familiar to the pupils. Each academy should be furnished with an orrery, a moveable planisphere, a tide dial, and a set of globes: and nothing which is capable of being illustrated by apparatus should be taught without illustration.

The same apparatus may be employed for the illustration of subjects connected with physical geography, between which and that part of astronomy which treats of the earth's motions and the effects consequent upon them, there is a very close connection. In pointing out some of the subjects, which belong to the department of physical geography, some of the foregoing have been already enumerated, as the motions of the earth, the seasons, tides, &c. It is indeed, not always easy, nor is it always necessary, to assign

to each science its exact boundaries: so far as instruction is concerned, the separation of one from another is of no practical importance, so that all the subjects are clearly understood.

Chemistry and Mineralogy.—The course in mineralogy and chemistry is not expected to be carried far. It is intended that each academy shall have a small cabinet of minerals; and the pupils should be able to distinguish the different specimens, which should be well characterized, and to understand clearly their composition and distinctive properties: Chemistry should be taught in such a manner as to elucidate these distinctions in the mineral kingdom, and to give a correct knowledge of the properties of the various bodies and substances, which are in most common use; and its application to agriculture and the useful arts, should be made a prominent subject of instruction. Mineralogy is usually a preliminary of the science of geology; but it is not expected that the latter will constitute a subject of study, excepting so far as it is connected with physical geography, which will necessarily embrace some account of the structure of the earth, with a description of the principal classes of rocks and the mineral and metallic substances with which they are found united. One of the most salutary effects of combining with elementary education some knowledge of the foregoing subjects, is to guard against the impositions so frequently practised upon the ignorance of the uninformed in the discovery of some unknown, and often worthless, substance, to which an imaginary value is assigned. It is exceedingly desirable to spread correct notions concerning lime-stone, gypsum, and coal, and the ores of iron, lead, copper, &c. The modes of verifying their composition should be made familiar; and it should be understood in what proportions quantity should be combined with quality in order to reward labor.

Those experiments in chemistry, which are merely calculated to produce brilliant effects without subserving a useful purpose should be laid aside, and others of a more practical value substituted for them. The course will necessarily be limited, and it should possess in utility what it lacks in extent.

In the foregoing branches there may, and doubtless will be felt the want of proper class books, those in general use not being so directly adapted as is desirable to teach the application of the sciences to practical purposes. The committee trust that the organization of the departments may lead to the preparation of suitable books on all the subjects, in respect to which they may be wanting: and, indeed, they are encouraged to believe that a work on chemistry will appear at no distant time, the whole aim of which will be to show the application of the science to the useful arts. Until these deficiencies shall be supplied, the Regents must trust to the academies to extract from the existing works all which they may deem best suited to the objects of the prescribed course. Nothing, perhaps, can be better calculated to accomplish these objects than the preparation of lectures on the different subjects of study, taking care to illustrate every thing, which is taught, by

demonstrations and experiments. So far as instruction is carried, it should be thorough and clearly understood.

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York.—Every citizen, in order to exercise discreetly and intelligently the right of suffrage, upon which questions of constitutional power are frequently dependent, must understand the provisions of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of his own State; and there cannot perhaps, be a better mode of attaining the object than to require each pupil to make a brief analysis of both. With regard to the constitution of the United States, he should be required to specify the qualifications and disabilities of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the rights and privileges of each house, the powers of Congress, the powers prohibited and reserved to the States, the limitations of the legislative, judicial and executive authorities, and the manner, in which the various officers of the government are respectively chosen or appointed. In short, all the provisions of the original instrument and of the successive amendments, which have, by virtue of the proper ratifications by the States, become a part of it, should be thoroughly understood by the pupil. In like manner, he should know the qualifications of the various officers of government in his own State; the several divisions of authority provided by the constitution; the organization of the legislative, judicial and executive departments; the powers respectively allotted to them; the rights of the citizens; and for the purpose of impressing strongly on the mind these fundamental principles and provisions of law, which every citizen owes it to the public and himself to understand, the pupil should be required to make an analysis of the constitution of New-York, which should be carefully examined by the instructor. In pointing out the principal and most important provisions of both instruments, so far as they confer power, or restrain its exercise, the reasons on which the grant in the one case or the prohibition in the other is founded, should be clearly explained. Questions of disputed right growing out of the provisions of either instrument, had better be passed by; but, if they are made a subject of comment, the arguments on both sides should be fairly stated. Schools for popular instruction depart from the end of their institution, when they are made subservient to the propagation of particular tenets on any subject, which is open to a diversity of opinion. In every matter, which enters of necessity into the proposed plan, it should be the aim of the instructor to furnish his pupils with all the materials for forming unprejudiced opinions, but to leave their minds free from all bias.

Select parts of the Revised Statutes, and duties of public officers.—A compendious work on the duties of public officers was published a few years since at Utica, and it embraces all that the committee deem requisite under this head. It is hardly necessary to add, that under a form of government which throws open to all its citizens the avenues to political power, it is important that all should have, in early life, a general knowledge of the duties which they may be called on to discharge, or over the faithful perform-

ance of which, by others, it will be their province, in common with their fellow citizens, to exercise a constant supervision.

Appended to the work referred to, there is a short treatise on the domestic relations, which may properly be considered as an exposition of the eighth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and is all that is necessary on this particular subject. There is also an article on wills, and another on executors and administrators. It is to be regretted, that a work containing the most important principles of civil and criminal jurisprudence, cannot now be referred to, as proper to be used for the proposed course. Until such a one shall be prepared, the principals of the academies should be charged with the duty of extracting from the Revised Statutes, such portions as will show the particulars necessary to give validity to conveyances, the time limited for commencing suits, the rules relative to fraudulent conveyances and contracts as to goods, chattels and things in action, and the offences to which penalties are annexed, as contained in Chapter 3d of the 2d part; Title 2d, Chap. 7, of the 2d part; Chap. 4th of the 3d part, and Chap. 1st of the 4th part. The aim should be, to extract only such portions of these chapters as contain some essential fact or principle, without which, the responsibilities or the rights of the parties interested in the subject matter, would not be clearly apprehended.

Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The laws which should govern all men, both with respect to the investigation of truth, and to the discharge of the duties resulting from the relations which they bear to each other, and to the author of their existence, should be familiar to every teacher, particularly as his own moral character is subject to a periodical examination by the inspectors. A knowledge of these laws is indispensable to those, whose province it will be, to watch over the development of the moral and intellectual faculties, and direct them to their proper objects. The study itself is not only valuable as a discipline to the mind, but as a means of acquiring an influence over the minds of others. Although a facility for distinguishing the shades of character which exist in those with whom we are brought into contact, and thus ascertaining how far, and how readily they are likely to be actuated by particular motives, can only be gained by continued experience; our progress may be aided by attending to the principles which enter into the mental constitution of all mankind.

Dr. Abercrombie's treatise, entitled, "Inquiries concerning the intellectual powers, and the investigation of truth," is well adapted to give a clear and correct conception of that part of the subject; and the five first books of Paley's "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," will suffice for the other part of the course. In general, the subject matter of the latter, is more practical, and better calculated to delineate with accuracy "the offices of domestic life," than most of the popular treatises on the same subject; and it has an advantage over them, in giving an explanation of some of the obligations resulting from the rights of property, and from contracts with regard to its transfer and use.

The political part of the work, or the sixth book, should not, for various reasons, be made a part of the course. Of these, it is perhaps, only necessary to assign a single one,—the obvious objection of making the course too extended.

The family library edition of the former, and several school editions of the latter, have each appended to them, a series of questions upon their respective contents, for the examination of students.

The Principles of Teaching.—In this branch, instruction must be thorough and copious. It must not be confined simply to the art of teaching, or the most successful methods of communicating knowledge, but it must embrace also those rules of moral government, which are as necessary for the regulation of the conduct of the teacher as for the formation of the character of those who are committed to his care.

Although this branch of instruction is mentioned last in the order of subjects, it should in fact run through the whole course. All the other branches should be so taught as to be subservient to the great object of creating a facility for communicating instruction to others. In teaching the principles of the art, it would be desirable to make Hall's *Lectures on School-Keeping*, a text-book; and Abbott's *Teacher*, Taylor's *District School*, and the *Annals of Education*, should be used as reading books, for the double purpose of improvement in reading the English language, and for becoming familiar with the most improved modes of instruction and the best rules of school government. From the *Annals* select parts only would be chosen for the purpose.

The pupils in the departments should be practised in all that can devolve on a teacher. It is of the first importance that they should be made, each in turn, to conduct some part of the recitations, to prepare proper questions on the particular subject of study, and to illustrate it by explanations for the purpose of improving their colloquial powers, and thus giving them a facility for explaining whatever they may be required to teach in the future office of instructor. The tutor should then go over the whole ground after them, pointing out their errors or defects, and giving them credit for whatever may appear to merit commendation. In this manner the future teacher will readily acquire a facility for communicating instruction, which is one of the highest elements of his art.

In all these exercises the language of the pupils should be watched and criticised, every want of perspicuity pointed out, and a rigid conformity to the true standards of etymology and pronunciation insisted on. At the same time every thing artificial or affected in tone or manner should be studiously avoided, and the pupils should be taught that elocution is always effective in proportion as it is natural and unconstrained.

It has been customary in the examination of teachers, with a view to determine their qualifications, to ascertain only whether they possess a proper knowledge of the subjects, in which they are expected to give instruction. But although this is in general the only object of inquiry, it is in fact a very erroneous criterion

of their ability to teach. The possession of knowledge does not necessarily carry with it the faculty of communicating knowledge to others. It is for this reason that the best methods of imparting instruction, should be made a subject of instruction to those who are preparing themselves for the business of teaching. They should know how to command the attention of their pupils, to communicate the results of their own researches and experience in the manner best calculated to make a lasting impression on the mind, to lead their pupils into the habit of examining for themselves, instead of being directed at every step of their progress by their instructor, and thus to observe, investigate and classify objects, to combine the fruits of their observation, and draw conclusions from the facts which they have obtained. Under such a system of instruction and exercise, the mind cannot fail to gain strength, and to acquire that salutary confidence in the result of its own operations, which is the best safeguard against the prevalence of error, and against those impositions, which are almost necessarily the fruit of imbibing opinions, without a rigid scrutiny into the nature of the foundations, on which they rest.

In carrying into execution the plan of instruction about to be established, it should not be for a moment forgotten by those, who are charged with this important task, that the object of education is, not merely to amass the greatest possible amount of information, but at the same time to develop and discipline the intellectual and moral faculties. It is in vain that the stores of knowledge are enlarged if the skill to employ them for useful purposes be not also acquired. At every step, the mind should be taught to rely on the exercise of its own powers. The pupils should be required to assign reasons for every position assumed in their various studies, not barely with a view to give them a thorough comprehension of the subject, but for the purpose also of cultivating that habit of critical investigation, which is unsatisfied until every part of the subject of inquiry is understood. The result of common school education in most cases is to burden the memory with facts and rules, of which the proper practical application is but imperfectly comprehended. This defect is at war with the spirit of the age, which is to probe to its inmost depths every subject of knowledge, and to convert the results of our inquiries to useful purposes. Practical usefulness is the great end of intellectual discipline; it should be kept steadily in view by the teacher, and he will soon learn that his lesson, when its reason and its object are presented to the mind of his pupil, will arouse an interest, which, in the absence of this full understanding of the subject, he would have labored in vain to excite.

In the present condition of our common schools much time is lost and labor misapplied by injudicious systems of instruction; they are fields for collecting facts and details rather than for disciplining the faculties. This radical error should be corrected. Pupils should be made to think for themselves instead of treasuring up merely the results of other men's thoughts. The great instrument of reform will be to make demonstration keep pace with knowledge. Nothing should be left unexplained; nor should any

thing be allowed to rest on mere authority, excepting where from the nature of the subject, it admits of no other foundation.

Subjects, which are susceptible of demonstration, must, however, not be studied to the neglect of those which are not. First principles and certain classes of facts are of such a nature, that the mind can only take notice of them as such, without being able to assign the reason of their existence. Separately, they are proper subjects for the attention and memory; but not for the reasoning powers, until they are considered in the relations which they bear to others. They are, however, the very materials on which the mind is to be employed. Nor should it be forgotten that there are mental processes depending wholly on an exercise of memory, which constitute a valuable intellectual discipline. In cultivating the reasoning powers, the memory should also be strengthened by habitual exertion, and stored with useful facts. The mind cannot be brought into complete exercise without a systematic discipline of all its faculties.

To almost every species of instruction the inductive method may be applied to great advantage. Nature herself seems to teach that the observation of facts should precede inductions, and that general principles can only be deduced from particular facts. An intelligent instructor will know how to apply the rule and convert it to the most useful purposes.

In determining the proper organization of the departments, the committee have fully considered the question, whether the studies and recitations should be distinct from the ordinary academic exercises; and although they are disposed to leave this, in some degree, to the discretion of the academies, yet they are decidedly of the opinion that convenience coincides with good policy in requiring that pupils, who are in a course of training for teachers, should be taught in connection with the other students. So far as mental discipline is concerned, both classes of pupils require the same mode of training, and to a certain extent the same studies will be pursued. Whenever the peculiar duties of teachers are the subject of study and examination, separate recitations will become necessary; and although an instructor is proposed to be maintained in each of the departments to be organized, this provision should not be deemed to preclude a division of labor, or to devolve on the individual thus supported, the task of conducting the pupils in a course of preparation for teaching through all the studies required to be pursued. On the contrary it may be both convenient and profitable to assign recitations in different branches to different teachers, according to their peculiar fitness, and thus bring into the most efficient action the united skill of all. In this respect the Regents must rely on the principal of each academy to make such arrangements as to convert the intellectual force under his control and direction to the best possible use in furthering the great object in view.

The committee cannot forbear to add that the instructors in the academies, with which the proposed departments may be connected, should labor to impress on the minds of those, who may be

preparing themselves for the vocation of teaching, a deep sense of the responsibility, which belongs to it. There is, in truth, no other, in which a conscientious and discreet discharge of its appropriate duties can well produce more beneficial or lasting effects. It is from the conduct and precepts of the teacher that the minds committed to his guidance are destined to receive impressions, which may accompany the individuals through life, and give a determining cast to the character. In his demeanor they may read impressive lessons of moderation, forbearance, and self-control; from his rules of government they may learn the value of firmness, justice, and impartiality: or they may find in exhibitions of petulance, unsteadiness of purpose, and unjust distributions of favor, a license for the indulgence of their own prejudices and passions. Nothing is more vital to the successful government of the teacher, and to the execution of his plans of instruction, than a steady self-command. The most certain mode of bringing his own authority into contempt is to show that he is not his own master. The moral atmosphere of the school-room will be pure or impure, according to the conduct and character of him who presides over it. On his example will, in no inconsiderable degree, depend, for good or evil, the destiny of numbers, whose influence will, in turn, be felt by the political society, in the operations of which they are to take an active part. The teacher should be made to feel so sensibly the importance of his position, that it may be continually present to his thoughts, and become the guide and rule of his actions. He should bear perpetually in mind that he is the centre of a little system, which, as time advances, is destined to spread itself out and carry with it, for the benefit or injury of all which it reaches, the moral influences imparted by himself.

It is equally important that teachers should become acquainted with their own capabilities, and inspired with the feeling that they may, by their own industry, raise their qualifications to any standard. The discipline of their own faculties should not terminate with the close of their course of preparation. The intervals of teaching may be filled up by studies, which will not only be a source of constant improvement in their vocation, but which will elevate their own character, enlarge their stock of moral and intellectual power, and render them better qualified for success in any other pursuit in life. In proportion as their ability is increased will be their chances of procuring prominent situations as teachers with adequate compensation. Their qualifications and the successful results of their labors will stand so strongly in contrast with those of ordinary teachers, as to create a competition among districts which are desirous of obtaining their services, and thus secure a competent provision for their support.

It must be confessed that there is much in the present prospects of those, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, which is calculated to produce indifference and to damp exertion. The vocation does not now ensure constant employment, and therefore, is not to be relied on as a certain support; nor does it yield rewards at all adequate to its toils and sacrifices. But it

is not improbable that more liberal views will prevail in relation to the remuneration of teachers; and it is certain that the most effectual method of bringing about such a change is a course of conduct, and an exhibition of skill on their part, which will elevate the character of their vocation, and by making the public more sensible of the value of their services, will secure a proportionate increase of compensation. Teachers should feel that without a deep interest in their occupation they cannot bring into operation the talent requisite to do themselves justice, and to convince the public of the necessity of a higher standard of education. Time may be necessary to produce upon the public mind the requisite impression, but there is no reason to doubt the result. If in the mean time they lose through the narrow views of their employers, something of the indemnity, to which they are entitled for their labors in a most difficult and responsible sphere of action, let them not superadd to this loss a sacrifice of their own reputation by a careless or imperfect discharge of their duties. Let them resolve to gain in character what they may lose in pecuniary profit; and let them be assured that if any thing can succeed in obtaining from the public the justice which they seek, it is a course of generous devotion on their part to the great cause of education. If such a course should fail to win from those on whom they are now dependent, a corresponding return of benefits, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the value of their labors will be better appreciated, and complete justice awarded to them.

II. *As to the duration of the course.* This is necessarily regulated by the number and extent of the subjects of study. In the Prussian seminaries, in which the requirements for teachers of the first grade, are about equal in importance to those which the committee have proposed for the departments in question, the term of study is three years; and they are of the opinion that a shorter period would not be sufficient for a strict compliance with the contemplated course. As has already been observed, the object in view is to prepare teachers of the first grade; and every other consideration should give way to this. It should be recommended to the trustees of the academies, in which the departments may be established, to make the rate of tuition for those who intend in good faith to devote themselves to the business of teaching, as low as possible; and to regulate the terms of instruction in such a manner, that the pupils in the teachers' department, who are sufficiently advanced, may have an opportunity of taking schools during the three winter months. They may, by this means, earn something to enable them to complete their course of instruction, and at the same time improve themselves by making a practical application of the knowledge, which they will have gained during the rest of the year. To accomplish this object it may be necessary to have only two terms per annum of four months each. The pupils must not only be required to comply with the entire course, but they must understand thoroughly every subject of study before they receive a diploma or certificate of qualification. In this respect, the Boards, from whom the evidences of qualification are to issue,

must practice the greatest caution. Their own and the public interest alike demands it. The system cannot become popular, unless it is made equal to its objects. A single individual educated in one of the proposed departments, and going forth to teach with a diploma, but without the requisite moral and intellectual qualifications, would do much to bring the whole system into disrepute. The Regents should, therefore, insist strongly on the fidelity of the academies to withhold the necessary evidence of qualification to teach, from all who are not entirely worthy of it.

The trustees and officers of the academies which may be selected, cannot fail to perceive, that a most favorable opportunity will be presented to them for elevating the character and extending the reputation of their institutions. Whether they succeed in doing so, must depend on the fidelity and zeal with which the prescribed plan of instruction shall be carried into effect. They cannot but perceive also, that if, through the want of proper exertions any one of them should fail to give satisfaction, and thus render it incumbent on the Regents to transfer the department to some other institution, a duty would devolve on the latter as disagreeable to themselves as it would be prejudicial to the character of the academy, in relation to which its performance would be required.

The committee propose that full reports shall be annually made by the academies with regard to the departments. These reports should contain the name of every person receiving a diploma, and the date, on which it was issued, so that a complete register of those, who have passed through the prescribed course of training, will be on file with the secretary of the Board for any necessary purpose of reference. The reports should also show the condition of the departments, as to the number of pupils, the time each has been in training, the books in use, the extent to which each book has been studied, the state of the libraries and apparatus, and, in short, every thing which is contained in the reports now made to the Regents in relation to other students. They should also exhibit every thing which may be calculated to point out defects and suggest improvements, and they should be accompanied with such observations as may have occurred to the officers of the academies in carrying into execution the prescribed plan. The form of the report need not differ materially from that now used, excepting so far as it may be necessary to embrace new items of information. The form accompanied with the necessary instructions, would, they have supposed, be most properly prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Regents.

III. *As to the necessary Books and Apparatus.*

Books.—Each academy should be furnished with a library well stored with the best authors on the prescribed subjects of study. The committee propose to leave the selection of the books for further consideration. A list can be made out on consultation with the academies, and presented at a future day for the sanction of the Regents. As these books will be wanted for examination and reference, several copies of the same work will be required.

The committee have had under consideration the expediency of designating all the class books which shall be used in the departments to be established, or of leaving them to be selected by the academies: and, although they deem it of great importance to reduce the course of study to the greatest possible precision, they have come to the conclusion, that it is better at present to adopt the latter course. The principal consideration, by which they have been guided, is the belief that the Regents may, by allowing the academies to make the selection in the first instance, and requiring them to state in their annual reports the books, which they have used, and their reasons for preferring one author to others in common use, be furnished with the means of making a selection themselves at a future day, should it become necessary, for the purpose of securing entire uniformity.

At the same time, they would suggest that it will in general be found most advantageous to use for the instruction of teachers the books, from which they will be required to teach in the common schools. Larger and more copious treatises on all the subjects of instruction will, it is true, be necessary for the course of study in the departments: but the principal use of the latter will be for reference, and for the purpose of more full illustrations than are afforded by the smaller works.

Apparatus.—The following list includes all the apparatus and maps, which the committee deem necessary at present, with the prices annexed so far as they can be ascertained:

No. 1, Orrery,.....	\$20 00
Numeral frame and geometrical solids,.....	2 50
Globes,.....	12 00
Moveable planisphere,.....	1 50
Tide Dial,.....	3 00
Optical apparatus,.....	10 00
Box No. 2, Mechanical powers,.....	12 00
Box No. 3, Hydrostatic apparatus,.....	10 00
Box No. 4, Pneumatic apparatus,.....	35 00
Box No. 1, Chemical apparatus,.....	25 00
100 specimens of mineralogy,.....	10 00
Electrical machine,.....	12 00
Instruments to teach surveying,.....	80 00
Map of the United States,.....	8 00
Map of the State of New-York,.....	8 00
Atlas,.....	5 00
Telescope,.....	40 00
Quadrant,.....	15 00

\$309 00

The price of the entire apparatus, including maps, for each department will not much exceed three hundred dollars, so that about two hundred dollars will remain to be appropriated to the purchase of books for each.

The apparatus in contemplation of the committee, and under-

stood to be the best of the kind, is prepared by Brown & Pierce, of Boston, and may be procured in the city of New-York.

4th. What evidence of qualification to teach shall be given to the individuals, who may be trained in the departments.

In the Prussian and French seminaries of teachers, different grades of qualification are recognized, and the certificates which the pupils receive on completing their course of preparation, are framed according to their respective ability to teach. If the departments about to be established were to be adequate to supply with teachers the districts throughout the State, such a distinction might be desirable. But as the number of teachers will necessarily be limited; and as one of the most important effects to be anticipated and desired from the establishment of these departments is to influence public opinion, and by an exhibition of improved methods of teaching, to correct prevailing errors with regard to the necessity of providing such a compensation for teachers, as shall be in some degree adequate to the value of their services, all the pupils, who are in training, should be encouraged to complete the prescribed course of preparation. The only distinction proposed to be taken by the committee for those who have gone through the entire course, is between those who are, and those who are not, qualified to teach: and they deem it proper to entrust the decision of this question to the principal and trustees of the academies, in which the departments may be established. It has been suggested that some evidence of qualification from the Regents of the University would carry with it greater weight. There may be and doubtless is some force in the suggestion; but as such evidence of qualification must after all rest upon the representation of the officers of the respective academies, they propose to let it issue from the latter, and purport to be what it must be from the necessity of the case. They have drawn a form for a diploma which is hereunto annexed, marked A, and which from its terms can only be given to those who have completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Regents, and have passed a satisfactory examination in all the subjects of study.

The examination should be public, and be made in the presence of the principal, and a majority of the trustees of the academy.

The diploma will not of course dispense with the necessity of a certificate from the inspectors of common schools of the town, in order to enable the individual to whom it is given, to teach a common school and receive the public money. The existing rule of law in this respect, will not be affected. Every individual engaged in instructing a common school, must once in each year be examined by the inspectors, and receive a new certificate of qualification. There would be a difficulty in dispensing with this rule, as one of the objects of such a periodical examination, is to pass judgment upon the moral character as well as the ability of the individual, who may, by contracting bad habits, become totally unworthy of being entrusted with the education of children. The only advantage, therefore, which the diploma will give, is the assurance, that the individual, who holds it, has been regularly trained for his vocation.

It may often happen that students will not be disposed or able to go through the whole of the prescribed course of instruction for teachers. In this case the principals of the academies should be at liberty to give them a certificate setting forth the particular studies they have pursued, with such opinion of their moral character and their qualifications to teach the branches which they have studied, as they may be considered entitled to. But this certificate should be merely under the signature of the principal and not under the seal of the institution; for the committee deem it of the utmost importance that no evidence of qualification should be given, which can be mistaken for the diploma received by those who have completed the prescribed course. To avoid all misapprehension, the committee have prepared and hereunto annexed a form for such a certificate, marked B.

The committee deem it within the scope of the reference to them to designate for the consideration of the Regents the academies, with which the proposed departments may, in their opinion, be most advantageously connected. They would, therefore, respectfully suggest the following, viz:

1st District,.....	Erasmus Hall,.....	Kings county.
2d do	Montgomery,.....	Orange county.
3d do	Kinderhook, ...	Columbia county.
4th do	St. Lawrence,.....	St. Lawrence county.
5th do	Fairfield, ...	Herkimer county.
6th do	Oxford, ...	Chenango county.
7th do	Canandaigua, ...	Ontario county.
8th do	Middlebury, ...	Genesee county.

In making this selection the committee have been guided in the preferences they have given, by one of two considerations; 1st, that the value of the philosophical and chemical apparatus and library was superior to that of others in the district; or 2d, that, by reason of their endowments or their peculiar situation, the course of education in the academies selected, would be likely to be least expensive to students. The only instances in which they have departed in any degree from this standard, are in the 6th and 7th districts. The Oxford Academy has a small amount invested in apparatus, &c., and the Canandaigua Academy is in a large village, where the expense of board might be supposed to be greater than in places of less importance. But each has already a department for the instruction of teachers in full operation; and the endowments of the latter are so ample that the rate of tuition is extremely low, so much so, as to compensate for a somewhat higher standard of expense in the item of board. Upon full consideration they are of the opinion that neither of these academies could be advantageously exchanged for others in the districts, in which they respectively lie.

Should the funds at the disposal of the Regents be so augmented hereafter as to admit of an additional expenditure for the support of the departments, the committee are of the opinion that great benefit might be derived from a course of lectures, accompanied

with experiments, on Chemistry and Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, by an individual, who would make it his whole business to lecture on these subjects. The pupils in each department might be prepared by the study of the proper textbooks so as to be ready at a specified time for the lecturer, who would carry his apparatus with him, and who from his familiar knowledge of the subjects could, in a course of lectures of not more than one month in duration in each of the academies, give more practical information than could be gained in the ordinary way, in a much longer period. The services of an individual of competent talents might undoubtedly be secured for \$1,000 per annum. This sum, with what he would be likely to receive from other students not in training for the business of teaching, who might wish to attend the lectures, would cover his expenses and afford him an adequate compensation for the service rendered. The time occupied would not exceed eight months, and the lectures would be given during such portions of the year as to leave the individual employed the entire winter to lecture in other institutions. Thus, for the sum of \$1,000 per annum the students in the eight departments would be carried through the entire course in the subjects, which present the greatest difficulty, from the necessity of being taught by individuals familiar with them and with the use of the apparatus, by which they require to be illustrated.

With this object might be combined another not less important. The individual thus employed by the Regents might be required to examine into the entire condition of the departments, and report to them all the information which may be necessary to enable them to determine whether the prescribed plan is carried into complete and efficient execution.

As the Regents have not now the means of making this addition to the proposed plan, and as it will not be necessary until the departments shall have been organized and put fairly in operation, the committee merely suggest it at this time, as a subject worthy of future consideration.

In concluding their report, the committee beg leave to observe, that in a matter of so much importance, in which the ground to be occupied is yet untried, many considerations may have escaped their notice, which may be disclosed when the proposed plan is put in operation. They do not present it with the confidence that it is perfect, or that experience may not dictate salutary alterations in it, but as the best, which, with the lights before them, they have been able, after full consideration, to devise.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Albany, 8th Jan., 1835.

(A.)

DIPLOMA.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, having established in this institution a department for the education of common school teachers,

WE, the President of the Board of Trustees, and the Principal of the _____ Academy, do hereby certify that A. B., of the town of _____ in the county of _____ in the State of _____ has completed the course of instruction, and passed a satisfactory examination in all the subjects of study prescribed by the Regents for the department; that he has sustained, while at the institution, a good moral character, and that he is fully qualified to teach a common school of the first grade. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, together with the seal of the institution, at _____ in the county of _____ of this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

A. B. *President,*
C. D. *Principal.*

(B.)

Certificate to be given to students, who have not completed the prescribed course of instruction for teachers.

I, the Principal of the _____ day of _____ 1883 Academy, do hereby certify that A. B., of the town of _____ in the county of _____ and the State of _____ has attended a course of instruction at this institution in the art of teaching; that he has sustained a good moral character; and, although he has not completed the course of study prescribed by the Regents of the University for common school teachers, he has studied, and is competent to give instruction in the following subjects, viz:

A. B., *Principal.*

P. S. If the individual is not well qualified to give instruction in all the subjects of study, those which he is competent to teach, should be specified.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held pursuant to adjournment, on the 20th day of January, 1835.

PRESENT,

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Chancellor,
THE GOVERNOR,
THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

Mr. YOUNG,

Mr. SUDAM,

Mr. DIX,

Mr. McKOWN,

Mr. KING,

Mr. WETMORE,

Mr. CORNING,

Mr. PAIGE.

Mr. WENDELL,

The Regents having resumed the consideration of the report, presented at their last meeting by Mr. Dix, relative to the education of common school teachers; and after some time spent thereon, the report having been accepted, it was thereupon resolved,

That the Board do concur with the committee in the general views and considerations presented by them in their report: That the Regents, duly appreciating the great magnitude and value of the object, contemplated by the Legislature, in appropriating part of the income of the Literature Fund for the education of common school teachers, will, so far as the limited means under their control will enable them, co-operate in promoting so great and valuable an object. That considering the plan, presented by the committee in their report, proposing the establishment of a department for the education of teachers of common schools, in some one academy in each Senate district of the State, as the best and most feasible that, under existing circumstances, can be devised, this Board do therefore adopt said plan, and will cause the same to be carried into execution with all convenient speed; and to that end, the Regents, moved by the considerations aforesaid, do

Ordain and Declare,

1st. That in some one of the academies, subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, in each of the eight Senate districts in this State, a department for the education of teachers of common schools be established, on the foundation, and in the manner particularly defined and set forth in the report of the committee above referred to; and that for the establishment, or first organization of said departments, there be appropriated out of the moneys belonging to the Literature Fund, now in the treasury of the State, the sum of \$4,000; and out of the annual income of said fund, the sum of \$3,200 for the annual support of said departments, to be paid on the conditions hereinafter particularly set forth, and to be expended for the purposes, and in the manner, proposed by the said committee in their said report.

2d. That until otherwise directed by the Regents, the departments contemplated by the foregoing section of this ordinance, shall be established in the following named academies, viz:

For the	1st	District,	Erasmus Hall Academy,	Kings county.
do	2d	do	Montgomery	do Orange county.
do	3d	do	Kinderhook	do Columbia county.
do	4th	do	St. Lawrence	do St. Lawrence co.
do	5th	do	Fairfield	do Herkimer county.
do	6th	do	Oxford	do Chenango county.
do	7th	do	Canandaigua	do Ontario county.
do	8th	do	Middlebury	do Genesee county.

Provided that the trustees of said academies shall, on receiving official notice of this ordinance, together with a copy of the report above referred to, signify to us, by a resolution to be adopted at a regular or special meeting of their Board for that purpose held, and to be certified by their president and secretary under their corporate seal, their consent that such departments be established in their respective institutions for the purposes aforesaid; and their express agreement in consideration of the appropriation or endowment to be made for them as aforesaid, to institute and conduct such departments on the foundation, and in the manner, particularly defined and set forth in the said report; and to observe, execute, and fulfil, all such orders, rules and regulations as the Regents may from time to time ordain or prescribe in relation thereto.

3d. That whenever a certified copy of the resolution, required by the last preceding section of this ordinance, shall be received by the secretary of the University, and duly filed in his office, the trustees of each of the said academies, adopting and transmitting such resolutions as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive out of the moneys belonging to the Literature Fund, now in the State Treasury, their proportional part of the \$4,000 appropriated by the first section of this ordinance for the purposes therein mentioned, to be expended by them for said purposes; such proportional part to be hereafter determined by the Regents, according to the relative wants and circumstances of said academies, to be ascertained from a comparison of the reports about to be made by them, in obedience to a resolution of the Regents heretofore adopted for that purpose; and the said trustees shall also be entitled to receive at the same time, the further sum of \$400, out of the annual income of said fund, to be applied to the support (for the first year) of the departments about to be established by them as aforesaid; and annually thereafter, (until otherwise directed by the Regents,) the said trustees, after first making the annual report hereinafter required of them, shall be entitled to receive out of the income of said fund, the like sum of \$400, for the like purposes aforesaid, to be apportioned and paid to them in the manner particularly provided for in the next following section of this ordinance.

4th. Whenever the trustees of the several academies, designated, or to be designated for the purpose contemplated by this ordinance, shall have fulfilled the conditions on which they are herein

declared to be entitled to the special endowments made, or provided for them as aforesaid, and the amount thereof shall be ascertained in the manner required by the last preceding section of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Chancellor and Secretary of the University, to certify to the Comptroller of the State, the amount which said academies shall respectively be entitled to receive out of the income of said fund, to the end that the Comptroller may have the requisite evidence of their right thereto, to warrant the payment thereof. And annually thereafter, whenever a general apportionment of the income of said fund shall be made among the academies entitled thereto, a special apportionment of the said \$3,200 shall be made among the academies designated or to be designated by the Regents, as entitled thereto, and the same shall be certified to the Comptroller, and be thereupon payable at the same time and in the same manner, as is, or shall be, provided in respect to the said general apportionment.

5th. The trustees of the several academies designated, or to be designated, for the purposes aforesaid, shall, together with the annual report, already required to be made by them to the Regents of the University, present a full and detailed statement or report of the progress and condition of the department for the education of teachers of common schools, to be established by them as aforesaid, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the University, by instructions to be for that purpose prepared by him in accordance with the provisions contained in the report of the committee above referred to.

6th: That the Secretary cause the report of said committee, together with this ordinance, to be printed, and copies thereof, with such instructions as are above required to be prepared by him, to be sent to the trustees of all the academies in the State, subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University; and further, that a copy of said report, ordinance and instructions, be transmitted by the Regents to the Legislature, as part of their annual report.

A true extract from the minutes of the Regents of the University.

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

Albany, January, 1835.

INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

The Secretary of the University, in compliance with a provision contained in the foregoing ordinance, requiring him to prepare suitable forms for the academic reports therein mentioned, submits the following instructions:

The trustees of the several academies, in which departments for the education of teachers of common schools shall be established,

[Senate No. 70.]

will, as heretofore, be required to make the same general annual reports to the Regents of the University, as other academies are required to make, in respect to all matters not relating specially to the department for common school teachers. In respect to such matters, they being entitled to the same distributive shares of the income of the Literature Fund, as other academies, must for that reason, comply with the same regulations. But in addition to their general report, they will be required to make a special report on the progress and condition of the department for the education of common school teachers established in their academies. Such special report should contain all the matters enumerated, or suggested, by the committee of the Regents in their report herewith published. But it should not contain what is embraced in the general report, as that would be doubling, what ought to appear single. And in order to show that the matter of one report is not blended with similar matter in the other, the several parts of the general report relating to *money received from the Regents*; to the *subjects of study pursued in the academy*; to the *class or text books used in it*; and to the *number of students taught*, &c., ought to be qualified with a clause, excepting from those parts what relates to the department for common school teachers. Take for example the *subjects of study* which form a separate head in the general report; the statement under that head should be in the following form:

The subjects of study taught in the academy during said year *except what were taught in the department, or to scholars belonging to the department for common school teachers*, were as follows:

And so with other parts of the report, that whatever belongs to the department for common school teachers, or relates specially to students in that department, may be exhibited separately, to enable the Regents to have a correct view of its actual condition. It is not however to be inferred, from any thing here said, that students belonging to the department for common school teachers, are to be kept or taught separately by themselves. On the contrary, it will be seen from the report of the committee of the Regents, that a promiscuous union of such students with others in the academy, in all pursuits or exercises common to both classes, is expressly recommended by them. The separation above mentioned as necessary to be observed, relates only to the form of the academic report, not to the mode of study in the academy.

The special report on the department for common school teachers may be in the following form:

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

The Trustees of Academy, in addition to their general or annual report herewith transmitted, submit the following special report, on the progress and condition of the department for the education of common school teachers established in their institution.

1st. *Organization of the Department.*

Under this head state what amount of money was received from the Regents, and when, for the first endowment of the de-

partment; how it has been expended, with a specification (in a schedule or inventory to be annexed,) of the several articles of apparatus, books, &c., purchased with it; whether the same are still on hand, and in what condition. Also, under this head should be stated what teachers, if any, have been employed on account of the department, what compensation is paid or allowed to them annually, and what the whole annual expense incurred on account of the department is; that is to say, the expense, as estimated by the trustees, over and above what would have been incurred, if no such department had been established; also, the amount, if any, received or charged during the last year for tuition of students belonging to the department, and particularly on what ground such charge has been made; how it differs from the tuition charge to other students, and what the views of the trustees are in respect to charging for tuition of students in the department.

Under this head also, should be stated what examination applicants for admission into the department are subjected to; what evidence is required from them of their intention to become teachers of common schools;* whether the course of study, discipline, and exercises, prescribed for them by the Regents, (as the same is particularly defined and set forth in the report herewith published,) be strictly pursued by such students, and if not so pursued, wherein, and for what cause there is a departure from it; also, such general or particular views, as the trustees may have to present, in relation to any defects discovered by them in the organization of the department, and how the same may best be remedied; together with such other matters relating to organization, as they may have to submit or suggest.

2d. *Subjects of Study pursued, and Class or Text Books used.*

Under this head, should be stated in one column, every subject of study taught in the department, and opposite to it, in another column, the text or class books used for teaching it; where there are several editions of the same book, the one used should be particularly stated, and if the cost of each book should be added, in another column, it would afford useful information to those who are preparing to enter the department.

* As it is recommended in the report of the committee of the Regents, herewith published, that the trustees of the academies, in which departments for common school teachers are to be established, should "make the rate of tuition for those who *intend in good faith* to devote themselves to the business of teaching, as low as possible," it is of course expected, that the trustees will require some kind of evidence, of the *intention in good faith*, mentioned by the committee as the ground for reduced charges of tuition. It is suggested by the secretary that (until further experience be had on the subject,) the evidence of *intention, &c.*, may consist of a simple declaration in writing, to be signed by the applicant alone, if he be of full age, and by him and his parent or next friend, if he be under age, that he applies for admission into the department *in good faith*, for the purpose of qualifying himself to teach a common school, and that it is his actual intention to engage in the business of teaching such a school in this State, (if he can find employment therein,) after he shall have left said department.

3d. Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the day of (state the day to which the general report relates,) was..... 60

Of which number there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one quarter or term of the academy, ... 20

For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two terms,.... 10

For a " " two, " " three terms,.... 5

For a " " three " " four terms,.... 8

And so on until all the students in the department are classified according to the length of time spent in it.

A true list or catalogue of the names, ages, places of residence, and studies, of the several students belonging to the department, is herewith annexed, and verified by the oath of the principal of the academy.

In making out the list or catalogue above referred to, the form of a similar catalogue prescribed for the general academic report, by instructions from the Secretary of the University in 1834, will be a sufficient guide, after adding to that form a new column for the places of residence, (both town and county,) of the students named, &c.; and after substituting the following caption in lieu of the one there given, viz:

The following is a true list or catalogue of the names, places of residence, ages, and studies of the several students belonging now, or at any time during the past year, to the department for the education of teachers of common schools, established in this academy, with a specification of the different studies pursued by each of said students, and the length of time the same were pursued in each quarter or term of said year, designating said studies by the ordinary name or title of the book or treatise studied, and stating the part or portion of each book so studied, and the time spent in studying the same during each of said terms.

The affidavit at the close of the list or catalogue of students, studies, &c., should be in the following form:

County of ss. A. B. being duly sworn, depose and saith, that he is principal instructor of Academy. That according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the foregoing is a just and true list of the names, ages, places of residence, and studies, of the several students belonging to the department for the education of common school teachers established in said academy; that the said students, before they were admitted into said department, were found, on examination duly made, to have attained such a proficiency in the arts of reading and writing, and to have acquired such elementary or preliminary knowledge, as is required by the second section of the ordinance of the Regents, of the 18th of March, 1828, to make them students in the higher branches of English education as therein defined. That the said students have severally been exercised in composition and declamation as often on an average as once in days, during the time they have been connected with said department, and that

the facts set forth in the report hereunto annexed are true according to the best of this deponent's knowledge, information, and belief.

Signed A. B., *Principal, &c.*

Sworn, &c.

Graduation, &c.

Under this head, should be stated the names, places of residence, &c., of the students belonging to the department who, during the year to which the report relates, shall have completed the full course of studies prescribed for them by the Regents of the University, and received from the trustees of the academy the full *Diploma*, contemplated in such cases to be granted to them if on examination, &c., they shall be found worthy of it. Also under the same head should be stated the names of all who, during said year shall have left the department without completing the full course, distinguishing such as shall have so left it, on receiving the certificate of the principal of the academy, of partial qualification, &c.; and distinguishing also, such as shall have so left the department from any other, and what cause.

Remarks.

Under this head the trustees can state any thing relating to the department which they consider important to communicate to the Regents, and they are particularly requested to state the necessary expenses of the students for board, lodging and tuition, and the particular inducements held out by their institution for students to enter, &c.; also what they know as to the success of the plan adopted by the Regents for the better education of common school teachers, its influence on the character of common schools, &c. &c.

The establishment of departments for the education of teachers of common schools, in the several academies designated for that purpose, being made on condition that the trustees of those academies consent thereto, and agree to institute and conduct such departments in the manner required, or contemplated by the ordinance herewith published, it will be necessary for the trustees, on receiving official notice of that ordinance, to meet together for the purpose of taking the same into consideration: and if, after such consideration, they, or a majority of them, consent to the establishment of the proposed departments, and agree to institute and conduct the same as required by the Regents, it will be necessary for them to signify such consent and agreement to the Regents, by a resolution under their corporate seal, to be signed by their president and secretary, and transmitted to the Secretary of the University. The resolution may be in the following form:

Resolution, &c.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

The Trustees of _____ Academy, having received from the Regents of the University official notice of their ordinance of the

20th day of January, 1835, and of the documents therein referred to, whereby it is proposed to establish in the said academy, on certain conditions therein mentioned, a department for the education of teachers of common schools; and the said trustees having at a special meeting, for that purpose held on the _____ day of _____ duly considered the said ordinance and other documents therein referred to, it was thereupon

Resolved, That the said trustees would, and they thereby did consent that a department for the education of teachers of common schools be established in their said academy, on the foundation, and in the manner particularly defined or referred to in the said ordinance; and in consideration of the special endowment of said department as therein proposed to be made by the said Regents, the said trustees did further resolve that they would, and they thereby did, agree to institute and conduct said department on the foundation and in the manner aforesaid, and to observe, fulfil, and obey all such orders, rules, and regulations as the said Regents should from time to time make in relation thereto, so long as the endowment of said department should be continued as proposed by the said Regents.

In witness whereof, the said trustees have caused these presents to be signed by their president and secretary, and their corporate seal to be hereon impressed, this _____ day of, &c.

Attest,

A. B., *President*, [L. s.]

C. D., *Secretary*.

As these instructions will be sent to all the academies in the State, the Secretary avails himself of the occasion to call the attention of the trustees of the several academies, subject to the visitation of the Regents, to a provision contained in an act of the Legislature of the 22d of April last, (Laws of 1834, chap. 140,) requiring the moneys therein directed to be distributed among said academies, to be applied *exclusively towards paying the salaries of tutors*. By the last section of the same act, the law which authorized certain academies to subject themselves to the visitation of the Regents, was repealed.

The Secretary also avails himself of the occasion to request that in all future annual reports of the academies to the Regents of the University, the subjects of study pursued in the academies and the text books used in them, may form but a single head, instead of forming two separate heads as inadvertantly proposed in the instructions of 1834. Under such a general head there should be stated in one column, every subject of study taught in the academies, and in another column, opposite to it, should be stated the class or text book used for teaching it, and if there be large and small editions of the same book, the one used should be stated. At the end of the last column should be enumerated the various reading books used in the academies, if they be not included in the previous list.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, January 24th, 1834.

AN ABSTRACT
OF THE
RETURNS
OF
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE TO THE
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE YEAR 1834,
BY
Sundry Academies in this State,
IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS, DATED
MARCH 1, 1825.

ACADEMIES.

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report.	Observers.
Albany, ...	Albany, ...	Albany, ...	The whole year, ...	T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Principal.
Auburn, ...	Auburn, ...	Cayuga, ...	do	Allen Fisk, Principal.
Bridgewater, ...	Bridgewater, ...	Oneida, ...	do	U. Whiffen and Hiram Wheeler, Principals.
Cambridge Washington, ...	Cambridge, ...	Washington, ...	do	Wm. D. Beattie, Principal.
Canajoharie, ...	Canajoharie, ...	Montgomery, ...	ex. Ap. & 1st & May, inc.	Wm. Parker, Principal.
Canandaigua, ...	Canandaigua, ...	Ontario, ...	do	Henry Howe, Principal.
Cayuga, ...	Cayuga, ...	Cayuga, ...	do	Salem Town, Principal.
Cherry-Valley, ...	Ledyard, ...	Oswego, ...	do	Rev. John Smith, Principal.
Clinton, ...	Cherry-Valley, ...	Suffolk, ...	do	Daniel Dayton, Esq.
Dutchess County, ...	East Hampton, ...	Dutchess, ...	do	Eugene C. Holcomb and Lemuel C. Holcomb.
Erasmus Hall, ...	Poughkeepsie, ...	Kings, ...	do	Wm. H. Campbell, Principal, and J. W. Kellogg.
Fredonia, ...	Flamouth, ...	Orange, ...	do	Nathan Stark, Principal.
Gouverneur, ...	Gothen, ...	Chautauque, ...	do	Daniel Stewart, John Crane and Henry Chaney.
Granville, ...	Pomfret, ...	St. Lawrence, ...	do	Joseph Hopkins, Principal, and J. H. Tyler, Student.
Hamilton, ...	Gouverneur, ...	Washington, ...	do	John C. Parker, Trustee.
Hartwick, ...	West Granville, ...	Madison, ...	do	Z. Morse, Principal, Austin White and M. C. Kendrick.
Hudson, ...	Hamilton, ...	Oswego, ...	do	George B. Miller, Principal.
Ithaca, ...	Hartwick, ...	Columbia, ...	do	James W. Frisbie, Principal.
Johnstown, ...	Hudson, ...	Tompkins, ...	do	Wm. A. Irving, Principal.
Kinderhook, ...	Ithaca, ...	Montgomery, ...	ex. pt. of Ap. Aug. & Sep.	Albert Amerman and John G. Smart, Teachers.
Kingston, ...	Johnstown, ...	Columbia, ...	do	Silas Metcalf, Principal.
Lansingburgh, ...	Kinderhook, ...	Ulster, ...	do	R. B. Hubbard and J. A. Blauvelt, Principals.
Lewiston, ...	Kingston, ...	Rensselaer, ...	do	E. B. Jones, Teacher, and W. H. Hadley, Principal.
Lowville, ...	Lansingburgh, ...	Niagara, ...	do	Shorburne B. Piper, Principal.
Middlebury, ...	Lewiston, ...	Lewis, ...	do	C. M. Fay, G. Woodruff and G. I. King.
Montgomery, ...	Lowville, ...	Genesee, ...	do	Seth Cushing, Jr., Teacher.
Mount-Pleasant, ...	Middlebury, ...	Orange, ...	do	Isaac C. Tooker, Principal.
Newburgh, ...	Montgomery, ...	Westchester, ...	do	Edward D. G. Prime, Teacher.
North Salem, ...	Mount-Pleasant, ...	Orange, ...	do	Albert Wells, Principal.
Oneida Institute, ...	Newburgh, ...	Westchester, ...	do	H. Jelliff and John C. Jones, Principals.
Oysterbay, ...	North Salem, ...	Oneida, ...	do	Isaac T. Platt.
Palmyra High School, ...	Whitestown, ...	Queens, ...	do	Gerardus B. Doeharty, Principal.
Pompey, ...	Oysterbay, ...	Wayne, ...	do	N. E. Spencer, Wm. Welch & James F. Brown, Teachers.
Redhook, ...	Palmyra, ...	Orondaga, ...	do	A. Huntington, L. Wells, S. Baker and S. S. Stebbins.
Rochester, ...	Pompey, ...	Dutchess, ...	do	John Hall, Principal.
St. Lawrence, ...	Redhook, ...	Monroe, ...	do	Daniel Marsh, Teacher.
	Rochester, ...	St. Lawrence, ...	do	James Carwell and Justin B. Taylor, Teachers.
	St. Lawrence, ...		do	

ACADEMIES, (Continued.)

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report.	Observers.
Schenectady, ...	Schenectady, ...	Schenectady, ...	The whole year, incomplete, ...	Am. Sheldon.
Sem. of Gen. and Onei. Con., ..	Cazenovia, ...	Madison, ...	do	John Johnston, Professor of Mathematics, &c.
Springville, ...	Concord, ...	Erie, ...	do	Not stated.
Union, ...	Ellisburgh, ...	Jefferson, ...	do	J. W. Sargent, J. B. Cook and L. G. Parker, Students.
Union-Hall, ...	Jamaica, ...	Queens, ...	do	Charles Leach.
Utica, ...	Utica, ...	Oneida, ...	do	D. Prentiss, Principal.
Oxford, ...	Oxford, ...	Chenango, ...	do	Merritt G. McKoon, Principal.

[Senate, No. 70.]

JANUARY, 1834.

THERMOMETER.

ACADEMIES.

Mean temperature.

1st half. 2d half.

	1st half.	2d half.	Highest de gree.	Lowest de gree.	Range.
Albany, ...	21.53	21.06	44	3	47
Auburn, ...	25.17	25.18	48	2	46
Bridgewater, ...	16.64	20.16	48	-10	58
Cambridge Washington, ...	21.22	20.40	45	-4	49
Cambridge, ...	17.78	17.84	40	-13	53
Canajoharie, ...	22.30	22.35	49	3	52
Canandaigua, ...	25.49	26.51	53	0	58
Cayuga, ...	17.82	20.00	50	8	58
Cherry Valley, ...	23.51	23.76	52	7	45
Clinton, ...	24.17	24.55	49	9	47
Dutchess, ...	27.80	30.75	57	7	50
Esopus Hall, ...	24.24	25.15	45	4	41
Farmers' Hall, ...	23.55	26.33	51	8	43
Fredonia, ...	18.80	18.86	43	-14	57
Gouverneur, ...	18.28	23.29	44	-13	57
Granville, ...	22.04	22.37	44	-1	45
Hamilton, ...	25.12	25.12	44	-2	46
Ithaca, ...	16.64	17.96	44	-16	60
Johnstown, ...	20.39	21.38	46	-5	51
Kinderhook, ...	23.26	24.97	46	1	45
Kingston, ...	23.17	21.14	48	-4	52
Lansingburgh, ...	23.53	26.87	50	9	48
Lewiston, ...	24.36	26.85	53	8	63
Middlebury, ...	22.24	24.03	40	1	39
Montgomery, ...	25.10	27.48	57	4	56
Mount Pleasant, ...	24.75	25.63	54	-2	56
Newburgh, ...	22.16	24.53	55	-1	56
North-Salem, ...	19.00	20.46	44	8	52
Oneida Institute, ...					

WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)

	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.
Albany, ...	16	4	1	4	7	2	6	7
Auburn, ...	4	1	1	4	7	6	6	7
Bridgewater, ...	8	4	4	4	4	6	13	7
Cambridge Washington, ...	8	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
Cambridge, ...	1	2	4	5	9	4	8	11
Canajoharie, ...	1	1	1	1	7	3	13	8
Canandaigua, ...	13	2	1	1	10	1	11	6
Cayuga, ...	13	2	1	1	2	18	16	1
Cherry Valley, ...	2	2	2	2	5	5	2	1
Clinton, ...	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	11
Dutchess, ...	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	10
Esopus Hall, ...	14	6	4	4	4	5	4	11
Farmers' Hall, ...	14	14	14	14	3	2	2	8
Fredonia, ...	1	1	1	1	6	11	19	1
Gouverneur, ...	2	2	1	1	11	8	6	10
Granville, ...	13	2	1	1	13	2	3	16
Hamilton, ...	7	1	1	7	5	11	2	9
Ithaca, ...	6	5	5	5	8	1	6	4
Johnstown, ...	13	13	13	13	10	1	1	14
Kinderhook, ...	14	14	14	14	6	1	1	15
Kingston, ...	14	14	14	14	2	1	1	16
Lansingburgh, ...	14	14	14	14	6	2	2	17
Lewiston, ...	14	14	14	14	1	19	3	1
Middlebury, ...	3	1	1	1	11	16	8	9
Montgomery, ...	7	1	1	1	2	8	8	9
Mount Pleasant, ...	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	16
Newburgh, ...	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	16
North-Salem, ...	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	16
Oneida Institute, ...	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1

WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)

	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
Albany, ...	17	13	3	3	1
Auburn, ...	16	15	2	3	1
Bridgewater, ...	13	17	2	6	1
Cambridge Washington, ...	15	16	4	1	1
Cambridge, ...	15	18	4	6	1
Canajoharie, ...	11	16	4	4	1
Canandaigua, ...	9	23	2	5	2
Cayuga, ...	7	16	1	3	1
Cherry Valley, ...	16	15	4	3	1
Clinton, ...	17	14	4	8	1
Dutchess, ...	19	14	4	1	1
Esopus Hall, ...	17	14	4	1	1
Farmers' Hall, ...	18	12	3	3	1
Fredonia, ...	17	24	3	3	1
Gouverneur, ...	9	7	1	3	1
Granville, ...	16	14	1	1	1
Hamilton, ...	13	17	3	4	1
Ithaca, ...	21	14	1	1	1
Johnstown, ...	17	19	1	3	1
Kinderhook, ...	11	16	2	1	1
Kingston, ...	15	16	2	2	1
Lansingburgh, ...	18	12	3	1	1
Lewiston, ...	19	11	2	2	1
Middlebury, ...	9	22	2	7	1
Montgomery, ...	12	19	1	1	1
Mount Pleasant, ...	24	8	2	1	1
Newburgh, ...	18	12	2	1	1
North-Salem, ...	18	12	3	1	1
Oneida Institute, ...	20	10	2	2	1

Rain gauge.

1.35
.78
4.19
1.41
2.34
1.08
1.75
3.98
2.32
1.75
1.17
1.71
2.72
1.45
2.10
1.12
2.85
.95
1.25
1.45
1.40
1.74
1.83
1.53
2.40

JANUARY, (Continued.)

No. 70.]

281

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.		
	Mean temperature.			Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	E. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																		
Oysterbay, ...	28.42	29.55		48	55	7	1	10	3	4	1	8	2	9	21	18	4	2	1.92	
Palmyra, ...	23.27	25.72		45	53	8	1	14	1	4	1	4	9	7	10	20	2	4	1.89	
Pompey, ...	18.15	19.48		51	49	9	1	1	1	2	7	6	6	8	12	19	4	4	4.17	
Redhook, ...	22.70	22.00		44	46	2	14	34	1	1	11	1	1	1	18	11	4	14	1.11	
Rochester, ...	17.72	19.85		48	48	3	1	2	34	24	14	34	18	1	12	18	24	6	1.35	
St. Lawrence, ...	14.57	12.06		60	43	17	1	54	1	4	24	10	3	7	11	20	2	34	1.35	
Schenectady, ...	20.58	20.13		56	48	8	1	1	1	4	14	6	7	16	28	8	24	2	1.35	
Sem. of Gen. and Oncl. Conferences, ...	19.48	20.26		56	44	13	1	1	1	1	7	6	10	7	11	19	2	2	1.56	
Springville, ...	19.32	21.08		48	46	2	1	2	1	1	8	3	5	10	7	7	23	7	1.47	
Union, ...	23.55	20.37		54	45	9	1	4	1	1	14	3	10	8	10	21	4	34	1.70	
Union-Hall, ...	27.40	30.32		47	54	7	34	64	14	1	1	7	34	8	16	14	4	14	1.74	
Utica, ...	20.95	21.17		46	46	0	1	1	64	4	1	2	18	1	20	10	1	1	1.89	
Oxford, ...	17.98	20.34		59	45	14	34	1	1	1	6	9	8	34	14	16	1	54	1.93	

FEBRUARY, 1884.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain page.			
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	Z. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.		Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany, ...	28.85	38.08	56	54	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	5	15	13	4	3	...	2.04
Auburn, ...	31.75	37.39	60	50	5	...	...	...	...	84	44	34	34	174	104	3	1	...	1.38
Bridgewater, ...	27.82	33.63	58	64	...	...	...	1	...	134	34	3	3	16	12	34	1	...	1.36
Cambridge Washington, ..	27.00	38.12	55	71	6	1	...	...	6	6	6	9	7	124	154	4	...	...	1.70
Canajoharie, ...	26.36	34.68	51	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	124	154	3	...	...	...
Canandaigua, ...	28.73	36.84	59	54	...	...	...	...	...	154	5	44	2	15	13	5	...	...	3.68
Cayuga, ...	29.93	37.90	62	53	154	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	1	84	194	14	...	...	1.01
Cherry-Valley, ...	29.12	36.52	45	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	54	34	13	15	3	14	...	1.69
Clinton, ...	34.23	38.71	61	53	24	54	4	4	13	3	3	...	44	164	114	14	...	...	1.52
Dutchess, ...	32.64	40.10	53	50	24	24	...	134	...	...	1	...	...	15	13	14	1	...	2.57
Erasmus Hall, ...	35.51	43.14	59	45	1	84	...	...	...	34	154	14	4	16	12	1	...	...	...
Farmers' Hall, ...	31.85	37.44	56	44	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	134	1	...	...	1.48
Fredonia, ...	33.88	42.07	63	44	2	3	...	24	4	5	...	...	...	184	94	14	...	...	1.19
Gouverneur, ...	27.69	35.35	59	75	7	3	...	...	34	...	...	...	18	134	17	5	34	...	1.73
Granville, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	134	14	...	...	1.59
Hamilton, ...	32.33	38.41	64	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	144	134	1	...	...	...
Hudson, ...	30.41	38.36	59	69	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	14	...	...	1.71
Ithaca, ...	33.39	39.32	64	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	3	...	...	...
Johnstown, ...	25.90	34.52	52	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	164	...	114	164	11	...	...	1.41
Kinderhook, ...	28.71	37.35	58	...	12	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	114	114	1	...	...	...
Kingston, ...	31.95	38.78	53	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	124	1	...	...	...
Lansingburgh, ...	31.40	39.16	57	61	1	14	...	...	...	...	6	2	7	154	164	24	34	...	...
Lewiston, ...	32.27	40.50	59	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	164	14	...	...	...
Middlebury, ...	35.69	41.53	70	33	2	5	...	...	1	14	134	14	4	154	164	24	...	...	...
Montgomery, ...	30.05	37.85	48	33	5	5	...	...	...	74	44	2	4	12	13	14	...	...	1.45
Mount-Pleasant, ...	33.52	36.55	55	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	3	...	...	...
Newburgh, ...	32.35	39.56	54	51	14	9	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	134	144	14	...	...	...
North-Salem, ...	29.71	39.04	55	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	94	1	...	...	...
Oneida Institute, ...	26.30	36.53	55	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	134	2	...	...	1.31

FEBRUARY, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Range.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Oysteday, ...	35.10	41.15	58	18	40	4	9	...	3	1	9	4	4	20	8	3	...	...	1.67
Palmyra, ...	31.21	41.23	64	11	53	4	4	2	4	2	3	7	3	12	16	4	...	...	.80
Pompey, ...	26.73	34.53	55	—	56	13	1	...	5	6	7	1	5	13	14	...	...	...	
Redhook, ...	29.55	32.59	46	3	43	13	2	...	3	10	1	...	5	25	3	...	...	...	
Rochester, ...	25.47	34.19	62	1	61	14	4	...	3	3	5	7	2	10	18	2	...	...	
St. Lawrence, ...	33.23	33.23	56	—	64	24	4	...	1	3	10	2	3	13	15	3	...	...	
Schenectady, ...	38.06	35.87	54	6	60	...	...	...	1	7	7	5	7	19	9	2	...	...	.78
Sess. of Gen. and Onei. Conference, ...	27.83	37.25	57	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	13	14	1	...	...	.57
Springville, ...	31.07	37.61	64	2	63	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	4	13	15	3	...	...	.87
Union, ...	30.27	36.46	56	3	59	14	5	...	2	10	4	4	4	12	15	1	...	...	1.38
Union-Hall, ...	34.34	40.49	69	13	47	4	8	...	...	...	5	7	6	15	18	2	...	...	1.35
Utica, ...	29.83	34.10	56	0	56	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	19	8	...	...	...	2.02
Oxford, ...	37.77	36.58	53	8	66	2	2	...	...	...	7	6	4	13	14	3	...	...	1.31
			56	0	57	2	2	...	...	...	10	7	4	14	14	...	...	...	1.39

MARCH, 1884.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany.....	36.72	36.07	63	14	49	1	...	...	2	14	1	9	44	16	15	4	5	1	1.60
Auburn.....	37.99	36.83	62	14	48	24	14	...	44	84	54	4	44	14	17	3	34	...	1.00
Bridgewater.....	32.35	30.21	58	1	57	9	4	2	1	11	14	9	54	194	114	1	44	1	1.98
Cambridge Washington.....	34.81	34.85	65	6	59	9	...	...	...	84	6	3	4	17	14	3	24	...	2.43
Canajoharie.....	35.04	33.72	62	8	54	...	...	...	6	2	14	9	4	134	174	3	54	...	...
Canandaigua.....	33.23	34.24	57	20	37	3	...	...	44	1	12	34	74	14	17	5	3	...	3.41
Cayuga.....	33.83	36.17	60	14	46	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	134	174	16	24	...	2.09
Cherry-Valley.....	34.47	33.34	60	4	56	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	14	16	15	34	54	...	2.65
Clinton.....	36.38	33.16	58	17	41	14	3	3	44	5	44	2	54	35	6	4	4	...	1.25
Dutchess.....	40.66	39.46	69	17	52	14	14	14	14	2	44	2	9	184	124	54	2	...	1.35
Erasmus Hall.....	42.13	41.68	64	20	44	4	4	...	44	1	15	4	9	24	74	14	4	1	1.62
Farmers' Hall.....	36.73	37.46	67	17	50	...	...	...	4	3	2	14	2	174	134	2	1	...	1.60
Frederia.....	41.00	41.62	53	31	92	...	...	...	...	84	...	924	...	174	134	...	...	...	...
Gouverneur.....	33.63	32.67	62	3	65	...	...	...	...	7	12	3	...	17	14	4	3	...	1.93
Granville.....	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	14	2	...	3.90
Hamilton.....	32.90	35.39	66	0	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	1	34	...	2.39
Hudson.....	38.47	38.15	67	13	54	4	1	...	104	8	...	...	...	13	19	3	...	...	1.04
Ithaca.....	38.30	36.97	70	16	54	9	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	16	15	24	...	...	1.05
Johnstown.....	33.99	32.95	58	2	56	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	2	16	15	24	...	...	2.62
Kinderhook.....	35.85	35.46	63	10	58	124	...	...	84	...	...	...	14	16	15	3	24	...	...
Kingston.....	39.96	42.03	62	16	46	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	33	17	4	...	...	2.92
Lansingburgh.....	36.91	36.13	58	10	48	3	...	...	...	1	54	1	174	194	114	4	1	...	1.82
Lewiston.....	36.58	37.22	61	10	51	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	18	24	3	...	2.29
Middlebury.....	38.52	35.32	64	8	56	6	2	...	...	...	...	17	2	16	15	24	3	...	2.86
Montgomery.....	39.77	37.42	56	30	46	4	3	...	...	11	3	24	64	184	124	2	1	...	2.35
Mount-Pleasant.....	38.03	39.35	67	20	47	...	...	...	1	2	44	14	94	214	94	3	...	...	1.45
Newburgh.....	37.96	38.99	69	14	55	...	...	...	1	10	8	14	64	184	124	14	14	...	1.08
North-Salem.....	37.52	38.91	68	18	50	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	17	21	10	3	2	...	1.28
Oneida Institute.....	26.27	32.74	61	4	57	...	...	...	34	...	...	11	1	164	144	3	24	...	2.26

MARCH, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.		
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Oysterbay, ...	41.77	41.57	72	20	32	...	3	1	3	14	4	...	84	254	55	3	...	...	2.57
Palmyra, ...	37.26	30.78	68	12	56	...	4	4	44	24	94	...	9	15	16	4	...	...	.41
Pompey, ...	31.65	30.98	57	4	53	...	...	...	14	6	104	44	84	13	18	34	7	...	...
Redhook, ...	29.58	39.55	50	16	34	9	...	...	24	164	1	...	2	174	134	3	...	...	1.81
Rochester, ...	33.84	37.41	66	8	58	34	4	2	1	5	5	154	74	2	10	21	4	...	...
St. Lawrence, ...	29.68	29.72	62	0	63	14	4	1	14	5	11	...	2	14	17	4	...	...	...
Schenectady, ...	35.46	33.84	66	10	56	...	...	...	1	24	...	20	74	204	104	2	...	...	...
Sem. of Gen. and Onei. Conferences,	32.81	33.60	62	5	57	4	1	1	1	4	94	12	19	14	17	24	...	...	...
Springville, ...	36.44	37.35	68	0	68	4	1	...	1	8	84	124	64	104	204	5	...	...	...
Union, ...	34.23	35.08	62	—	68	34	1	...	1	8	8	1	54	19	12	24	...	...	...
Union-Hall, ...	38.79	40.35	62	19	43	3	2	1	3	64	6	...	1	20	11	24	...	...	...
Utica, ...	34.08	32.81	65	3	63	...	2	2	5	...	19	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	...
Orford, ...	33.77	35.73	64	6	58	14	24	24	4	74	6	84	44	154	14	24	...	...	...

APRIL, 1834.

ACADEMIES,	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain page.			
	Mean temperature.				Range.	Lowest de- gree.	Highest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.		Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.
Albany,.....	50.70	48.01	82	28	54	7	3	4	4	104	14	5	5	18	12	10	1	...	...	2.35	
Auburn,.....	50.10	47.95	75	29	46	34	4	7	6	2	1	24	8	174	114	44	4	1	...	1.30	
Bedgewater,.....	49.37	41.09	78	18	60	44	4	4	2	34	24	54	44	15	15	44	2	...	...	2.63	
Cambridge Washington,.....	48.63	45.61	83	20	62	3	2	1	12	44	4	8	164	134	134	9	1	1	...	2.53	
Canandaigua,.....	47.26	52.62	78	30	48	14	...	...	2	11	5	104	...	174	174	7	...	...	...	3.13	
Cayuga,.....	46.49	42.65	81	20	61	124	...	...	...	...	3	...	34	19	17	44	4	...	...	2.94	
Cherry Valley,.....	48.20	44.83	80	19	61	4	74	94	...	3	1	10	54	17	13	44	4	...	...	4.13	
Clinton,.....	45.70	45.84	78	30	44	1	5	74	44	24	44	4	4	154	144	64	2	...	...	2.02	
Dutchess,.....	53.30	47.94	90	18	72	44	9	...	8	1	3	...	4	164	134	8	1	2	...	3.21	
Essex Hall,.....	49.25	50.18	76	30	46	24	10	4	5	44	44	4	6	15	15	24	1	...	...	3.30	
Farmers' Hall,.....	47.67	45.14	85	29	56	...	64	...	4	24	14	18	3	174	124	6	2	...	...	1.85	
Fredonia,.....	48.73	48.39	83	31	35	...	2	...	4	44	64	24	54	164	134	44	...	...	...	1.28	
Gouverneur,.....	51.65	47.46	83	20	63	144	1	1	2	2	8	3	...	174	124	3	...	...	...	1.17	
Granville,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.39	
Hamilton,.....	46.60	43.37	86	23	63	44	...	...	...	74	1	11	34	19	11	44	1	...	...	6.85	
Hudson,.....	51.53	44.37	87	30	56	9	14	8	2	74	2	1	1	13	17	6	14	...	...	3.32	
Johnstown,.....	49.70	45.44	80	24	54	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	6	14	...	...	9.70	
Kinderhook,.....	48.84	45.99	83	21	62	164	...	...	14	1	3	...	...	144	154	44	4	...	...	9.55	
Kingston,.....	51.49	52.17	79	31	48	2	6	4	5	5	3	...	...	194	104	84	...	...	...	1.46	
Lansingburgh,.....	50.25	46.22	74	22	52	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	7	...	...	...	2.45	
Lewiston,.....	52.39	47.37	80	19	61	34	44	44	34	9	...	...	...	154	144	44	...	...	...	1.75	
Middlebury,.....	52.39	47.37	80	19	61	34	44	44	34	9	...	...	...	154	144	44	...	...	...	3.35	
Montgomery,.....	53.56	49.07	89	29	60	4	13	2	2	2	...	...	...	14	16	3	1	...	...	2.80	
Mount Pleasant,.....	50.07	49.11	78	30	48	5	4	2	24	14	8	4	64	15	15	34	1	...	...	4.38	
Newburgh,.....	50.41	49.86	83	28	55	...	1	134	...	6	44	4	94	16	14	74	...	...	...	2.50	
North-Salem,.....	47.10	47.79	83	29	63	6	4	...	...	14	64	24	54	17	13	...	...	...	...	4.89	
Onondaga Institute,.....	49.29	45.11	81	21	60	4	44	11	2	...	...	...	...	10	13	8	1	...	...	...	
Oysterbay,.....	51.20	47.79	83	36	53	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	
Palmira,.....	54.46	44.86	83	30	53	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	13	44	...	...	...	...	

APRIL, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gauge.		
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																		
Pompey, ...	46.81	49.75	73	53	49	3	41	1	51	24	34	1	10	15	15	8	...	...	4.36	
Redhook, ...	52.76	45.95	84	30	54	101	4	...	11	13	34	24	...	18	12	5	...	...	1.69	
Rochester, ...	48.15	47.67	83	23	60	151	4	4	4	1	41	34	6	13	17	4	...	...	2.69	
St. Lawrence, ...	49.69	41.96	78	23	55	1	8	...	24	5	44	24	64	164	134	4	...	...	1.56	
Schenectady, ...	56.15	...	86	22	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	114	3	...	...	2.46	
Sem. of Genl. and Onsl. Conferences, Springville, ...	49.07	44.06	78	25	53	1	24	11	54	4	34	24	134	15	15	3	...	...	2.55	
Union, ...	51.58	46.73	80	30	50	...	54	34	24	3	5	5	9	134	164	64	...	...	3.30	
Union-Hall, ...	49.73	44.68	78	28	52	14	6	6	3	54	34	1	64	134	164	44	...	...	3.38	
Utica, ...	49.82	46.74	82	32	50	...	...	13	...	3	4	134	...	134	114	...	...	...	3.33	
Utica, ...	47.46	43.63	76	19	57	34	...	14	...	3	4	4	...	154	144	5	...	...	1.67	
Oxford, ...	48.72	46.63	81	19	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.57	

MAY, 1834.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain gauge.	
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany, ...	49.29	70.00	60	88	28	31	4	....	4	174	44	44	4	4	164	141	9	1	3.70
Auburn, ...	47.21	63.83	57	81	24	11	4	....	3	74	84	3	74	19	12	44	44	4	2.83
Bridgewater, ...	41.34	60.08	64	84	17	11	1	5	24	74	2	13	13	15	16	61	14	14	2.16
Cambridge Washington, ..	47.21	63.77	68	88	23	21	1	....	24	64	64	34	64	194	14	41	41	14	3.60
Canandaigua, ...	46.80	63.65	65	85	28	41	1	....	14	7	74	74	9	18	13	8	1	1	3.60
Cayuga, ...	45.87	62.91	57	84	27	41	...	....	...	21	24	24	24	15	16	3	1	1	2.34
Cherry-Valley, ...	45.15	55.08	63	84	21	...	31	....	...	34	34	34	4	17	14	6	1	1	4.58
Clinton, ...	49.31	55.98	51	73	31	41	24	64	5	34	54	54	4	204	104	54	1	1	6.07
Dutchess, ...	50.57	65.26	38	89	38	4	24	...	16	2	3	34	14	21	13	54	5	5	3.18
Erasmus Hall, ...	52.32	60.29	78	83	28	41	6	14	44	3	14	24	44	19	12	12	15	4	4.88
Farmers' Hall, ...	50.06	63.21	28	84	28	21	21	1	1	54	7	12	9	194	114	8	3	3	3.50
Fredonia, ...	46.89	64.25	62	89	27	...	2	....	...	...	24	16	44	204	104	34	14	14	2.52
Gouverneur, ...	46.71	64.65	63	88	25	63	2	....	...	...	10	44	2	114	184	124	3	14	4.10
Granville, ...	48.25	61.99	66	83	22	61	3	1	44	1	144	2	144	184	124	34	4	4	2.63
Hamilton, ...	45.83	59.99	66	85	20	66	...	1	...	...	...	154	...	164	19	12	44	4	4.86
Hudson, ...	47.36	58.70	61	89	28	61	31	1	11	74	...	...	2	3	16	15	4	4	2.86
Ithaca, ...	46.77	64.01	61	87	26	91	14	1	13	...	...	...	2	3	16	15	4	4	3.67
Johnstown, ...	46.30	63.28	64	88	24	64	9	1	4	13	14	14	164	144	164	54	1	1	4.60
Kinderhook, ...	47.35	63.54	64	91	27	64	...	...	...	15	14	...	3	4	13	18	4	...	9.48
Kingston, ...	50.69	61.62	56	86	30	56	14	5	3	34	6	...	...	12	19	9	...	...	3.04
Lansingburgh, ...	49.49	59.71	56	81	25	56	1	...	...	134	134	1	14	12	19	34	1	...	1.41
Lewiston, ...	52.35	67.21	58	84	28	58	4	2	2	34	18	2	1	32	104	14	1	...	3.45
Middlebury, ...	46.52	65.00	70	90	30	70	21	1	1	2	184	14	4	15	16	3	...	...	5.54
Montgomery, ...	48.66	62.46	60	90	30	60	1	74	...	...	...	54	4	21	10	64	...	...	2.96
Mount-Pleasant, ...	50.88	62.70	30	86	30	56	31	14	34	...	74	64	...	61	15	16	4	...	4.44
Newburgh, ...	51.45	65.31	30	89	30	59	2	64	...	...	...	14	...	8	17	14	4	...	2.38
North-Salem, ...	48.23	59.47	59	82	28	59	1	24	...	...	...	4	...	7	14	54	...	...	4.44
Oncida Institute, ...	45.48	62.74	67	90	23	67	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	74	...	...	...	7.08
Oysterbay, ...	53.86	63.25	53	84	32	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	74	...	...	...	...

MAY, (Continued.)

No. 70.]

181

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gauge.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Palmira, ...	52.72	65.46	90	27	63	5	14	...	34	14	3	84	8	184	121	1	14	...	2.34
Pompey, ...	42.62	61.97	81	19	62	...	...	4	34	1	104	84	7	174	134	49	14	...	3.56
Réhook, ...	49.62	57.68	92	15	77	9	6	14	2	124	14	14	14	16	15	3	...	...	91
Rochester, ...	48.25	66.93	84	27	57	24	3	1	3	3	3	134	3	21	16	4	...	...	3.22
St. Lawrence, ...	43.16	59.58	86	23	63	...	44	...	5	34	114	24	4	14	17	5	1	...	4.07
Schenectady, ...	49.59	64.43	88	22	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	84	4	...	...	3.42
Sem. of Gen. and Onei. Conferences, ...	44.13	62.10	88	23	65	...	1	4	34	2	...	...	...	164	144	34	1	...	1.13
Springville, ...	43.69	71.81	86	21	65	...	24	...	...	...	104	134	54	174	134	24	2	...	3.69
Union, ...	43.87	62.79	85	24	61	2	24	...	...	74	24	13	6	204	104	24	1	...	3.67
Union-Hall, ...	50.66	59.50	86	20	56	...	4	14	5	74	34	1	...	18	13	34	...	...	3.23
Utica, ...	45.28	62.17	85	20	65	...	...	84	6	...	4	164	...	23	8	...	...	...	3.27
Oxford, ...	45.67	63.44	87	24	63	...	...	...	1	5	84	54	64	144	164	14	1	...	3.27

JUNE, 1834.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain page.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest °	Lowest °	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany, ...	64.38	66.67	90	48	42	14	...	...	4	84	1	7	8	18	12	9	...	2.32	
Auburn, ...	62.16	65.96	81	41	40	3	...	1	2	74	1	34	7	19	11	6	...	3.48	
Bridgewater, ...	59.49	60.40	81	33	52	...	...	...	7	74	7	74	5	17	11	9	...	3.59	
Cambridge Washington, ...	62.72	64.79	88	47	42	7	...	...	2	8	4	12	34	13	17	72	...	2.74	
Canajoharie, ...	61.54	64.40	88	40	48	14	...	...	34	14	...	12	10	164	104	...	...	3.36	
Cannanburg, ...	63.54	67.51	91	50	41	1	...	...	...	94	6	5	164	17	13	5	...	1.80	
Cayuga, ...	59.37	65.86	85	45	40	2	...	...	...	94	...	10	164	17	13	5	...	3.90	
Cherry-Valley, ...	58.28	63.06	85	31	54	14	...	...	...	124	...	14	5	134	164	41	...	4.16	
Clinton, ...	61.00	61.87	94	44	44	14	...	...	2	1	3	14	...	174	184	84	...	3.91	
Dutchess, ...	65.81	67.41	94	44	50	2	...	...	3	44	74	24	54	20	10	4	...	4.07	
Erasmus Hall, ...	63.89	65.81	89	44	45	2	...	...	14	14	14	1	...	18	12	8	...	7.25	
Farmers' Hall, ...	61.24	64.25	85	44	41	3	...	...	...	24	74	1	...	16	14	4	...	3.08	
Fredonia, ...	63.97	66.60	83	50	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	124	8	...	6.72	
Georgetown, ...	63.08	64.53	92	43	50	...	...	...	...	...	144	64	24	174	124	...	...	3.68	
Granville, ...	61.33	66.58	90	52	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	...	...	5.79	
Hamilton, ...	56.25	59.24	86	30	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.89	
Hudson, ...	60.63	62.15	88	42	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.74	
Ithaca, ...	62.64	68.23	86	41	45	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.18	
Johnstown, ...	61.89	63.70	88	41	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.59	
Kinderhook, ...	61.69	64.09	90	41	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.53	
Kingston, ...	65.64	66.98	89	50	39	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.53	
Lansingburgh, ...	63.12	65.09	91	49	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.67	
Lewiston, ...	66.33	66.65	88	51	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.87	
Middlebury, ...	60.88	65.04	92	34	58	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.03	
Montgomery, ...	60.32	62.34	96	34	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.45	
Mount Pleasant, ...	64.35	67.00	87	48	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.33	
Newburgh, ...	64.69	66.84	93	50	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.03	
North-Salem, ...	61.82	63.64	93	38	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.92	
Oneida Institute, ...	60.17	64.61	85	39	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.08	

JULY, 1834.

ACADEMIES.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany, ...	76.83	74.40	40	96	56	14	3	11	8	6	3	7	4	23	7	10	.....	5.95	
Auburn, ...	72.97	73.29	42	92	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8	1	.....	2.95	
Bridge-water, ...	68.10	66.90	38	94	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	10	1	.....	3.97	
Cambridge Washington, ...	73.47	71.94	48	96	48	4	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8	3	.....	2.63	
Canajoharie, ...	73.48	72.86	46	96	50	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	9	8	.....	1.63	
Canandaigua, ...	74.65	69.38	48	94	56	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	5	16	15	10	.....	3.36	
Cayuga, ...	72.34	72.76	41	92	51	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3	19	12	9	.....	1.14	
Cherry-Valley, ...	69.93	71.24	64	98	31	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	10	23	8	4	.....	2.81	
Clinton, ...	69.35	71.25	43	93	50	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	19	11	6	.....	7.32	
Dutchess, ...	76.57	73.99	51	101	50	21	7	15	14	14	15	3	1	11	12	5	.....	1.88	
Erasmus Hall, ...	73.66	73.92	36	92	56	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	24	7	3	.....	4.54	
Farmers' Hall, .....	.....	71.51	42	92	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	9	25	5	1	.....	4.16	
Fredonia, ...	74.31	75.42	38	89	61	9	2	.....	.....	.....	14	19	2	9	8	12	.....	3.62	
Gouverneur, ...	74.00	67.56	58	98	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19	2	23	7	14	.....	.....	
Granville, ...	74.95	72.07	48	100	48	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	20	10	2	.....	2.15	
Hamilton, ...	66.11	66.91	53	93	38	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	21	.....	4	26	5	.....	3.04	
Hudson, ...	73.46	73.38	46	98	52	6	14	.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	4	26	5	.....	3.20	
Hudson, ...	74.28	73.66	47	97	50	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	21	8	.....	2.60	
Ilaca, ...	73.97	73.09	45	93	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	8	.....	3.87	
Johnstown, ...	73.28	72.09	48	97	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	23	4	.....	.....	
Kindershook, ...	73.34	71.77	51	98	47	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	20	6	.....	3.79	
Kingston, ...	74.79	74.51	41	95	54	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	3	.....	5.02	
Lansingburgh, ...	76.26	75.95	48	98	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	8	.....	3.94	
Lewiston, ...	73.17	76.32	38	91	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	4	.....	4.16	
Middlebury, ...	72.52	73.12	43	98	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	6	.....	3.69	
Montgomery, ...	77.56	75.54	49	101	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	5	.....	2.86	
Mount-Pleasant, ...	75.03	73.70	40	94	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	11	7	.....	7.07	
Newburgh, ...	76.01	74.72	58	100	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	10	3	.....	2.09	
North-Salem, ...	74.82	76.98	47	97	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	7	.....	4.45	
Oswego Institute, ...	70.71	70.18	56	97	41	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	7	.....	3.33	

AUGUST, 1834.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.				
	1st half.	2d half.																			
Albany, ...	75.06	64.64	94	47	47	4	34	...	1	10	3	34	91	22	9	9	...	...	...	3.77	
Auburn, ...	73.30	65.22	88	47	41	6	...	...	...	4	54	23	84	96	5	4	...	...	...	3.35	
Budgewater, ...	69.21	57.86	93	33	60	14	...	...	...	9	3	13	44	17	14	14	...	...	...	2.38	
Cambridge Washington, ...	71.33	60.88	93	37	56	10	2	...	...	6	1	24	17	184	124	24	...	...	...	1.37	
Canajoharie, ...	80.71	64.21	92	44	48	...	1	44	24	...	...	...	24	24	84	9	...	...	...	2.48	
Canandagua, ...	73.54	63.70	93	44	49	14	...	...	...	...	...	154	24	21	10	9	...	...	...	4.75	
Cayuga, ...	73.21	63.92	90	42	48	44	...	...	...	...	...	4	204	104	2	...	...	...	...	3.53	
Cherry Valley, ...	72.18	61.91	88	42	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	104	6	...	...	...	...	1.45	
Clinton, ...	72.16	66.22	90	42	48	24	44	9	...	...	...	14	64	91	10	6	...	...	...	1.39	
Dutchess, ...	77.94	68.65	96	43	53	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	44	24	6	2	...	...	...	...	
Erasmus Hall, ...	75.50	67.03	91	51	44	2	6	...	...	...	...	44	44	24	44	1	...	...	...	...	
Farmers' Hall, ...	69.88	60.81	84	44	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	34	364	44	...	...	...	...	...	
Fredonia, ...	74.63	68.18	86	49	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gouverneur, ...	71.52	62.68	86	49	56	34	3	...	...	...	...	1	13	24	7	6	...	...	...	...	
Granville, ...	72.53	62.66	95	42	53	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	9	2	...	...	...	...	
Hamilton, ...	66.38	58.89	92	39	53	124	...	...	...	...	...	74	1	22	8	14	...	...	...	...	
Hudson, ...	77.26	65.62	98	50	48	5	24	...	...	...	...	4	8	34	74	14	...	...	...	...	
Johnstown, ...	72.25	62.87	90	43	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	19	12	34	...	...	...	...	
Kinderhook, ...	74.24	63.55	95	42	53	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20	11	3	...	...	...	...	
Kingsburg, ...	76.03	66.53	93	50	43	24	104	...	...	...	...	...	14	224	84	4	...	...	...	...	
Lansingburgh, ...	75.55	65.42	96	45	51	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	224	94	4	...	...	...	...	
Lewiston, ...	75.46	68.19	90	54	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	214	94	3	...	...	...	...	
Middlebury, ...	74.04	64.13	95	38	57	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	314	94	3	...	...	...	...	
Montgomery, ...	75.25	66.39	99	42	57	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	7	4	...	...	...	...	
Mont-Pleasant, ...	75.29	66.03	91	53	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	264	44	4	...	...	...	...	
Newburgh, ...	75.92	67.88	97	50	47	14	104	...	...	...	...	...	14	244	64	4	...	...	...	...	
North-Salem, ...	74.81	63.99	93	37	56	1	44	1	...	...	...	...	3	214	64	4	...	...	...	...	
Oneida Institute, ...	70.67	63.64	89	37	52	84	34	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	2	5	...	...	...	...	
Oysterbay, ...	75.87	66.93	93	53	40	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	

AUGUST, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Palmira, ...	73.66	64.08	90	45	44	7	5	....	....	2	34	4	104	20	11	45	....	....	2.02
Pompey, ...	71.02	61.23	88	44	44	....	....	....	....	44	44	4	21	234	74	2	....	....	.64
Redhook, ...	75.46	67.70	93	49	43	154	....	44	....	94	44	4	....	204	104	....	....	....	1.40
Rochester, ...	74.44	66.43	92	55	37	54	104	....	....	....	34	4	74	234	74	34	....	....	1.38
St. Lawrence, ...	68.29	63.83	89	46	43	3	2	....	....	44	7	64	7	19	12	2	....	....	1.40
Schenectady, ...	73.70	65.51	89	50	39	34	1	1	3	5	....	12	54	21	10	6	....	....	2.10
Sem. of Gen. and Ocasl. Conference, Springville, ...	69.67	60.96	91	36	55	9	4	....	....	14	7	24	174	22	9	4	....	....	2.32
Union, ...	71.83	65.08	91	48	43	1	4	....	....	1	3	13	19	20	11	2	....	....	3.59
Union-Hall, ...	73.93	62.15	88	39	59	14	4	....	....	2	54	74	8	194	114	1	....	....	.75
Utica, ...	73.37	65.29	89	48	41	5	6	14	2	64	4	14	44	234	74	1	....	....	1.06
Orford, ...	67.84	57.84	87	41	46	....	....	....	7	4	24	21	4	234	24	34	....	....	3.97
Oxford, ...	71.46	61.56	93	40	53	74	....	....	....	4	44	7	74	234	84	34	....	....	3.49

SEPTEMBER, 1834,

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.	
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany, ...	63.90	60.06	86	30	56	4	4	...	4	164	4	44	34	16	14	7	...	9.34	
Auburn, ...	65.25	60.51	83	34	49	...	14	...	5	84	44	44	7	184	114	5	...	4.14	
Bridgewater, ...	59.09	54.89	88	21	67	...	...	...	...	144	74	8	...	...	19	3	...	4.42	
Cambridge Washington, ..	61.32	57.44	87	23	64	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	154	144	6	...	3.47	
Canajoharie, ...	64.15	59.94	83	28	61	4	...	44	...	14	3	84	84	164	134	54	...	2.18	
Canandaigua, ...	54.56	53.99	84	38	44	...	...	...	4	84	54	6	...	20	10	5	...	2.90	
Cayuga, ...	63.85	59.44	87	31	56	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	6	124	4	...	3.36	
Cherry-Valley, ...	61.99	58.92	86	28	58	...	...	...	1	7	64	104	14	16	14	44	...	4.47	
Clinton, ...	63.28	62.04	94	30	54	11	41	64	54	3	...	34	2	184	114	24	...	...	
Dutchess, ...	65.55	60.64	89	28	61	21	34	194	194	...	94	34	14	164	134	34	...	...	
Erasmus Hall, ...	64.66	63.03	82	45	37	...	...	...	...	...	104	14	...	13	13	54	...	...	
Farmers' Hall, ...	59.33	58.63	82	38	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	14	...	...	...	
Fredonia, ...	66.09	60.40	83	34	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	13	...	3.05	
Gouverneur, ...	63.17	57.64	90	26	64	...	...	...	6	6	84	54	74	194	16	13	...	2.20	
Granville, ...	68.01	58.97	91	24	64	14	...	...	...	...	134	24	3	174	124	4	...	3.39	
Hamilton, ...	59.89	55.09	86	32	64	14	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	104	104	34	...	2.54	
Hudson, ...	65.02	58.93	90	30	64	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	13	13	64	...	2.51	
Johnstown, ...	60.33	57.85	85	35	60	...	...	...	5	...	24	15	...	17	17	...	...	4.08	
Kinderhook, ...	63.23	59.86	92	26	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	144	9	...	3.85	
Kingsburg, ...	65.34	61.79	86	32	64	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	24	24	21	...	1.41	
Lawson, ...	63.61	62.19	90	28	62	...	...	...	...	...	4	44	8	18	19	9	...	2.39	
Lewiston, ...	64.86	60.47	86	38	48	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	15	15	61	...	2.62	
Middlebury, ...	64.16	59.34	90	32	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	51	...	2.54	
Montgomery, ...	64.57	62.16	89	35	64	...	...	...	3	2	74	11	...	15	15	44	...	3.09	
Mount-Pleasant, ...	64.81	62.11	83	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	184	5	...	4.25	
Newburgh, ...	63.90	61.73	87	30	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	124	4	...	3.73	
North-Salem, ...	61.14	60.25	86	23	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	44	...	1.23	
Oneida Institute, ...	61.09	53.67	88	23	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	...	...	4.83	
Oysterbay, ...	65.53	63.89	84	43	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	134	104	...	...	

SEPTEMBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain gauge.		
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Palmyra, ...	63.54	58.43	86	32	54	34	14	4	64	3	4	9	6	12	18	7	...	...	3.16
Pompey, ...	61.46	56.82	86	28	58	...	...	...	...	8	9	4	84	174	124	24	...	...	2.39
Redhook, ...	64.91	61.38	90	30	60	5	14	4	...	15	2	3	1	16	14	2	...	...	2.10
Rochester, ...	65.46	58.74	86	32	54	2	34	...	24	14	9	54	6	21	9	4	...	...	1.89
St. Lawrence, ...	64.29	56.36	87	26	61	...	...	...	...	14	23	...	4	184	114	44	...	...	2.16
Schenectady, ...	63.66	60.64	82	32	50	...	...	...	...	4	13	...	84	4	20	10	34	...	2.06
Sess. of Gen. and Onsl. Conferences, Springville, ...	62.17	57.50	93	27	66	...	...	...	2	4	94	2	114	19	11	4	...	...	4.45
Union, ...	64.56	60.33	87	28	59	...	2	...	4	4	7	44	114	134	164	44	...	...	5.11
Union-Hall, ...	63.11	57.98	87	44	43	2	14	...	4	6	9	44	6	15	15	34	...	...	1.38
Utica, ...	63.43	61.58	82	31	51	24	44	...	3	5	6	1	74	154	144	74	...	...	2.84
Orford, ...	58.72	55.08	86	30	56	...	...	14	6	64	2	14	...	24	6	...	...	...	2.85
Orford, ...	60.93	57.66	87	17	70	4	...	...	1	10	54	64	3	14	16	74	...	...	2.68

OCTOBER, 1834.

F40

[SENATE

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain gauge.
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany, ...	51.22	41.30	71	96	45	14	4	24	24	134	24	44	9	16	15	9	.....	1	3.77
Auburn, ...	52.05	44.00	72	98	44	4	14	24	44	84	7	44	74	16	15	15	.....	.....	2.30
Bridgewater, ...	46.57	38.68	74	17	57	13	4	1	.....	114	7	64	44	104	304	44	1	.....	3.01
Cambridge Washington, ...	48.21	41.58	74	17	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	14	7	10	21	94	4	.....	4.21
Cannapolis, ...	49.65	40.13	77	20	57	4	.....	2	74	3	1	104	64	114	194	94	.....	.....	2.91
Canandaigua, ...	52.42	43.79	73	24	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	44	5	28	5	.....	.....	2.31
Cayuga, ...	53.10	44.01	75	26	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5	28	5	.....	.....	1.98
Cherry Valley, ...	49.48	40.76	76	20	56	2	4	34	1	7	54	8	44	124	184	64	.....	.....	3.67
Clinton, ...	55.78	47.61	74	27	47	3	5	1	124	14	2	1	10	19	12	6	.....	.....	4.32
Dutchess, ...	54.82	43.63	80	23	57	1	3	.....	.....	14	14	1	19	11	11	5	.....	.....	2.96
Erasmus Hall, ...	54.96	45.68	78	30	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	24	12	20	11	.....	.....	.....	2.70
Farmers' Hall, ...	50.98	40.45	75	24	51	.....	14	2	2	54	124	2	54	204	104	34	.....	.....	2.07
Fredonia, ...	56.27	47.70	74	33	41	.....	.....	3	4	44	7	8	104	9	22	8	.....	.....	3.90
Gouverneur, ...	49.68	40.00	70	11	59	44	3	.....	.....	6	54	14	14	114	194	44	.....	.....	3.73
Granville, ...	47.75	38.75	76	18	58	10	.....	.....	.....	14	14	2	14	14	17	6	.....	.....	3.53
Hamilton, ...	47.37	39.44	76	18	58	1	4	.....	.....	14	18	44	84	12	19	4	.....	.....	4.92
Hudson, ...	53.32	42.02	80	26	54	2	.....	.....	74	6	18	.....	2	90	11	44	.....	.....	2.35
Ithaca, ...	49.83	42.00	80	23	57	94	.....	.....	.....	18	14	.....	2	184	174	44	.....	.....	2.89
Johnstown, ...	48.80	38.89	76	20	56	.....	24	3	4	.....	74	94	44	114	194	9	.....	.....	4.86
Kindershook, ...	50.15	40.58	74	21	53	124	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	54	144	164	6	.....	.....	4.03
Kington, ...	52.34	43.67	78	29	49	94	8	.....	.....	24	4	24	1	15	16	54	.....	.....	2.06
Lawrence, ...	53.60	44.00	73	24	49	14	.....	.....	.....	10	64	1	114	13	18	5	.....	.....	4.02
Leviston, ...	53.66	40.01	78	26	50	3	1	14	2	10	9	3	2	8	23	44	.....	.....	5.04
Middlebury, ...	53.07	45.11	78	20	53	44	4	.....	.....	.....	184	34	34	194	114	54	.....	.....	3.32
Montgomery, ...	53.39	42.13	79	25	54	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	12	7	124	164	54	.....	.....	4.85
Mount Pleasant, ...	53.82	45.06	76	28	51	1	3	4	14	24	44	18	18	164	144	6	.....	.....	2.89
Newburgh, ...	54.90	44.32	79	26	58	5	24	.....	.....	84	64	3	54	194	114	54	.....	.....	2.91
North-Salem, ...	52.83	40.83	77	18	59	4	.....	.....	.....	14	54	174	6	25	6	34	.....	.....	2.15
Oneida Institute, ...	50.13	40.38	75	19	56	2	4	8	.....	14	34	19	34	16	15	64	.....	.....	2.60

NOVEMBER, 1834.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain gage.		
	Mean temperature.			Range.	Lowest de- gree.	Highest de- gree.								Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.		Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.		2d half.				North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.							N. West.
	1st half.	2d half.																		
Albany, ...	39.85	34.64		41	17	58	3	...	...	...	74	4	104	84	13	17	6	1	1	1.37
Auburn, ...	41.61	35.85		38	18	56	4	1	2	3	8	14	14	9	12	18	7	...	...	1.18
Bridge water, ...	33.59	28.80		47	5	52	11	2	1	2	7	34	6	9	74	22	4	24	...	2.79
Cambridge Washington, ...	35.65	32.59		48	7	55	11	2	1	...	34	34	14	74	11	19	34	1	1	2.05
Canasoharie, ...	33.95	32.15		45	10	55	11	2	1	...	14	1	14	64	11	18	19	34	...	1.05
Canasoharie, ...	35.15	34.02		38	20	53	2	...	1	1	34	3	154	4	8	22	54	3	...	3.11
Canasoharie, ...	39.59	37.39		37	18	55	16	...	...	...	214	5	4	5	4	26	54	14	...	3.11
Cayuga, ...	31.46	31.99		42	12	54	2	1	24	...	54	3	64	9	124	174	3	44	...	1.37
Cherry Valley, ...	43.21	40.95		32	30	62	3	34	10	1	2	3	6	8	184	114	...	...	...	2.62
Clinton, ...	41.19	36.75		37	20	57	3	3	...	...	24	104	44	14	16	14	4	...	...	1.50
Dutchess, ...	43.94	40.45		33	23	61	4	...	...	...	24	104	44	54	17	13	14	...	...	3.83
Erasmus Hall, ...	38.44	33.57		34	20	54	3	6	...	...	24	104	44	54	17	13	14	...	...	1.30
Farmers' Hall, ...	47.10	35.46		53	20	73	41	3	...	...	2	24	1	124	114	164	9	...	...	2.91
Fredonia, ...	35.88	30.90		52	9	54	18	...	...	...	2	24	1	124	114	164	9	...	...	2.63
Gouverneur, ...	35.42	35.08		48	10	58	18	...	...	...	10	94	1	154	124	174	3	...	...	1.51
Granville, ...	35.86	30.89		50	6	56	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	44	14	16	14	...	...	1.16
Hamilton, ...	39.54	34.10		43	18	61	54	24	...	...	5	5	1	44	14	16	14	...	...	1.77
Hudson, ...	37.50	31.39		42	16	58	154	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	11	19	34	...	...	1.70
Ithaca, ...	35.69	31.38		50	6	56	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	11	19	34	...	...	1.07
Johnstown, ...	39.08	33.76		50	11	61	144	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	11	19	34	...	...	1.58
Kindershook, ...	40.18	35.68		41	18	59	8	...	...	...	2	4	1	64	13	17	4	...	...	1.80
Kingston, ...	41.08	35.39		45	15	60	44	...	...	...	8	4	3	104	12	18	5	...	...	1.80
Lansingburgh, ...	45.63	35.43		50	12	62	5	...	...	...	94	5	34	1	10	20	3	...	...	1.84
Lewiston, ...	43.57	35.25		53	14	63	4	...	...	...	94	12	11	7	14	16	64	...	...	2.10
Middlebury, ...	40.60	36.78		40	18	58	2	...	...	...	1	14	44	7	84	214	64	...	...	2.07
Montgomery, ...	41.85	37.18		33	24	57	64	...	...	...	2	54	14	10	13	17	...	...	...	1.10
Mount Pleasant, ...	42.68	37.41		40	20	60	24	...	...	...	34	64	14	24	14	154	...	...	...	1.83
Newburgh, ...	37.59	34.43		37	14	51	10	...	...	...	14	14	10	64	214	84	3	...	...	1.42
North-Salem, ...	36.82	32.50		42	11	53	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	64	13	17	34	...	...	1.43
Oswego Institute, ...																				

NOVEMBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.		
	Mean temperature.		Range.	Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.		Snow.	Rain & Snow.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Oysterbay, ...	44.29	40.11	31	58	27	2	7	....	1	1	84	34	7	144	154	7	4	4	2.34
Palmyra, ...	40.82	34.51	46	63	17	....	....	....	24	53	....	3	174	10	....	20	4	4	1.62
Pompey, ...	35.36	29.66	40	59	10	154	1	....	14	6	14	....	174	11	20	4	4	4	....
Redhook, ...	42.61	42.31	43	60	17	43	154	1	....	14	6	1	24	11	19	2	4	4	....
Rochester, ...	39.67	35.16	47	64	17	47	34	1	....	4	4	74	84	16	14	5	4	4	2.74
St. Lawrence, ...	33.27	30.95	55	57	9	24	64	....	4	14	11	44	34	124	174	44	2	4	1.97
Schenectady, ...	40.24	35.48	43	58	16	1	1	....	24	24	3	64	154	15	15	1	....	4	1.96
Sem. of Gen. and Onei. Conference, Union, ...	35.98	30.57	42	53	11	1	14	1	....	4	8	3	154	104	20	3	1	14	2.38
Springville, ...	44.36	34.51	51	70	19	4	14	....	4	54	44	24	5	44	194	3	3	1	4.56
Union, ...	37.06	32.78	49	57	8	9	3	....	4	4	6	34	3	44	254	34	3	3	2.04
Union-Hall, ...	42.11	38.16	32	56	24	3	44	....	4	4	44	34	114	144	154	5	....	4	2.39
Utica, ...	38.30	33.05	46	57	11	....	34	4	64	1	44	144	....	154	144	....	4	4	1.69
Orford, ...	37.33	32.05	48	60	12	7	14	4	....	2	54	6	74	9	21	24	4	4	1.79

DECEMBER, 1834.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain page.
	Mean temperature.		Highest de- gree.	Lowest de- gree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.		
	1st half.	2d half.																		
Albany, ...	31.15	20.33	48	-8	56	14	1	...	4	94	14	3	14	104	204	3	7	...	3.59	
Auburn, ...	33.28	26.90	50	-10	40	4	4	1	...	44	7	14	12	8	23	2	44	...	1.88	
Bridgewater, ...	25.96	18.65	44	-16	44	...	...	2	...	44	11	74	5	4	254	2	4	...	8.65	
Cambridge Washington, ...	27.89	17.46	48	-20	68	13	3	...	1	4	84	94	1	7	24	1	4	...	1.98	
Canajoharie, ...	27.86	18.35	42	-9	51	14	...	5	...	3	...	...	6	6	25	34	94	...	...	
Canadawaga, ...	26.46	19.41	48	-6	54	4	...	...	1	3	4	104	84	12	19	6	4	...	2.21	
Cayuga, ...	34.16	26.82	53	-2	51	74	...	...	...	164	...	...	10	24	284	4	44	...	1.44	
Cherry Valley, ...	28.43	22.10	44	-10	54	6	2	...	...	54	...	3	4	9	25	4	94	...	2.53	
Clinton, ...	34.22	30.41	54	-2	52	3	54	44	...	1	54	54	64	144	164	14	2	...	2.30	
Dutchess, ...	33.73	23.79	50	-4	4	3	5	8	...	1	34	1	7	104	204	2	7	...	2.92	
Essex Hall, ...	37.45	39.36	52	-4	54	54	6	...	...	4	114	4	24	15	16	14	14	...	2.90	
Farmer's Hall, ...	31.06	23.32	49	-2	51	4	44	...	...	...	10	2	3	134	174	2	6	...	2.95	
Fredonia, ...	32.67	29.14	48	-9	39	1	104	34	...	...	10	14	124	10	21	4	64	...	1.75	
Gouverneur, ...	32.21	9.54	42	-27	69	...	94	...	...	1	6	14	...	21	21	1	...	...	...	
Granville, ...	30.84	17.55	46	-18	64	194	...	...	...	...	8	2	14	54	254	3	34	...	...	
Hamilton, ...	28.38	20.92	44	-14	58	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	15	8	254	2	3	...	3.24	
Hudson, ...	30.94	19.95	48	-7	55	5	64	4	...	...	...	6	64	104	204	2	34	...	4.18	
Ithaca, ...	30.28	24.87	50	-5	53	13	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	
Johnstown, ...	26.18	17.68	43	-10	53	...	3	7	...	...	2	144	3	5	23	...	...	...	2.31	
Kinderhook, ...	29.78	20.10	52	-12	64	19	1	4	...	64	14	...	2	6	25	14	44	...	2.02	
Kington, ...	33.27	24.34	48	-1	48	2	12	...	...	...	104	...	6	10	21	2	6	...	3.56	
Leansburgh, ...	32.25	22.21	49	-10	58	154	4	...	...	34	24	24	64	94	214	14	2	...	2.60	
Lewiston, ...	32.02	26.24	52	-7	45	3	54	...	...	...	8	9	1	74	234	14	2	...	...	
Middlebury, ...	31.23	24.33	54	0	54	5	6	...	...	...	144	...	34	74	234	14	2	...	3.10	
Montgomery, ...	37.72	26.07	52	0	52	104	14	...	...	...	1	104	17	9	22	14	44	...	3.50	
Mount Pleasant, ...	34.08	26.08	53	-1	52	4	14	...	...	...	7	1	3	104	17	2	24	...	2.80	
Newburgh, ...	33.51	24.83	53	-7	60	...	12	...	...	...	134	1	1	23	504	3	44	...	1.57	
North-Salem, ...	31.51	26.43	52	-9	61	54	...	...	...	...	64	44	64	21	8	24	...	...	...	
Oswego Institute, ...	27.63	18.72	44	-9	53	5	4	9	...	1	1	7	...	21	10	24	34	...	1.79	

DECEMBER, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)										WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				Rain feet.
	Mean temperature.		Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.		
	1st half.	2d half.																
Oysterbay, ...	36.06	30.66	51	..	61	...	...	11	18	21	11	15	16	24	31	...		
Palmyra, ...	30.53	23.94	46	2	34	3	...	1	4	8	5	41	261	...	1	...		
Pompey, ...	25.37	30.47	35	...	...	...	...	1	13	71	4	6	25	...	4	...		
Redhook, ...	31.81	21.00	50	144	24	1	...	64	14	1	4	64	244	...	24	...		
Rochester, ...	33.49	23.83	45	2	24	1	...	34	8	4	101	104	304	...	34	...		
St. Lawrence, ...	22.45	10.12	67	1	101	1	...	14	4	1	131	8	53	...	44	...		
Schenectady, ...	30.50	20.26	45	71	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	7	24	...	3	...		
Sem. of Gen. and Onei. Conferences, ...	26.94	19.17	56	11	1	1	...	34	51	121	191	6	25	1	24	...		
Union, ...	30.90	27.13	48	1	11	1	...	...	91	131	71	7	24	1	3	...		
Springville, ...	27.94	25.53	44	...	...	21	...	7	24	0	21	5	56	...	31	...		
Union-Hall, ...	35.18	31.20	49	31	8	21	...	1	4	51	8	11	20	24	34	...		
Utica, ...	28.98	19.34	57	...	...	84	5	...	4	131	...	114	194	...	...	...		
Oxford, ...	32.00	23.61	54	10	11	...	...	24	7	7	3	6	25	11	94	11		

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 1.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest degree during the year.	Lowest deg. during the year.	Annual Range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn.	First fall of snow.	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.									
Albany, ...	21.29	33.47	35.39	49.35	59.64	65.53	75.61	89.65	91.99	46.36	37.94	25.74	48.53	96	96	8	104.60	December 15	July 15	9 Sept.	30 Novem.
Auburn, ...	25.17	34.52	37.41	49.02	55.53	64.07	72.63	89.2	92.38	48.38	37.39	20.00	48.93	92	92	2	90.57	January 24	July 24	26 Oct.	11 Oct.
Bridgewater, ...	18.40	30.79	31.43	42.23	50.71	55.44	67.50	83.61	87.49	42.67	31.19	22.40	42.79	94	94	16	110.67	January 14	July 14	9 Sept.	30 Oct.
Cambridge Wash.	20.81	32.56	34.83	47.14	55.49	63.75	70.66	81.11	88.44	80.34	19.22	67.46	20	96	20	118.71	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	29 Oct.	
Cananaharie, ...	17.81	30.52	34.38	49.73	55.24	62.97	73.17	79.41	82.04	41.80	35.55	23.10	46.20	96	96	13	119	December 14	July 14	8	29 Oct.
Canandaigua, ...	22.38	32.78	33.73	49.91	55.24	65.02	72.01	82.05	81.64	43.36	30.49	49	48.08	94	94	3	97.59	December 15	July 15	24 Oct.	7 Novem.
Cayuga, ...	26.00	33.91	35.00	44.57	54.39	62.86	72.55	82.56	81.64	43.36	30.49	49	48.08	92	92	0	92.61	December 14	July 14	9	29 Oct.
Cherry-Valley, ...	18.91	32.82	33.90	46.01	50.12	60.72	70.61	81.04	80.45	45.12	31.79	25.26	45.22	98	98	10	108.64	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	29 Oct.
Clinton, ...	23.13	36.40	38.02	46.77	52.64	62.73	70.39	82.36	82.71	51.09	49.35	32.31	49.38	93	93	2	91.54	January 24	July 24	27 Sept.	30 Decem.
Dutchess, ...	24.36	36.37	37.06	50.63	57.91	66.61	76.28	83.26	83.09	49.32	39.98	36.50	42	101	101	4	105.72	December 14	July 14	8	29 Oct.
Erasmus Hall, ...	29.27	39.33	41.91	49.71	56.31	64.92	73.44	81.36	83.65	50.32	49.30	33.83	51.36	92	92	4	85.50	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	13 Novem.
Farmers' Hall, ...	24.69	34.64	37.09	46.40	56.63	62.79	72.43	85.34	80.01	45.11	35.00	27.19	47.32	92	92	2	94.56	December 14	July 14	7	13 Decem.
Fredonia, ...	24.94	37.97	41.31	45.56	57.57	65.98	74.86	81.40	82.21	51.98	41.20	30.90	50.44	89	89	8	81.55	January 4	July 4	26 Sept.	30 Oct.
Gouverneur, ...	18.33	31.52	33.15	49.55	55.68	63.80	70.78	87.11	82.40	44.34	33.36	15.87	45.40	98	98	27	135.75	December 15	July 15	26 Sept.	2 Oct.
Granville, ...	20.78	35.38	34.19	44.98	52.91	57.94	66.51	82.63	77.49	43.30	37.34	24.65	44.91	93	93	14	107.65	December 14	July 14	9 Aug.	13 Oct.
Hamilton, ...	22.20	34.38	38.31	47.95	53.03	61.39	74.42	81.44	81.97	47.67	36.82	25.44	47.91	98	98	7	105.61	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	15 Oct.
Hudson, ...	24.08	36.35	37.63	55.39	64.48	73.44	81.44	81.44	81.44	45.41	34.34	27.57	47.91	97	97	5	102	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	30 Novem.
Ithaca, ...	17.30	30.21	33.47	47.57	54.79	62.79	73.03	81.56	80.21	43.34	34.48	21.93	45.43	93	93	16	109.65	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	30 Novem.
Johnstown, ...	20.88	33.03	35.65	47.41	55.44	62.95	72.55	81.26	83.74	45.36	36.42	24.94	47.08	95	95	12	110.64	December 14	July 14	26 Sept.	30 Novem.
Kinderhook, ...	24.16	35.20	40.90	51.38	57.65	66.31	75.65	81.96	82.69	48.80	39.37	33.28	50.10	98	98	2	94.56	January 24	July 24	8 Sept.	29 Oct.
Kingston, ...	21.65	35.28	36.52	48.23	54.10	64.37	76.10	80.48	82.69	48.80	39.37	33.28	50.10	98	98	2	94.56	January 24	July 24	8 Sept.	29 Oct.
Laurensburgh, ...	18.40	30.38	33.83	49.59	56.78	62.73	71.51	80.69	83.43	49.09	30.41	27.78	49.08	91	91	2	89.56	January 4	July 4	24 Oct.	11 Novem.
Lewisville, ...	25.40	36.38	38.93	50.19	56.83	62.73	71.51	80.69	83.43	49.09	30.41	27.78	49.08	91	91	2	89.56	January 4	July 4	24 Oct.	11 Novem.
Lowville, ...	18.70	31.62	33.83	50.12	56.83	62.73	71.51	80.69	83.43	49.09	30.41	27.78	49.08	91	91	2	89.56	January 4	July 4	24 Oct.	11 Novem.
Middlebury, ...	25.60	38.36	39.99	49.88	55.76	62.96	72.32	80.79	83.36	47.38	38.69	31.89	48.16	101	101	0	101.64	December 14	July 14	25 Sept.	30 Novem.
Montgomery, ...	23.13	33.95	35.59	51.31	55.56	66.33	76.51	80.79	83.46	49.44	39.51	31.05	47.01	94	94	1	93.56	December 14	July 14	26	18
Mount-Pleasant, ...	25.19	35.05	38.69	49.59	56.79	65.67	74.39	81.90	82.81	49.26	40.05	32.17	50.20	100	100	7	107.59	December 14	July 14	8 Sept.	30 Novem.
Newburgh, ...	25.19	35.05	38.69	49.59	56.79	65.67	74.39	81.90	82.81	49.26	40.05	32.17	50.20	100	100	7	107.59	December 14	July 14	8 Sept.	30 Novem.
North-Salem, ...	22.34	34.37	36.21	47.44	53.89	62.73	75.90	87.30	89.69	47.14	36.01	26.47	48.13	97	97	9	106.63	December 15	July 15	9 Sept.	29 Novem.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 1, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest degree during the year.	Lowest deg. during the year.	Annual range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn.	First fall of snow.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.									
Oncida Institute, ...	19.73	31.41	26.50	47.28	54.11	62.29	70.44	67.04	57.38	45.18	34.65	33.17	45.17	97	—	9	106.67	Decem.	14 July	8	Novem.
Oysterbay, ...	22.98	38.12	41.67	51.33	58.05	68.38	75.58	71.40	64.67	48.20	42.20	33.66	51.85	95	95	5	90.52	Decem.	14 July	26 Sept.	16 Novem.
Palmyra, ...	24.49	36.22	34.02	49.66	59.09	63.70	73.38	68.88	60.98	....	....	....	....	97	3	94	..	Decem.	14 July	8 Sept.	29 Oct.
Pompey, ...	18.81	30.63	31.31	44.77	52.29	59.02	....	66.12	59.14	41.65	32.43	22.92	....	97	3	94	..	Decem.	14	....	....
Redhook, ...	22.35	31.07	34.56	49.52	53.65	65.02	74.84	71.58	63.14	48.66	42.46	37.40	48.68	96	96	6	102.77	Decem.	14 July	8 Sept.	30 Oct.
Rochester, ...	18.78	29.83	32.62	47.81	57.59	65.31	72.25	70.43	62.10	47.93	37.41	28.16	47.48	91	91	1	90.61	Jan.	4 July	25	....
St. Lawrence, ...	13.32	28.35	30.70	45.83	51.52	59.29	69.19	66.06	60.32	41.59	31.66	16.38	42.76	93	93	22	115.67	Decem.	14 July	25 Aug.	26 Oct.
Schenectady, ...	20.34	31.96	34.65	48.94	57.01	65.67	74.45	69.60	62.15	46.92	37.86	25.38	47.85	94	94	10	104.65	Decem.	26 July	9	....
Sem. of G. & O. Con., ...	19.87	32.54	33.20	46.56	53.11	60.09	69.63	63.96	59.63	41.23	33.27	23.35	44.37	93	93	12	105.61	Decem.	14 July	8 Sept.	30 Oct.
Springville, ...	20.30	34.34	36.89	50.25	57.75	65.22	75.15	69.74	62.44	46.39	39.43	29.01	48.90	95	95	2	97.68	Jan.	5 July	14 Sept.	29 Oct.
Union, ...	21.95	33.36	32.15	47.29	53.33	63.37	71.66	67.04	60.54	46.43	34.93	26.38	46.52	98	98	10	108.66	Decem.	14 July	10	....
Union-Hall, ...	23.86	37.42	39.15	49.28	55.08	64.24	72.52	69.38	62.50	49.14	40.13	33.24	50.10	94	94	7	87.56	Decem.	15 July	26 Sept.	30 Novem.
Utica, ...	21.06	31.96	33.44	45.54	53.72	59.98	68.15	62.84	56.90	45.40	35.67	24.16	41.90	92	92	8	100.65	Decem.	14 July	8 Sept.	30 Oct.
Oxford, ...	19.16	32.07	34.75	47.37	54.05	60.88	70.92	66.49	59.29	44.55	34.69	25.89	45.83	95	95	14	109.70	Jan.	25 July	9 Sept.	12 Oct.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 2.

PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.
Albany, ...	S	S	S	S	S	S	SE	S	S	S	W	NW
Auburn, ...	S&NW	S	S	NW	SW	S	SW	NW	S	S	NW	NW
Bridgewater, ...	W	S	S	E	W	S	W	W	S	S	NW	SW
Cambridge Washington, ..	N	SW	N	E	S	W	NW	N	W	N	N	N
Canapoharie, ...	NW	W	W	....	....	NW	NW	NW	SE&NW	W	W	NW&W
Canandaigua, ...	W	S	S	S	W&SW	S	S	W	S	W	S	S
Cayuga, ...	N	N	S	S	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	W
Cherry-Valley, ...	W	N	W	N	W	W	W	W	E	S	S	NW
Clinton, ...	NW	NE	SW&NW	E	E	SE	SE&SW	E	E	NW	S	NW
Dutchess, ...	SE&NW	SE	SE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Erasmus Hall, ...	NE	SW	SW	NE	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW
Farmers' Hall, ...	SW	SW	SW	NE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Fredonia, ...	W	W	W	SW	SW	SW	W&NW	W	SW	W	SW	NE&SW
Gouverneur, ...	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	SW	NW	N	NW
Granville, ...	SW	SW	SW	N	SW	N	SW	N	SW	SW	N	N
Hamilton, ...	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW	NW	SW	N	NW	SW	NW	NW
Hudson, ...	NW	N	SE	N	SE	N	S	S	SE	SE	NW	NW
Ilkka, ...	S	NW	S	W	S	N	N	S	W	S	W	S
Johnstown, ...	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kinderhook, ...	N	N	N	N	S	N	S	N	S	S	N	N
Kingston, ...	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NE	SW	SW	S	NW	N	N
Lanesburg, ...	NW	S	S	NW	S	NW	S	NW	S	S	S	N
Leviston, ...	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	S&SW	SW	S	SW
Middlebury, ...	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	SE&W	SW	W	W	NW	SW
Montgomery, ...	NW	S	S	NE	S	S	S	S	NW	S	NE	NW
Mount Pleasant, ...	NW	SW	SW	SW	S	S	S	S	S	S	NE	SW
Newburgh, ...	SW	SW	S	NE	NW	W	SW	NW	W	W	W	SW
North-Salem, ...	NW	NW	NW	NW	W	W	NW	NW	W	NW	SW	NW
Oncida Institute, ...	W	W	W	E	W	W	NE	NE	NE&SE	NW	SW	NW
Oysterbay, ...	NE	NE	SW	SE	NE	SW	NE	NE	SE	...	NW	SW
Palmyra, ...	W	W	SW	SE	W	SW	W	NW	SW	...	NW	SW
Pompey, ...	NW	SW	SW	NW	SW	N	...	NW	SW	N&S	N	N
Redhook, ...	N	N	S	S	S	N&S	S	N	S	N	N	N

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 2, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH MONTH.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.
Rochester, ...	W	W	W	W	W	W	NW	NE	SW	SW	NW	NW
St. Lawrence, ...	SW	SW	SW	NE	SW	SW&NW	SW	SW&NW	SW	SW	SW	NW
Schenectady, ...	NW	W	W	...	...	...	...	W	W	NW	NW	NW
Seam. of Gen. and Onsl. Conference,	W	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Springville, ...	W	NW	W	NW	W	W	SW	W	NW	NW	NW	W
Union, ...	S&NW	S	S&SW	S&NW	W	W	SW	NW	SW	S	N	NE
Union-Hall, ...	NW	NE	NW	NW	S	NW	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NE&NW
Utica, ..	W	SE	W	E	W	W	SW	W	W	W	W	W
Oxford, ...	SW	S	W	NW	SW	NW	W	N&NW	S	W	NW	N

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 2, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Albany.	284	7	...	20	1414	244	64	734	South.
Auburn.	38	134	12	44	794	484	37	924	Northwest.
Bridgewater.	9	34	214	124	98	604	107	53	West.
Cambridge Washington.	95	174	1	5	80	47	53	614	North.
Canajoharie.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canandaigua.	214	6	2	13	96	63	1184	45	West.
Cayuga.	77	...	...	...	2184	10	5	544	South.
Cherry Valley.	18	25	144	9	55	63	134	464	West.
Clinton.	23	44	564	464	39	56	334	64	Northwest.
Duchess.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southwest.
Essexus Hall.	32	514	2	1564	17	344	64	65	Northwest.
Farmer's Hall.	22	62	5	24	14	1064	214	110	Southwest.
Fredonia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gouverneur.	204	30	10	164	484	77	1314	31	West.
Granville.	284	354	5	16	42	1054	304	102	Southwest.
Hamilton.	144	3	3	15	17	1424	26	144	North.
Hudson.	604	4	2	3	16	159	104	146	Southwest.
Ithaca.	...	28	24	904	79	1	334	70	Southwest.
Johnstown.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	West.
Kinderhook.	1584	26	65	334	3	304	182	25	North.
Kingston.	344	4	3	94	135	11	3	41	Northwest.
Leicester.	...	764	54	344	27	77	20	90	Northwest.
Lexington.	344	64	14	94	110	494	264	127	Northwest.
Lewiston.	26	31	17	214	51	154	344	27	Southwest.
Middlebury.	37	214	44	5	64	213	31	464	Southwest.
Montgomery.	43	63	4	20	33	434	76	834	Northwest.
Mount Pleasant.	264	324	13	18	72	67	54	1304	Northwest.
Newburgh.	174	100	1	134	844	93	14	414	Northwest.
North-Salem.	8	50	164	344	254	644	644	1014	Northwest.
Onesida Institute.	294	44	1	23	25	184	1244	61	West.
Oysterbay.	54	95	10	40	194	964	22	764	Southwest.
Palmyra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemsey.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redhook.	1424	15	17	114	1404	10	17	114	North.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 2, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Rochester, ...	30	43	15½	93½	14	62	105	73	West.
St. Lawrence, ...	164	55½	1	17	43	130	29	73	Southwest.
Schenectady, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seminary of Genesee and Oneida Conferences, ...	7½	8	7½	23	40	72½	60	147½	Northwest.
Springville, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union, ...	29	46½	7	16½	73	68½	67	57½	South.
Union-Hall, ...	36	59½	17½	96½	48½	62½	24½	90	Northwest.
Utica, ...	...	...	61	53½	12	54½	176½	24	West.
Oxford, ...	53½	19	6	4	63½	70½	86½	62	West.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 3.

ACADEMIES.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				RAIN GAGE FOR EACH MONTH.												Total fall of rain & snow.	Driest month in the year.	Wettest month in the year.	
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.				December.
Albany, ...	202	163	80	21	5	1.35	2.04	1.60	2.35	3.70	2.32	5.25	2.77	2.34	3.77	1.37	3.59	32.45	January, ...	July.
Auburn, ...	206	159	40	134	34	1.78	1.38	1.00	1.30	2.82	3.42	2.35	2.35	4.14	2.30	1.18	1.88	24.70	January, ...	September.
Bridge water, ...	1684	1964	42	24	1	4.19	1.26	1.98	2.63	2.16	3.50	3.27	2.95	4.42	3.01	2.79	8.65	40.12	February, ...	December.
Cambridge Washington, ...	178	187	464	13	14	1.41	1.70	2.43	2.58	2.56	2.74	2.63	1.37	3.47	4.21	2.05	1.98	29.18	August, ...	October.
Canajoharie, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandigua, ...	183	182	75	20	2	2.34	3.66	3.41	3.13	3.60	1.80	3.36	4.75	2.90	2.31	3.11	2.21	36.58	June, ...	August.
Cayuga, ...	141	224	354	13	.....	1.08	1.01	2.09	2.34	2.34	2.90	1.14	3.53	2.60	1.98	2.64	1.44	25.09	February, ...	August.
Cherry-Valley, ...	1874	1774	55	274	4	1.75	1.69	2.65	4.13	4.38	3.91	2.81	1.45	3.26	3.67	1.37	2.52	33.79	November, ...	May.
Clinton, ...	2304	1344	41	7	.....	2.99	1.52	1.25	2.02	6.70	4.66	7.32	.29	4.47	4.32	2.62	2.36	38.92	August, ...	July.
Dutchess, ...	2114	1534	55	134	34	3.96	.55	1.25	2.62	3.18	4.07	1.88	.....	.....	2.36	1.50	2.92	.....	.....	.....
Erasmus Hall, ...	2404	1244	424	5	1	2.22	2.37	1.62	3.21	4.88	7.25	4.54	.90	3.05	2.70	3.83	2.90	39.48	August, ...	June.
Farmers' Hall, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.48	1.60	3.30	3.30	6.72	4.16	.45	2.20	2.07	1.30	2.95	30.48	August, ...	June.
Fredonia, ...	1854	1794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.68	3.62	3.45	3.59	3.90	.91	1.75	.....	.....	.....
Gouverneur, ...	207	158	364	181	14	1.17	1.19	1.93	1.83	2.52	5.79	.84	1.52	2.54	3.73	2.63	.95	26.66	July, ...	June.
Granville, ...	1824	1824	35	114	4	1.71	1.72	2.90	1.28	4.16	2.80	2.15	1.66	2.51	2.59	.65	.62	24.75	December, ...	May.
Hamilton, ...	189	176	.....	164	14	2.75	1.59	2.59	1.17	2.65	3.74	3.04	1.83	4.08	4.29	1.51	3.24	32.50	April, ...	October.
Hudson, ...	225	140	35	10	.....	1.45	.40	1.04	5.85	4.86	4.10	3.20	.95	.95	3.35	1.16	4.18	30.49	February, ...	April.
Ithaca, .....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1.05	1.80	9.66	3.59	2.60	1.53	3.63	2.89	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown, ...	164	201	54	16	21	2.10	1.71	2.62	3.89	3.67	3.52	3.87	1.54	3.85	4.86	1.70	2.31	35.14	August, ...	October.
Kindershook, ...	175	190	574	15	34	1.12	.53	.82	3.32	4.60	2.53	3.72	.78	1.41	4.03	1.07	2.02	25.95	February, ...	May.
Kingston, ...	203	162	43	12	.....	2.85	1.41	2.92	2.70	2.48	6.67	5.02	1.21	2.39	2.06	1.58	3.56	34.85	August, ...	June.
Lansingburgh, ...	195	170	69	94	2	.93	.33	1.82	2.55	3.04	2.87	3.24	1.53	1.99	4.02	.80	2.60	25.74	February, ...	October.
Lewisston, ...	1714	1934	45	20	.....	1.35	.71	2.29	1.46	.21	3.03	4.16	1.11	2.62	5.04	.61	.06	22.55	December, ...	October.
Middlebury, ...	213	152	394	104	14	1.40	1.45	2.35	1.75	3.45	6.33	2.66	.80	3.09	4.85	2.10	3.10	27.44	February, ...	June.
Montgomery, ...	188	177	.....	10	21	1.74	.93	1.45	3.35	5.54	6.03	7.07	.35	4.05	2.89	2.07	3.50	33.53	August, ...	June.
Mount-Pleasant, ...	219	146	614	6	1	1.74	.93	1.45	3.35	5.54	6.03	7.07	.35	4.05	2.89	2.07	3.50	39.17	August, ...	July.
Newburgh, ...	2044	1604	39	11	4	1.82	.54	1.08	2.60	2.96	6.92	2.69	.48	3.73	2.91	1.10	2.80	29.23	August, ...	June.
North-Salem, ...	248	117	48	11	.....	1.52	.82	1.28	4.36	4.44	7.02	4.45	.31	4.75	2.15	.83	1.57	35.50	August, ...	June.
Oneida Institute, ...	2244	1404	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.31	2.25	2.50	2.28	2.92	4.35	1.42	1.23	2.60	1.42	1.79	20.48	September, ...	July.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 3, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)				RAIN GAGE FOR EACH MONTH.												Total fall of rain & snow.	Driest month in the year.	Wettest month in the year.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.														
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Oysterbay, ...	241	123	64	8	1	1.92	1.67	2.67	4.89	7.08	4.97	6.45	2.10	4.83	2.00	2.24	1.47	December, ..	May.
Palmyra, .....	.....	.....	40	9	1	1.09	.80	.41	.48	2.34	1.39	1.57	2.02	3.16	2.27	1.62	.15	December, ..	September.
Pompey, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.76	.70	2.32	4.28	.....	.64	2.39	2.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redhook, ...	199	166	.....	.....	.....	4.17	.....	1.81	4.98	3.66	4.42	4.63	1.40	2.10	3.63	2.74	2.22	.....	October.
Rochester, ...	193	172	35	13	.....	.11	.73	.78	1.60	.91	1.61	1.45	1.38	1.89	4.86	.53	.....	.....	June.
St. Lawrence, ...	176	183	46	17	21	.35	.57	2.32	2.60	3.22	3.81	2.53	1.40	2.16	3.56	1.97	.71	January, ..	.....
Schenectady, ...	231	134	38	11	.....	1.15	.87	1.95	1.50	4.07	.....	2.60	.....	2.96	5.00	1.26	.....	.....	.....
Sem. of Gen. and One. Con.	180	185	36	13	31	1.56	1.39	2.51	2.48	3.42	5.10	1.80	2.32	4.45	3.94	2.38	2.30	February, ..	June.
Springville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.47	1.35	1.11	2.55	1.13	4.15	3.75	3.59	5.11	5.36	4.56	2.10	March, ..	October.
Union, ...	180	185	26	14	11	1.70	1.30	1.50	3.30	.69	2.56	1.43	.75	1.38	1.30	2.04	1.04	May, ...	April.
Union-Hall, ...	204	160	54	7	1	1.74	2.02	1.00	3.22	3.67	6.41	6.17	1.06	2.94	2.59	2.29	.95	December, ..	June.
Utica, ...	245	190	.....	.....	.....	1.89	1.21	2.63	3.83	3.23	5.99	3.20	2.97	2.85	2.09	1.69	1.89	February, ..	June.
Oxford, ...	171	193	60	31	7	.99	1.39	.96	1.57	3.27	4.73	3.59	3.43	2.03	3.17	1.79	2.79	January, ..	June.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 4.

COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Albany, ...	18	25	23	7	19	22	16	4	27	15	9	2	9	18	7	27	4	30	2	16	10	17	1	15
Auburn, ...	17	24	22	12	20	22	16	27	23	14	8	2	26	22	10	27	4	29	1	22	4	16	1	14
Bridgewater, ...	17	23	22	13	19	22	14	27	23	15	8	3	9	11	12	27	4	29	1	13	10	15	8	14
Cambridge Washington, ...	17	24	15	7	19	3	14	27	24	15	9	2	26	29	11	30	5	29	1	15	10	15	2	14
Cambridge, ...	18	23	22	12	20	3	..	..	..	..	23	2	8	29	6	27	18	29	18	15	8	21	3	30
Canaan, ...	17	24	22	12	18	21	..	..	..	..	21	3	25	3	5	27	16	9	14	31	8	21	3	30
Cayuga, ...	16	24	22	8	19	21	8	26	26	14	22	11	8	3	10	27	4	29	9	28	10	15	4	14
Cherry-Valley, ...	17	23	22	4	19	23	15	5	24	15	23	5	26	30	11	28	4	29	18	14	10	15	1	14
Cinton, ...	17	24	20	7	20	22	13	1	24	13	23	3	27	30	7	28	4	29	8	15	10	15	6	14
Duchess, ...	18	24	23	7	20	22	15	25	21	13	9	5	8	30	12	28	4	29	9	15	14	15	1	14
Erasmus Hall, ...	18	4	20	7	19	22	17	27	19	15	9	5	26	30	12	28	4	29	2	15	7	13	6	14
Farmers' Hall, ...	17	6	21	7	19	3	16	27	18	13	5	2	7	10	11	27	3	30	3	30	10	15	1	14
Fredonia, ...	17	4	20	12	25	31	21	27	23	14	9	2	26	13	5	27	19	28	17	27	4	15	1	14
Gouverneur, ...	17	23	21	7	18	21	7	4	26	14	23	2	9	18	5	28	4	29	1	24	10	15	2	15
Granville, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	15	23	2	26	30	12	28	5	29	2	14	10	15	2	14
Hamilton, ...	17	24	20	1	20	21	14	3	27	13	8	3	16	1	7	23	4	29	2	14	10	15	1	14
Hudson, ...	19	24	22	7	19	22	16	27	24	12	9	2	26	30	11	28	4	29	2	14	10	15	1	14
Itasca, ...	17	25	22	12	19	22	..	..	23	12	8	2	9	30	..	..	..	..	13	31	10	15	1	14
Johnstown, ...	18	23	23	7	19	22	16	27	24	15	9	2	26	30	11	28	4	29	18	26	11	13	2	14
Kinderhook, ...	17	24	23	13	20	22	16	27	26	15	23	3	8	30	12	27	2	29	2	15	10	15	2	15
Kingston, ...	17	24	14	7	20	3	16	10	20	13	9	14	8	30	12	28	4	29	2	15	10	16	7	15
Lansingburgh, ...	17	24	22	7	19	30	15	27	24	15	23	2	8	30	12	28	4	29	2	25	10	15	1	26
Leviston, ...	17	4	21	12	18	21	15	2	23	14	8	2	24	5	7	27	1	29	1	14	4	15	1	14
Middlebury, ...	17	24	22	12	17	22	16	26	23	14	8	2	25	18	10	27	3	29	17	14	4	15	1	14
Montgomery, ...	17	6	22	12	19	22	16	27	23	13	9	17	26	30	12	19	4	29	2	15	5	16	1	14
Monticourt, ...	18	24	23	7	19	22	15	27	25	13	9	3	26	30	12	28	4	29	2	15	10	15	1	14
Mount-Pleasant, ...	18	24	22	7	19	22	16	9	24	15	9	5	8	31	13	28	4	29	2	29	9	13	6	14
Newburgh, ...	18	24	22	7	19	22	16	9	24	15	9	5	8	31	13	28	4	29	2	29	9	13	6	14
North-Salem, ...	18	24	15	7	21	23	15	19	21	15	23	1	8	31	13	28	4	29	2	30	5	15	6	13

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 4, (Continued.)

COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.	Warmest.	Colest.
Onselds Institute, ...	17	24	22	12	18	3	15	10	27	15	21	2	8	12	27	4	29	18	25	4	15	8	14	14
Oysterbay, ...	18	25	20	7	20	22	15	27	24	15	9	5	26	30	13	4	29	2	15	7	15	6	14	14
Palmyra, ...	17	24	21	7	18	2	15	27	23	14	8	14	8	18	7	4	29	8	24	4	15	1	14	14
Pompey, ...	17	23	22	12	19	23	16	27	23	15	8	2	..	12	4	3	29	2	14	7	16	1	14	14
Redhook, ...	18	24	4	7	18	3	14	25	24	15	9	5	..	12	12	4	29	2	29	4	15	7	14	14
Rochester, ...	17	24	4	7	18	22	14	3	24	14	12	10	25	10	7	28	3	29	2	24	4	16	5	14
St. Lawrence, ...	17	24	21	7	18	21	15	24	24	14	8	14	25	29	11	28	4	29	15	4	15	1	14	14
Schenectady, ...	18	24	23	12	20	3	16	26	24	13	9	2	9	30	7	28	4	29	2	10	13	2	14	14
Sem. of G. & O. Con., ...	17	24	22	7	20	21	14	25	23	15	23	2	8	29	7	27	4	29	17	7	15	1	14	14
Springville, ...	17	5	22	7	18	23	13	5	27	13	8	3	14	31	5	26	19	29	13	30	16	1	14	14
Union, ...	17	24	21	7	18	21	13	5	31	16	23	3	10	12	5	28	30	19	25	30	7	15	6	14
Union-Hall, ...	18	5	20	7	19	4	17	25	24	13	9	3	26	30	12	28	4	30	2	29	10	15	1	14
Utica, ...	17	23	22	12	18	22	6	34-34	23	14	23	14	9	11	25	3	29	18	14	10	15	1	14	14
Oxford, ...	17	24	23	12	20	3	16	27	23	13	23	9	9	11	12	27	4	29	1	10	15	1	14	14

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 5.

COMPARISON OF THE RANGE IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Albany, ...	44	-3	56	2	63	14	83	28	88	28	90	48	96	56	94	47	86	30	71	96	58	17	46	8
Auburn, ...	48	-2	60	10	62	14	75	29	81	24	81	41	92	50	88	47	83	34	72	98	56	18	50	10
Bridgewater, ...	48	-10	58	-6	59	6	78	13	84	17	84	32	94	38	93	33	88	31	74	107	55	5	44	-16
Cambridge Washington, ..	45	-4	55	-16	65	6	82	20	88	28	89	47	95	48	93	37	87	23	77	107	55	7	48	-20
Canajoharie, ...	40	-13	51	-13	62	8	78	11	88	28	88	40	96	50	92	44	89	28	77	107	55	10	42	9
Canandaigua, ...	49	-3	59	5	57	90	78	30	88	27	91	50	96	56	93	44	82	38	73	107	55	30	48	2
Cayuga, ...	38	0	62	9	60	14	81	19	84	21	85	31	92	51	90	43	87	31	76	96	55	34	18	3
Cherry-Valley, ...	50	-8	55	4	60	4	80	19	84	21	85	31	92	51	90	43	86	28	74	27	62	25	54	4
Clinton, ...	53	7	61	8	58	17	78	30	73	31	84	40	93	50	90	43	86	28	74	27	62	25	54	4
Dutchess, ...	49	2	53	3	69	17	90	18	89	38	94	44	101	50	96	43	89	28	80	98	57	20	50	4
Erasmus Hall, ...	57	7	59	14	61	20	76	30	78	31	89	44	92	56	91	51	82	38	75	94	61	33	52	4
Farmers' Hall, ...	45	4	56	4	67	17	85	28	84	28	85	44	92	50	84	44	82	38	74	94	54	30	48	9
Fredonia, ...	51	8	63	14	53	31	66	31	82	27	85	50	89	61	86	49	90	36	70	118	54	30	48	9
Gouverneur, ...	43	-14	59	-16	62	3	83	30	88	25	92	52	98	40	96	40	91	34	76	118	54	30	48	9
Granville, ...	44	-13	64	6	66	0	86	33	83	22	90	52	100	48	95	42	90	36	76	118	56	6	44	14
Hamilton, ...	44	-1	59	0	67	13	87	30	89	28	88	49	93	38	92	39	86	30	80	96	61	18	48	7
Hudson, ...	44	-1	59	0	67	13	87	30	89	28	88	49	93	38	92	39	86	30	80	96	61	18	48	7
Itasca, ...	44	-16	52	-12	58	2	80	24	88	26	86	41	97	50	98	50	90	30	80	96	61	18	48	7
Johnstown, ...	44	-16	52	-12	58	2	80	24	88	26	86	41	97	50	98	50	90	30	80	96	61	18	48	7
Kinderhook, ...	46	-5	53	5	68	10	83	31	91	27	90	41	98	47	95	43	82	36	78	99	59	18	48	10
Kingston, ...	46	1	53	2	62	16	79	31	86	20	89	50	98	50	96	45	86	32	73	99	60	15	48	10
Laurensburgh, ...	48	-4	57	-4	58	10	74	22	81	25	91	42	91	50	96	45	86	38	78	98	62	19	52	7
Lewiston, ...	50	2	59	10	61	8	79	33	84	30	92	51	98	63	90	54	86	38	78	98	62	19	52	7
Middlebury, ...	55	-8	70	3	64	8	80	19	90	30	92	51	98	63	90	54	86	38	78	98	62	19	52	7
Montgomery, ...	40	1	48	13	56	30	78	28	89	30	96	40	101	52	95	38	89	35	73	95	58	18	52	0
Mount-Pleasant, ...	57	4	55	8	67	20	78	30	86	30	87	48	94	54	91	53	82	34	76	98	57	18	52	0
Newburgh, ...	54	-2	54	3	69	14	83	28	88	30	83	40	90	58	97	50	87	30	79	98	60	14	53	7
North Salem, ...	55	-1	55	6	68	18	83	30	89	30	83	40	90	58	97	50	87	30	79	98	60	14	53	7

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 5, (Continued.)

COMPARISON OF THE RANGE IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Oneida Institute, ...	44	8	55	6	61	4	81	21	90	23	85	39	97	41	89	37	88	23	75	19	53	11	44	9
Oysterbay, ...	55	7	58	18	72	20	83	36	84	32	91	55	95	60	90	53	84	43	79	31	58	27	56	8
Palmyra, ...	53	8	64	11	68	12	83	30	90	27	89	42	97	47	93	46	86	32	72	27	63	17	49	3
Pompey, ...	42	9	55	1	57	4	72	23	81	19	83	41	96	59	88	44	86	28	66	23	50	10	48	7
Bedhook, ...	46	2	46	3	50	16	84	30	92	15	92	46	96	59	93	49	90	30	74	24	60	17	50	6
Rochester, ...	48	2	62	1	66	8	83	23	84	29	88	42	93	50	92	55	86	32	74	32	64	17	45	3
St. Lawrence, ...	43	17	56	8	62	0	78	23	86	23	88	36	93	40	89	46	87	26	71	14	57	2	45	23
Schenectady, ...	48	8	54	6	66	10	86	32	88	22	88	52	94	52	89	50	83	32	70	26	58	16	46	10
Sem. of Gen. & One. Con., ...	44	13	57	4	62	5	78	25	88	23	86	38	93	37	91	36	93	27	72	21	53	11	44	13
Springville, ...	46	2	64	2	68	0	80	30	86	21	88	33	95	51	91	48	87	28	78	26	70	19	50	2
Union, ...	45	9	56	3	63	4	78	26	85	24	83	23	98	44	88	39	84	44	76	20	57	8	44	10
Union-Hall, ...	54	7	60	13	62	19	82	32	86	30	93	40	94	56	89	48	83	31	79	28	56	24	56	7
Utica, ...	46	0	56	0	65	3	76	19	85	20	83	37	92	41	87	41	86	30	74	20	57	11	49	8
Oxford, ...	45	14	58	8	64	6	81	19	87	24	90	38	95	40	93	40	87	17	71	18	60	12	46	8

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 6.

Comparative View of the Average, or Mean Temperature for each of the last nine years, (so far as reported, with a general Mean, or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.									General Mean, or Average.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
Albany, ...	51.07	48.62	51.36	48.30	50.65	49.15	48.10	47.62	48.53	49.25
Auburn, ...		48.24	49.96	46.36	47.37	.....	46.10	47.80	48.93	47.94
Bridgewater, ...							46.92	43.85	42.79	43.82
Buffalo, ...		45.51	49.00	45.89	47.32	46.78	43.60	45.05	46.20	46.19
Cambridge Washington, ...						46.79	45.61	46.48	46.50	46.50
Camptobarie, ...				46.22	46.53	46.38	47.16	47.29	46.92	47.63
Canandaigua, ...			50.71	46.86	49.47	48.48	48.10	44.55	48.08	48.53
Cayuga, ...				44.33	45.17	44.88	44.78	45.22	45.00	45.00
Cherry Valley, ...		44.01	47.08	44.33	45.17	44.88	48.00	49.09	49.38	48.55
Clinton, ...		43.91	51.29	48.14	49.82	48.78	45.59	45.68	45.53	45.53
Cortland, ...					44.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.94
Delaware, ...			46.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.33	50.42	53.13
Dutchess, ...			58.57	51.62	52.73	50.60	57.83	51.83	51.36	53.03
Erasmus Hall, ...	33.96	51.63	53.68	50.50	52.53	51.28	51.54	47.32	47.32	47.32
Farmers' Hall, ...						44.86	44.88	45.73	45.13	45.13
Farfield, ...		43.18	47.01	.....	.....	47.83	49.23	.....	50.44	49.26
Fredonia, ...					49.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.49
Franklin, ...				44.61	46.38	43.48	43.66	44.69	45.40	44.39
Gouverneur, ...										42.41
Greenville, ...	48.05	.....	.....	36.78	.....	45.75	.....	44.99	44.49	44.36
Hamilton, ...		41.70	47.46	44.48	45.87	43.96	45.89	48.63	47.91	48.55
Hartwick, ...	46.60	45.40	46.94	45.49	46.68	51.25	49.25	48.28	48.58	48.58
Hudson, ...		41.19	52.84	49.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.24	49.82
Ithaca, ...		50.00	51.35	.....	49.67	46.00	45.90	45.43	45.43	46.24
Johnstown, ...			47.89	46.02	.....	54.90	46.48	46.55	47.08	48.65
Kinderhook, ...				48.43	48.24	51.06	50.50	50.10	50.10	50.49
Kingston, ...				48.43	51.47	47.63	47.36	48.11	48.64	48.73
Lansingburgh, ...		48.12	51.71	47.70	49.64	49.52	49.39	49.69	50.70	49.80
Lewiston, ...	49.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 6, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.										General Mean, or Average.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.		
Lowville,.....	.....	43.77	46.95	43.38	44.60	43.97	44.15	44.02	46.03	44.62	
Middlebury,.....	46.87	46.23	49.62	46.35	47.82	46.35	47.83	48.78	49.08	47.65	
Montgomery,.....	.....	.....	52.18	40.03	52.30	49.46	49.36	49.90	48.16	48.77	
Mount-Pleasant,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.69	49.33	.....	50.05	49.35	
Newburgh,.....	.....	.....	52.00	48.65	50.25	.....	50.71	49.96	50.30	50.99	
North-Salem,.....	.....	.....	.....	50.64	49.96	48.65	48.97	48.08	48.13	49.07	
Oneida Institute,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.17	45.17	
Orondaga,.....	50.71	48.27	50.90	47.81	.....	.....	50.31	47.81	.....	49.98	
Oxford,.....	.....	.....	.....	44.99	46.55	46.16	.....	44.92	45.83	45.55	
Oysterbay,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.85	51.85	
Pompey,.....	45.97	43.50	47.33	43.38	44.68	43.08	43.40	43.12	.....	44.30	
Redhook,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.10	49.31	47.86	45.70	48.68	48.13	
Rochester,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.27	.....	.....	48.18	47.48	48.31	
St. Lawrence,.....	.....	.....	46.01	44.06	44.58	43.48	42.84	40.57	42.76	43.47	
Schenectady,.....	.....	.....	.....	46.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.85	47.31	
Seminary of Genesee and Oneida Conferences,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.45	43.54	44.36	44.44	44.97	44.55	
Springville,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90	48.90	
Union,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.94	46.15	.....	45.48	46.52	46.02	
Union-Hall,.....	52.19	50.95	52.65	48.51	51.05	49.51	49.20	51.84	50.10	50.60	
Utica,.....	48.73	47.11	50.40	44.50	45.94	45.94	43.90	44.28	44.90	46.17	
Washington,.....	.....	.....	49.63	44.52	46.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.39	

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 7, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH YEAR.										General pre- vailing winds.
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.		
Lewiston, ...	...	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	S	SW	SW	Southwest.	
Lowville, ...	...	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	S	N	SW	Northwest.	
Middlebury, ...	SW	SW	S	S	S	SW	SW	SW	NW	Southwest.	
Montgomery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	NW	NW	...	NW	S & SW.	
Mount-Pleasant, ...	...	...	SW	SW	...	...	SW	SW	NE	Northwest.	
Newburgh, ...	...	...	...	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Southwest.	
North-Salem, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W	Northwest.	
Oneida Institute, ...	...	...	...	W	...	...	S	W	...	West.	
Onondaga, ...	S	S	S	W	SW	...	SW	W	...	South.	
Oxford, ...	...	...	...	W	SW	...	SW	W	...	West.	
Oysterbay, ...	...	...	...	...	SW	...	SW	SW	SW	Southwest.	
Pompey, ...	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW	S	S	N	...	Southwest.	
Redhook, ...	...	...	...	...	S	...	SW	W	N	South.	
Rochester, ...	...	...	...	...	W	...	SW	SW	SW	West.	
St. Lawrence, ...	...	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	Southwest.	
Schenectady, ...	...	W	W	W	...	...	...	...	...	West.	
Sem. of Gen. and One. Con., ...	...	...	...	...	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.	
Union, ...	...	...	...	...	S	W	...	SW	S	South.	
Union-Hall, ...	...	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.	
Utica, ...	NW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	West.	
Washington, ...	...	...	SW	SW	SW	...	...	...	...	Southwest.	

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 8.

Comparative View of the quantity of Rain for each of the last nine years, (so far as reported,) with a general Mean, or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.									General Mean, or Average.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
Albany.....	33.12	49.80	37.66	38.07	41.85	39.52	44.45	41.74	32.45	39.85
Amherst.....			34.91	36.54	37.68	.....	30.87	34.00	24.70	32.15
Bridgewater.....							27.27	42.87	40.12	41.49
Buffalo.....										27.27
Cambridge Washington.....		52.01	43.68	38.04	35.10	43.05	46.45	39.85	29.18	42.00
Canandaigua.....				30.20	36.60	38.90	30.04	47.51	36.53	35.36
Cayuga.....		35.59	.....	39.53	37.11	36.10	20.06	44.01	25.09	32.59
Cherry Valley.....		54.25	34.39	42.56	45.03	49.04	.....	33.79	42.92	42.92
Cleaton.....		47.17	30.91	.....	46.65	38.49	41.82	36.28	38.92	40.35
Delaware.....			28.85	.....	22.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.70
Dutchess.....					46.36	40.63	47.39	40.52	.....	45.97
Erasmus Hall.....			45.14	49.63	53.47	42.52	43.54	46.76	39.48	45.85
Farmers' Hall.....	44.91	48.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.48	.....
Fairfield.....			45.51	.....	.....	23.73	32.22	.....	.....	33.82
Fredonia.....					33.93	36.69	41.03	.....	.....	37.21
Franklin.....			25.86	26.16	36.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.39
Genevieve.....								83.80	26.66	30.32
Granville.....									24.75	25.52
Greenville.....	30.69	45.06	30.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.55
Hamilton.....		43.44	33.36	33.36	42.71	35.79	35.38	43.20	32.50	37.55
Hartwick.....		58.43	39.67	40.83	41.59	44.64	38.43	.....	.....	41.99
Hudson.....	42.35	39.87	43.95	39.47	39.77	44.65	45.57	42.59	30.49	39.94
Ithaca.....			24.45	.....	35.61	36.88	.....	26.64	.....	36.90
Johnstown.....			40.39	36.59	.....	33.73	32.73	35.14	35.14	36.34
Kinderhook.....					36.92	42.89	53.46	39.86	25.95	39.80
Kingston.....				38.99	40.15	45.35	38.25	34.85	24.85	40.87
Lansingburgh.....				36.34	40.67	45.83	45.83	44.49	23.74	38.50
Lewiston.....	33.00	46.81	37.91	.....	.....	25.35	21.45	20.73	22.55	32.52
Lowville.....		32.87	35.48	30.97	36.66	39.79	39.12	35.06	.....	33.86

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 8, (Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.										General Mean, or Average.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.		
Middlebury, ...	23.96	30.02	38.42	29.80	38.50	29.83	28.58	30.67	27.44	30.80	
Montgomery, ...			40.36	31.45	40.89	44.63	40.54	36.34	33.53	38.26	
Mount Pleasant, ...						42.36	48.86	.....	39.17	43.46	
Newburgh, ...			43.30	32.54	34.33	.....	43.16	41.17	29.23	37.29	
North-Salem, ...					43.37	42.95	40.93	43.26	33.50	40.80	
Onesida Institute, ...									25.48	95.48	
Oronogo, ...	26.67	38.09	35.79	27.10	.....	.....	38.20	26.79	.....	30.44	
Oxford, ...				36.71	33.79	30.63	31.00	32.69	29.54	32.39	
Oysterbay, ...									43.29	42.29	
Palmyra, ...									17.30	17.30	
Pompey, ...		39.13	33.47	27.23	30.06	.....	26.44	30.14	.....	31.07	
Redhook, ...					43.00	43.23	38.54	25.92	.....	39.92	
Rochester, ...					34.94	.....	.....	.....	17.84	96.39	
St. Lawrence, ...			35.67	27.71	.....	30.36	22.11	39.27	25.20	30.05	
Schenectady, ...				34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.85	
Seminary of Genesee and Onesida Conference, ...					41.59	37.29	37.49	37.57	33.44	37.47	
Springville, ...									36.23	36.23	
Union, ...					28.09	32.85	.....	.....	19.04	26.95	
Union-Hall, ...	55.66	51.14	48.91	45.83	.....	37.75	38.25	.....	34.06	43.51	
Utica, ...	36.69	47.67	36.57	36.16	46.19	37.85	40.30	37.79	33.69	40.29	

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, NO. 1.

(PROGRESS OF VEGETATION.)

First thunder storm.—March 12, Auburn; March 20, Albany; February 23, Cambridge Washington; February 22, Canandaigua; March 21, Dutchess; February 23, Bridgewater; March 8, Erasmus Hall; Feb. 22, Gouverneur; Feb. 23, Granville; Feb. 21, Hamilton; April 19, Hudson; Feb. 23, Johnstown; March 20, Kinderhook; Feb. 15, Kingston; March 19, Lewiston; Feb. 22, Lowville; Feb. 15, Middlebury; Feb. 15, Montgomery; Feb. 15, Mt. Pleasant; Feb. 15, Newburgh; March 20, Oneida Institute; Feb. 22, Oxford; March 20, Palmyra; Feb. 22, Pompey; Feb. 22, Springville; Feb. 22, St. Lawrence; April 19, Union Hall; Feb. 21, Utica; Feb. 23, Cazenovia.

Blue birds first seen.—March 19, Auburn; Feb. 27, Erasmus Hall; March 6, Hamilton; Feb. 19, Hudson; Feb. 27, Kinderhook; Feb. 24, Montgomery; March 8, Oxford; March 23, Palmyra, March 28, Utica; March 18, Albany.

Robins first seen.—February 22, Auburn; March 12, Cambridge Washington; Feb. 19, Erasmus Hall; March 10, Hamilton; March 7, Hudson; March 17, Johnstown; March 5, Kinderhook; Feb. 19, Lewiston; March 19, Mt. Pleasant; March 4, Oxford; March 26, Palmyra; March 19, St. Lawrence; Feb. 20, Utica; March 19, Cazenovia.

Barn swallows first seen.—April 24, Clinton; May 7, Cazenovia; May 24, Delaware; April 21, Erasmus Hall; April 15, Gouverneur; May 1, Hamilton; April 22, Hudson; April 19, Johnstown; April 18, Kinderhook; April 22, Lansingburgh; April 24, Montgomery; April 21, North Salem; April 11, Oxford; May 8, Redhook; April 15, St. Lawrence.

Martins first seen.—April 12, Delaware; March 27, Erasmus Hall; April 4, Hudson; May 7, Lansingburgh; April 17, St. Lawrence.

Pigeons flying.—March 20, Hudson; April 4, Hamilton; April 14, Johnstown; April 19, Utica; March 23, Albany.

Fire-flies first seen.—June 20, Canajoharie; May 24, Cambridge Washington; June 9, St. Lawrence; June 22, Utica; June 18, Cazenovia.

Shad caught in the Hudson river.—April 5, Hudson; March 22, Newburgh.

Frogs first heard.—April 5, Cambridge Washington; April 4, Cazenovia; April 4, Bridgewater; April 5, Delaware; March 22, Erasmus Hall; March 19, Hamilton; March 19, Hudson; April 7, Johnstown; March 19, Kinderhook; Feb. 21, Kingston; Feb. 18, Lewiston; March 19, Middlebury; March 19, Mt. Pleasant;

March 19, Oxford; April 8, Palmyra; March 18, Springville; April 4, St. Lawrence; March 19, Utica.

Whipper-Will first heard.—May 20, Cambridge Washington.

Claytonia Virginica in flower.—April 5, Bridgewater.

Daffodils in bloom.—April 8, Fredonia; March 21, Erasmus Hall; April 16, Hamilton; April 15, Hudson; May 1, St. Lawrence; April 12, Utica.

Shad bush in bloom.—April 15, Canandaigua; May 4, Bridgewater; April 21, Delaware; April 17, Erasmus Hall; April 28, Gouverneur; April 17, Hudson; April 12, Middlebury; April 21, North Salem; April 19, Oneida Institute; April 18, Palmyra; May 9, Cazenovia.

Apricots in blossom.—April 18, Canandaigua; April 12, Hudson; April 14, Montgomery; April 12, Newburgh; April 14, Union Hall.

Strawberries in blossom.—May 1, Fredonia; May 1, Delaware; April 27, Hudson; Feb. 22, Middlebury; April 25, North Salem; May 4, Oxford; April 20, Oysterbay; April 26, Palmyra; May 1, Utica.

Violets first seen.—April 28, Dutchess; March 26, Erasmus Hall; April 2, Hudson.

Lilacs in blossom.—April 30, Dutchess; April 10, Delaware; May 4, Hudson; May 10, Newburgh; May 8, Union Hall.

Currants in blossom.—April 19, Cambridge Washington; April 27, Canandaigua; May 9, Clinton; April 11, Dutchess; May 12, Gouverneur; April 15, Hudson; April 19, Kinderhook; April 13, Kingston; April 12, Oneida Institute; May 1, St. Lawrence; April 23, Utica; May 10, Cazenovia.

Cherries in blossom.—May 5, Cambridge Washington; May 12, Clinton; April 23, Fredonia; April 22, Delaware; April 17, Erasmus Hall; April 17, Hudson; April 18, Lansingburgh; April 22, Montgomery; May 1, North Salem; May 9, St. Lawrence; April 17, Union Hall; April 20, Utica; May 9, Cazenovia.

Peaches in blossom.—April 26, Canandaigua; May 5, Clinton; April 10, Dutchess; April 19, Fredonia; April 15, Hudson; April 18, Kinderhook; April 15, Kingston; April 16, Middlebury; April 12, Montgomery; April 18, North Salem; April 10, Oysterbay; April 19, Palmyra; April 14, Union Hall.

Apples in blossom.—May 14, Canandaigua; May 21, Clinton; May 5, Fredonia; May 20, Hamilton; May 4, Hudson; May 3, Kinderhook; May 6, Kingston; May 3, Lansingburgh; May 11, Middlebury; May 7, Montgomery; April 24, North Salem; May 21, Oneida Institute; May 19, Oxford; April 24, Oysterbay; May 20, Pompey; May 10, Redhook; May 19, St. Lawrence; May 6, Union Hall; May 20, Cazenovia.

Quinces in blossom.—June 2, Canandaigua; May 9, Erasmus Hall; May 2, Hudson; May 21, Kinderhook; May 21, Redhook.

Pear in blossom.—May 11, Clinton; April 20, Hudson; April 23, North Salem; May 3, Oxford; April 23, Union Hall; May 7, Utica.

Plum in blossom.—April 15, Hudson; April 8, Johnstown; April

19, Kinderhook; April 16, Lansingburgh; April 16, Middlebury; April 19, North Salem; April 25, Oxford; April 19, Palmyra; April 20, St. Lawrence; April 21, Utica; May 8, Cazenovia.

Strawberries ripe.—June 16, Canajoharie; June 9, Clinton; June 6, Dutchess; June 1, Fredonia; June 14, Delaware; May 27, Erasmus Hall; June 2, Hudson; June 22, Kingston; June 15, N. Salem; June 23, Oneida Institute; June 9, Oxford; June 16, St. Lawrence; June 14, Utica; June 16, Cazenovia.

Peas in bloom.—June 22, Canajoharie; May 16, Fredonia.

Hay harvest commenced.—July 14, Canajoharie; July 10, Bridgewater; July 7, Hudson; July 12, Kingston; July 7, Montgomery; June 25, N. Salem; July 21, St. Lawrence; July 7, Union Hall; July 9, Utica; July 20, Cazenovia.

Indian corn in silk.—July 20, Canajoharie; July 9, Bridgewater; July 16, Hudson.

Cherries ripe.—July 9, Clinton; July 1, Hudson; July 1, Kingston.

Currants ripe.—July 11, Clinton; June 27, Hudson; June 22, Redhook; June 29, Union Hall.

Barley harvest.—July 19, Canajoharie.

Rye harvest.—July 12, Dutchess; July 26, Bridgewater; July 2, Hudson; July 14, Kingston; July 12, Lansingburgh. July 10, Union Hall.

Wheat harvest.—July 21, Auburn; July 28, Canajoharie; July 20, Clinton; July 18, Dutchess; July 30, Bridgewater; July 8, Erasmus Hall; July 8, Hudson; July 19, Kingston; July 22, Middlebury; July 14, North Salem; July 25, Oneida Institute; July 10, Oysterbay; July 23, Palmyra; July 16, Redhook; August 4, St. Lawrence; July 14, Union Hall; July 25, Utica; August 1, Cazenovia.

Green peas.—June 15, Fredonia; June 6, Hudson; June 20, Oxford; June 14, Utica; July 4, Cazenovia.

New potatoes.—July 4, Fredonia; June 29, Hudson; July 3, Utica.

Apples in market.—July 13, Hudson; Sept. 30, Lansingburgh.

Green corn.—July 21, Fredonia; June 30, Bridgewater; July 22, Hudson.

Peaches in market.—July 18, Hudson.

Indian summer.—Oct. 17, Delaware.

November 4.—A Norwegian owl shot three miles from this place; reckoned by the inhabitants a precursor of a very severe winter; Erasmus Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, NO. 2.**ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA, &c.**

AURORA BOREALIS NOTICED.

- January 7, at Albany.
January 28, at Johnstown.
February 7, at Lowville, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Utica.
February 8, at Montgomery.
March 2, at Palmyra.
March 3, at Albany.
March 4, at Johnstown, Kinderhook, very brilliant, Kingston,
Pompey, Utica, Albany.
March 8, at Palmyra.
March 9, at Utica.
April 5, at Johnstown.
April 13, at Utica.
May 3, at Hudson, Johnstown, Cazenovia.
July 27, at Lewiston.
July 28, at Hudson, Utica.
August 11, at Lowville.
August 31, at Cambridge, Lewiston.
September 2, at Cambridge, Bridgewater, Johnstown, Palmyra.
October 1, at Albany.
October 3, at St. Lawrence.
October 4, at Middlebury.
October 5, at Middlebury.
October 8, very brilliant at Utica, Albany.
October 23, at Lewiston, Utica, Albany.
October 29, at Johnstown.
November 2, from 8 to 11 P. M., a very beautiful arch, extending
from N. E. to N. W. nearly, and upwards about 25°
from the horizon, at Auburn, Hudson, St. Lawrence,
Utica, Cazenovia, Albany.
November 3, at Cazenovia.
December 3, at Albany.
December 4, at Utica.
December 20, at Cazenovia.
December 21, at Johnstown, Utica, Albany.
December 22, at Clinton.
December 23, at Clinton.

HALOES, &c.

- January 6. Solar parhelia —Cazenovia.
 January 16. Lunar halo.—Kinderhook, Cazenovia, Albany.
 February 15. Lunar halo.—Utica.
 February 16. Lunar halo.—Utica.
 February 18. Lunar halo.—Kinderhook, Newburgh, Utica.
 February 22. Circle round the moon.—Johnstown.
 March 18. Circle round the moon.—Johnstown.
 March 23. Solar halo.—Cazenovia.
 April 18. Large lunar halo.—Kinderhook, Utica.
 April 25. Very bright halo round the sun.—Utica.
 April 26. Solar halo at 6 A. M.—Albany.
 July 18. Solar halo, during the greater part of the forenoon.—Albany.
 August 5. Solar halo at 5 P. M.—Oysterbay.
 August 8. Between 5 and 6 P. M. a mock sun, 45° north of the sun.—Cambridge Washington.
 September 24. Lunar halo.—Cazenovia.
 November 9. Lunar halo at 9 P. M.—Palmyra.
 November 13. Lunar halo.—Utica, Cazenovia.
 November 15. Lunar halo.—Kinderhook, Cazenovia.
 December 5. Lunar halo.—Johnstown, Kinderhook.
 December 9. Lunar halo.—Johnstown.
 December 10. Lunar halo.—Cazenovia.

ZODIACAL LIGHT.

- February 1, 2, 3. Beautiful zodiacal light in the evening.—Utica.
 March 3, 4. Utica.

METEORS.

- July 8. A very brilliant meteor passed at about 9 o'clock, towards the west. The train of light accompanying it, continued for two or three minutes.—Kingston.
 July 9. Splendid meteors in the southwest at 8 P. M.—Redhook.
 July 28. A meteor at half past 10 P. M. passed over the village towards the west, leaving a train of light for some distance.—Kinderhook.
 July 31. Meteor observed in a northeast direction, and very brilliant. When near the horizon, it burst into fragments.—Lewiston.
 December 25. At 8 P. M., a large and beautiful meteor descended, a short distance south of this village.—Kinderhook.

WEATHER.

- May 15, 16. The most remarkable circumstance was the severe frost that occurred on the 15th and 16th of May, and destroyed most of the fruit then in blossom. By

recurring to the table for that month, the degree of cold will be seen.

May 15. The most remarkable snow and frost that has ever been observed in this country at this season of the year. Snow so deep that sleighs were moving; icicles at midday hanging from roofs on the northerly side of buildings of a half a yard in length, and at 2 P. M., the ice on door steps in a northerly exposure, of the thickness of half an inch. Ground covered with snow—through the day. Apples, cherries, pears, currants and most fruits killed by the frost.—Utica.

July 21. At 9 in the evening a very severe thunder shower. Remarkable as being the first one ever observed in this city as coming directly from the north. It was thought remarkable, as exhibiting unusual electrical phenomena. The shower arose from two clouds at considerable distance from each other, and as the wind elevated the clouds, the lightning for about half an hour, appeared to play horizontally from one to the other. The flashes were unusually frequent and of intense redness.—Utica.

August 14. Between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. a violent tornado accompanied with a heavy shower of hail and rain, and with uncommonly severe thunder and lightning, passed over this city. Its course from the west, following the Mohawk river. Churches and dwellings and other buildings were much damaged by the wind, and crops in the fields much injured by the hail.

Most of the thunder showers that passed through this valley during the summer past, were thought remarkable for unusual severity. Several buildings in the city were struck with lightning at different times, and two barns filled with hay and grain were burnt by the lightning, in towns adjoining.—Utica.

From the Oneida Whig, extra.—August 15, 1834. **TORNADO.**—It becomes our duty to notice one of the most extraordinary visitations which has ever been recorded in the annals of the Mohawk valley. Yesterday morning a very sensible alteration was perceived in the temperature of the air, it being much colder than it had previously been, and indeed the day resembled November more than August. A few hours soon produced an entire change—the air becoming heated and relaxing, and similar to the weather which has prevailed generally during this month. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the barometer began to fall, and from 2 until 4 o'clock fell about ten degrees; the thermometer falling at the same times with equal rapidity. At 4 o'clock a severe rain storm commenced, accompanied during its continuance, by a wind of terrific violence and pow-

er, which at times resembled in its aspect a West India hurricane. A short time after the rain commenced falling, a mist arose so dense that an object could not be discerned at thirty feet distance. Hail began to fall immediately afterwards, mingled with the rain, in large quantities of an unusual size. Situated as we were in Genesee-street, there was nothing alarming in the *blow*, although it was evidently one of unusual violence; we were entirely removed at this time from the scene of the devastation. As soon as the rain subsided, hearing rumors of the injury done, we proceeded to a survey. We first visited the Second Presbyterian church in Bleeker-street, the spire of which (about thirty feet in length above the tower) had been prostrated by the wind and lay in pieces on the ground. In its fall it encountered a corner of the church and produced some injury, but this was comparatively trifling.

On passing up Genesee-street we found indications of the violence of the storm that were truly appalling: in order to furnish a clear impression of its progress and violence, we will commence with the buildings on Court-street, being the most westerly. The house of Spencer Kellogg, Esq. on this street, was completely unroofed, the chimneys blown down and the upper part of the western wall destroyed, and the materials scattered around the dwelling; his wood-house was likewise unroofed, and other out-houses damaged. Proceeding south, we come to the residence of Thomas Rockwell, Esq., cashier of the Ontario Branch Bank, which was unroofed, but not otherwise injured materially. The house occupied by Horace Butler, Esq., on the corner of the same street and Genesee further south, was entirely unroofed and chimneys blown down, and the large beams supporting the roof broken, and the whole building seriously damaged. It is owned by Mr. Samuel Farwell. Going east down Genesee-street, we find no other building injured until we come to that of E. A. Wetmore, Esq., standing at the head of Seneca-street. Here the western chimney was blown down, the roof raised and shattered so as to be useless, and the main beam under the roof broken. This building (brick) is injured throughout. On the opposite (south) side of Genesee-street, further west, the brick dwelling house of Col. Dean was greatly injured, the roof being blown off—the parapet wall and one of his chimneys blown down.

The next building which was assailed going east down Genesee-street, is that of S. D. Childs, Esq., the wing roof of which is injured, we believe, irre-

parably. Further down, the entire roof of Mr. Augustus Hurlburt's brick house, recently erected in a very substantial manner, was blown off, shattered to pieces and chimneys blown down. A small wood house on the same street (occupied) was completely capsized, but no one injured. The spire of the 1st Presbyterian church on Washington-st., was struck by lightning and bent to an angle of thirty degrees. A brick house on Columbia-street, owned by J. C. Shippy, and occupied by Mr. R. Durkee, was entirely unroofed and the walls some injured. A house on Varick-street, occupied by a Mr. Hannah was struck by lightning, but no one injured. Mr. Bright's tannery was also struck but no essential damage done. Mr. Rowe's brick dwelling house on Fayette-street was a good deal damaged—the chimneys being blown down and the roof broken. The houses of R. B. Miller, A. Seymour, C. P. and Joseph Kirkland, were somewhat injured and the chimneys blown down.

From the Cherry-Valley Gazette, August 19.—The tornado that unroofed houses in Utica on Thursday last, was very destructive at Van Horne's-ville, in the town of Stark, Herkimer county. The dwelling house of Daniel Van Horne, Esq., was unroofed and the frame nearly ruined. His store had part of its roof torn off and the frame injured. The windows were blown in. Two barns were unroofed and part of the hay and grain in them blown away. All the out-buildings and sheds were prostrated. The roof of the new mill is gone, and fences are all down. The trees of two orchards were torn up by the roots, and a great part of Mr. Van Horne's woodland destroyed. Part of the roof of the barn of Mrs. Van Horne, (widow of the late Richard Van Horne,) was blown off. Mr. Stansell's dwelling house was unroofed and badly damaged. His trip hammer, blacksmith shop, and barn, all down.

Considerable damage we hear was done east and west of Van Horne's-ville. No person was hurt as we have heard. Some hail fell and large lumps of ice, but they were few and scattered. The storm was not over a mile in width.

October 17. The atmosphere seemed loaded with smoky vapor, which gave it a light dingy hue. At 4 P. M., it was too dark to read in doors without a candle. In fine, the light of the sun was completely shut out by dark, dingy clouds. It rained in the evening and during the night, and on emptying the conical rain gage the next morning, the water was found colored, and a thick black sediment had settled at the bottom.—*St. Lawrence.*

RIVER HUDSON.

- February 24. River open; Albany. February 25, first steam-boat; Albany. December 15, river closed.—Albany.
 February 21. River open. 22, sloops; Hudson. December 15, river closed.—Hudson.
 December 14. River closed.—Kingston.
 January 3. Last steam-boat; Poughkeepsie. February 22, first steam-boat.—Poughkeepsie.
 January 3. River obstructed by ice—never completely closed; Newburgh. February 21, steam-boat; Newburgh. December 26, obstructed by ice.—Newburgh.

RIVER MOHAWK.

- February 19. Clear of ice.—Utica.

GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

- April 17. Canal navigation open.—Utica.—Oneida Institute.
 December 13. Canal navigation closed.—Utica.

LAKE ERIE.

- April 10. First steam-boat from Buffalo to Dunkirk. Large masses of ice still floating.—Fredonia.

LAKE LINCKLAEN.

- March 16. Lake open. December 15, lake closed.—Cazenovia.

TEMPERATURE OF WELLS.

- August 14. Temperature 52°, in academy well, 12 feet deep, with 13 inches of water.—Cambridge, Washington.
 July 26. Temperature 50°, in a well, 21 feet below the surface.—Kingston.
 July 12. Temperature 48°, in a well twenty feet deep.—Middlebury.
 August 5. Temperature 51°, in a well twenty feet deep. December 31, in a well twenty feet deep, just above the water, temperature 31°.—Newburgh.
 July 8. In a well, twenty-four feet deep, the temperature of the air at the surface of the water was 56°, the temperature of the water 47°.—Oxford.

ECLIPSE.

- November 30. During the obscuration, the thermometer fell 4°.—Bridgewater. Fell 16°.—Delaware. From 65° to 46°.—Hudson. From 49° to 40°; and rose to 60° exposed in the sun, as the eclipse drew to a close.—Kinderhook. Fell 2° and remained stationary until evening.—Cazenovia.

November 30. Eclipse of the Sun.—During the whole of this phenomenon, there was a strong breeze, varying from W. by S. to W. by N. At its commencement, the southern half of the heavens were covered with fleecy clouds; but so thin, that the sun's rays concentrated by a lens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 3 inches in focal distance, caused spunk to burn in 15 seconds. At 1 P. M., a 6 inch thermometer of Pike's make, stood at $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the shade; the Regent's thermometer stood at $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The following is the result of our observations on the thermometer. Owing to an accident which happened to our time-keeper at the beginning of the eclipse, our time is not entirely accurate.

		Pike's Thermo- meter in the shade, deg.			Regent's Thermo- meter in the shade, deg.	Remarks.
h.	m.					
1.	6	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sun partially obscured.
1.	12	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			Sun unobscured.
1.	19	58	.....			Sun partially obscured.
1.	21	59	.....			
1.	23	60	.....			
1.	26	61	.....			
1.	28	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			Sun unobscured.
1.	30	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			
1.	53	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$		Spunk ceases to burn, and
1.	58	48	.....			Sun partially obscured.
2.	2	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			
2.	6	47	.....			
2.	10	46	.....			
2.	14	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2.	17	45	.....			
2.	28	44	.....	47		Ras Athagus seen.
2.	25	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	45		
2.	28	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			Lowest point of thermo. in the sun.
2.	32	45	.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sun unobscured, lowest point of
2.	34	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			[thermo. in the shade.
2.	39	47	.....			
2.	44	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	45		
2.	50	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3.	1	47	.....	46		Spunk burns.
3.	5	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3.	13	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	46		
3.	17	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3.	21	49	.....	46		
3.	23	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			
3.	25	49	.....	47		
3.	27	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			
3.	32	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			
3.	37	48	.....			
3.	42	49	.....	47		

TABLE, showing the comparative results obtained by the Common and Conical Rain Gages.

Academies.	Academies.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Albany, ... { Common,				2.35	3.70	2.32	5.25	2.77	2.34	3.77	1.37	
Conical,..... {				2.30	3.38	2.22	5.02	2.70	2.32	3.69	1.29	
Bridgewater,..... { Common,				2.63	.....	.....	3.27	2.17	4.42			
Conical,..... {				2.57	.....	.....	3.14	2.26	4.33			
Clinton,..... { Common,						4.66	0.24	0.28	4.47	4.82	2.62	
Conical,..... {						4.19	0.48	0.26	4.05	3.84	2.35	
Delaware, ... { Common,	0.90	0.76	.....	.....	2.89							
Conical,..... {	0.85	0.72	.....	.....	2.55							
Erasmus Hall,.... { Common,						7.43	4.66	0.90	3.01	2.70	3.92	
Conical,..... {						7.25	4.54	0.90	3.05	2.70	2.51	
Common,..... {						3.74	3.04	1.85	4.08			
Hamilton, ... { Common,						3.85	3.09	1.85	4.04			
Conical,..... {							2.60	1.53	3.53			
Common,..... {							2.63	1.71	3.58			
Conical,..... {							3.87	1.54	3.85	4.86	1.70	
Common,..... {					3.67	3.52	3.54	1.45	3.79	4.73	1.61	
Conical,..... {					3.63	3.37	3.24	1.53	1.99			
Johnstown, ... { Common,							3.10	1.43	2.03			
Conical,..... {							4.16	1.11	2.62	5.04	0.61	0.06
Lansingburgh,.... { Common,	1.25	0.71	2.29	1.46	0.21	3.03				5.24	0.76	0.08
Conical,..... {	1.29	0.74	2.34	1.59	0.22	3.06						
Lewiston, ... { Common,												
Conical,..... {												

Lowville,.....	{ Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	2.08	1.87	2.50	2.09	3.79	2.38
	{ Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	2.08	1.83	2.43	2.00	3.85	2.30
Newburgh,.....	{ Common,.....	1.82	0.54	1.08	2.80	2.96	6.92	2.09	0.48	3.73	2.91	1.10
	{ Conical,.....	1.72	0.54	1.05	2.66	2.85	6.02	1.94	0.47	3.56	2.74	1.02
North Salem,.....	{ Common,.....	1.52	0.82	1.22	4.38	4.44	7.02					
	{ Conical,.....	1.52	0.82	1.28	4.38	4.44	7.02					
Oxford,.....	{ Common,.....	0.92	1.29	0.96	1.57	3.27	4.73	3.59	3.43	2.03	3.17	
	{ Conical,.....	0.92	1.40	1.03	1.62	3.17	4.47	3.41	3.37	2.01	3.15	
Palmyra,.....	{ Common,.....	1.09	0.08	0.41	0.48	2.34	1.39	1.57	2.02	3.16		
	{ Conical,.....	1.09	1.08	0.42	0.49	2.34	1.39	1.57	2.04	3.08		
St. Lawrence,.....	{ Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.81	2.53	1.90	2.16	3.56	0.71
	{ Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.56	2.34	1.34	2.00	3.42	0.64
Union Hall,.....	{ Common,.....	1.74	2.02	1.00	3.22	3.67	6.41	6.17	1.06	2.94	2.59	2.29
	{ Conical,.....	1.66	2.16	1.11	3.31	3.68	6.37	6.48	1.13	2.95	2.63	2.39
Utica,.....	{ Common,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99	3.20	2.97	2.85		
	{ Conical,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.31	2.93	2.61	2.53		
Seminary of G. & O. Conferences,.....	{ Common,.....	1.56	1.38	2.51	2.48	3.42	5.10	1.80	2.32	4.45	3.94	2.30
	{ Conical,.....	1.38	1.15	2.02	2.28	3.25	4.97	1.77	2.25	4.33	3.88	2.30

A CATALOGUE

Of plants indigenous and cultivated, found in the vicinity of Erasmus Hall.

<i>Acer rubrum,</i> <i>saccharinum,</i>	<i>Andropogon virginicus,</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium,</i>	<i>Anemone hortensis,</i> <i>virginiana,</i>
<i>Acorus c. lamus,</i>	<i>thalictroides,</i>
* <i>Actea rubra,</i> <i>alba,</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens,</i> <i>foeniculum,</i>
<i>Adiantum pedatum,</i>	<i>Angelica archangelica,</i> <i>atropurpurea,</i>
<i>Adonis autumnalis,</i>	<i>Anthemis nobilis,</i> <i>cotula,</i>
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum,</i>	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum,</i>
<i>Agaricus flavidus,</i> <i>pulvinatus,</i> <i>comatus,</i> <i>cinereus,</i> <i>domesticus,</i> <i>narcoticus,</i> <i>gracilis,</i> <i>tomentosus,</i>	<i>Antirrhinum elatine,</i> <i>linaria,</i> <i>majus,</i>
<i>Agrostemma githago,</i> <i>coronaria,</i>	<i>Apium petroselinum,</i> <i>graveolens,</i>
<i>Allium porrum,</i> <i>sativum,</i> <i>fragrans,</i> <i>vineale,</i> <i>canadense,</i> <i>cepa,</i> <i>schonnoprasum,</i>	<i>Apocynum androsæmifolium,</i>
<i>Alnus serrulata,</i>	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris,</i> <i>canadensis,</i>
<i>Althea officinalis,</i> <i>rosea,</i>	<i>Arctium lappa,</i>
<i>Amaranthus albus,</i> <i>melancholicus,</i> <i>tricolor,</i> <i>lividus,</i>	<i>Arenaria lateriflora,</i>
<i>Amaryllis atamaco,</i> <i>formosissima,</i>	<i>Argemone mexicana,</i>
<i>Amygdalus persica,</i> <i>nana,</i>	<i>Aristida dichotoma,</i>
<i>Anchusa officinalis,</i>	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria,</i>
<i>Andropogon nutans,</i>	<i>Armeniaca vulgaris,</i> <i>Aronia botryapium,</i> <i>Artemisia abrotanum,</i> <i>absynthium,</i>
	<i>Arum dracontium,</i> <i>dracunculus,</i> <i>triphylum,</i>
	<i>Asarum canadense,</i>
	<i>Asclepias syriaca,</i> <i>incarnata,</i> <i>quadrifolia,</i> † <i>tuberosa,</i>
	<i>Asparagus officinalis,</i>
	<i>Asphodelus luteus,</i>
	<i>Arundo donax,</i>

* The *actea rubra* has long been used as a domestic remedy by some families in this country for intermittent and bilious fevers. It has also been successfully employed in chorea.

† One of our most valuable native expectorants.

Aster sinensis,
subulatus,
ceruleus,
anemoniflora,
linariifolius,
nova-angliæ,
macrophyllus,
novi-belgii,
puniceus,
gradiflorus,
Atropa belladonna,
Avena sativa,
sterilis,
Azalea nudiflora,
nitida,
glauca,
Bellis perennis,
Barbaris vulgaris,
canadensis,
Beta vulgaris,
cicla,
Betula papyracea,
lenta,
Bignonia radicans,
Boletus ignarius,
Borago officinalis,
Brassica napus,
rapa,
oleracea,
Bromus secalinus,
Buxus sempervirens,
Cactus opuntia,
Calendula officinalis,
Callistachia virginica,
Caltha palustris,
ficaroides,
Calycanthus floridus,
Campanula grandiflora,
medium,
speculum,
perfoliata,
Cannabis sativa,
Capsicum annum,
Carex sterilis,
Carthamus tinctorius,
Carum carui,
Carya sulcata,
squamosa,
porcina,
Cassia senna,

Cassia marilandica,
chameachrysta,
nictitans,
Castanea americana,
Catalpa syringaefolia,
Celastrus scandens,
Centaurea cyanus,
benedictus,
centaurium,
mos-hata,
Cephalanthus occidentalis,
Cerastium vulgatum,
Cercis canadensis,
Cherianthus cheiri,
annuus,
Cheladonium majus,
Chelone glabra,
Chenopodium botrys,
scoparium,
Chimaphila umbellata,
spinosa,
Chionanthus virginica,
Chrysanthemum parthenium,
Chicorium intibus,
endivia,
Cicuta virosa,
Cistus canadensis,
Clavaria palmata,
Claytonia virginica,
Clematis viticella,
flammula,
Cleome dodecandra,
Clethra alnifolia,
Cnicus lanceolatus,
arvensis,
Cochlearia armoracia,
Conserva floccosa,
capillaris,
**Convallaria multiflora*,
racemosa,
bifolia,
majalis,
Convolvulus arvensis,
batatus,
jalapa,
Coreopsis tripteris,
Coreanopum sativum,
Cornus florida,
sanguinea,
sericea,

* The root of this plant is an excellent remedy for toothache.

Corylus avellana,
 americana,
Cratægus punctata,
 crus-galli,
 oxyacantha,
Crocus officinalis,
Crotalaria sagittalis,
Cucubalis behen,
Cucumis anguria,
 melo,
 sativus,
Cupressus thuyoides,
Cymbidium pulchellum,
Cynara scolymus,
Cynoglossum officinale,
Cynodon dactylon,
Cypripedium spectabile,
 humile,
Danthonia spicata,
Daphne mezereon,
Datura stramonium,
Daucus carota,
 communis,
Delphinium consolidum,
 ajacis,
 exaltatum,
 staphisagria,
Diervilla humilis,
Digitalis purpurea,
Dionæa muscipula,
Diospyros virginiana,
Dipsacus fullonum,
Dracocephalum virginianum,
Dracocephalum canariense,
Eleusine indica,
Elymus villosus,
Epilobium spicatum,
**Equisetum arvense*,
Erigeron canadense,
Erodium ciconium,
 moschatum,
Erythronium dens-canis,
Eupatorium purpureum,
 verticillatum,
 perfoliatum,
Fedia olitaria,
 radiata,
Fothergilla alnifolia,
Fragaria vesca,

Fragaria virginiana,
 canadensis,
Fraxinus acuminata,
 sambucifolia,
 pubescens,
 epiptera,
Fuscia magellanica,
Fucus vesiculosus,
 lorens,
Fuligo rufa,
 flava,
†*Galega virginiana*,
Galeopsis tetrahit,
Gallium trifidum,
Gaultheria procumbens,
Gentiana saponaria,
Geranium maculatum,
Gerardia purpurea,
Glechoma hederacea,
Glycine apios,
Gomphrena globosa,
Gratiola aurea,
Hamamelis virginica,
Hedeoma pulegioides,
Hedysarum canadense,
 rotundifolium,
Helenium autumnale,
Helianthus annuus,
 tuberosus,
Heliotropium indicum,
Hepatica triloba,
Hesperis tristis,
 matronalis,
Hibiscus palustris,
 syriacus,
 esculentus,
 virginicus,
 trionum,
Hierochloa odorata,
Hordeum vulgare,
Hydnum imbricatum,
Hydrophyllum virginicum,
Hypericum ascyroides,
 perforatum,
Hypnum sylvaticum,
Hypoxis erecta,
Hypopis officinalis,
Iberis umbellata,
Ictodes fœtida,

* This plant is said to be diuretic and a decoction is used for dropsies.

† The roots are used in a decoction as a powerful anthelmintic.

Ilex opaca,
Impatiens balsamina,
 nolitangere,
Inula helenium,
Ipomœa quamoclit,
 purpurea,
Iris pumila,
 plicata,
 virginica,
Juglans regia,
 nigra,
 cinerea,
Juncus effusus,
 acutus,
Juniperus sabina,
Kalmia latifolia,
 angustifolia,
 glauca,
Krigia virginica,
Lamium garganicum,
Lathyrus odoratus,
 latifolius,
Laurus benzoin,
 sassafras,
Lavendula spica,
Lavatera thuringiaca,
Leontodon taraxicum,
Leonurus cardiaca,
Ligusticum levisticum,
 vulgare,
Lilium superbum,
 candidum,
 candense,
Limnætis juncea,
Linum usitatissimum,
Liquidambar styraciflua,
Liriodendron tulipifera,
Lobelia cardinalis,
 puberula,
Lonicera caprifolium,
 fraseri,
 periclymenum,
Lunaria aruna,
 rediviva,
Lupinus perennis,
 hirsutus,
 luteus,
Lychnis chalconica,
 flos-cuculi,
Lysium barbarum,

Lycoperdon bovista,
 pratense,
Lycopodium complanatum,
Lysimachia racemosa,
Macrotis serpentaria,
Magnolia glauca,
 acuminata,
 tripetala,
Malva rotundifolia,
 crispa,
 moschata,
Marubium vulgare,
Melissa officinalis,
Mentha viridis,
 piperita,
Mitchella repens,
 diphylla,
Mollugo verticillata,
Monotropa uniflora,
Morus alba,
 nigra,
 rubra,
Mucor aspergillus,
 mucedo,
 caninus,
Myosotis Arvensis,
Myrica cerifera,
Myrtus communis,
Nepeta cataria,
Nicotiana tabacum,
Nuphar lutea,
Nymphæa odorata,
Nyssa villosa,
Oenothera biennis,
 chrysantha,
 grandiflora,
Orchis flava,
Origanum vulgare,
**Orobanchè uniflora*,
Oxalis acetosella,
 violacea,
 stricta,
Panax quinquefolia,
Panicum crus-galli,
Pastinaca sativa,
Pedicularis canadensis,
Peltidea scutata,
Pentstemon pubescens,
Phalaris americana,
Phallus impudicus,

* Much used in domestic practice for cataplasms.

Phleum pratense,
Phlox paniculatum,
 pyramidalis,
 maculata,
 subulata,
Phytolacca decandra,
Pinus balsamea,
 fraseri,
 strobilus,
 larix,
Plantago major,
 lanceolata,
Platanus occidentalis,
Poa pratensis,
 compressa,
Pogonia ophioglossoides,
Polygonum erectum,
 **tenuis*,
 persicaria,
 orientale,
 fagopyrum,
 scandens,
Polypodium vulgare,
Populus tremuloides,
 angulata,
 dilatata,
Portulacca oleracea,
Potamogeton natans,
Potentilla norwegica,
 canadensis,
Poterium sanguisorba,
Prinos vulgaris,
Prunus virginiana,
 chicasa,
Pteris aquilina,
Puccinia graminis,
Pyrola rotundifolia,
Pyrus coronaria,
Quercus tinctoria,
 discolor,
 coccinea,
 rubra,
 palustris,
 alba,
Ranunculus acris,
Rhexia virginica,
Rhus typhinum,
 glabrum,
 vernix,

Rhus toxicodendron,
Ribes rubrum,
 nigrum,
 triflorum,
Robinia pseudo-acacia,
 hispida,
Rosa corymbosa,
 parviflora,
 rubiginosa,
 canina,
Rubus ideus,
 strigosus,
 occidentalis,
 villosus,
 trivialis,
Rumex crispus,
 sanguineus,
 patientia,
 acetosa,
Sagittaria sagittifolia,
Salix candida,
 tristis,
 vitellina,
Salvia officinalis,
Sambucus canadensis,
 pubescens,
Sanguinaria canadensis,
Saponaria officinalis,
Saxifraga virginiana,
Schoenus setaceus,
Scutellaria galericulata,
Secale cereale,
Sedum telephium,
 anacampseros,
Silene antirrhina,
 pennsylvanica,
 virginica,
 armeria,
Sisymbrium nasturtium,
Solanum dulcamara,
Spigelia marilandica,
† *Statice limonium*,
Stipa avenacea,
Tanacetum vulgare,
Teucrium canadense,
Thalictrum dioicum,
Thlaspi bursa-pastoris,
Thymus serpyllum,
Tilia glabra,

* A valuable astringent in diarrhea.

† One of our most valuable astringents and much used for diarrhoea.

Tradescantia virginica,
Tricophorum cyperinum,
Trichostema dichotoma,
Trientalis europæa,
Trifolium pratense,
 repens,
 arvense,
 recumbens,
Trillium erectum,
Tuber cibarium,
Tussilago farfara,
Ulmus americana,
 fulva,
Uredo rosae,
 linearis,
 candida,
 segetum,
Urtica dioica,

Urtica canadensis,
Uvularia perfoliata,
Vaccinium dumosum,
 corymbosum,
Verbascum thapsus,
Verbascus flava,
Verbascum alba,
Veronica officinalis,
 serpyllifolia,
Viola odorata,
 palmata,
 cucullata,
 tricolor,
 canadensis,
 pubescens,
Vitis vinifera,
 labrusca,
 cordifolia.

This catalogue is not by any means complete, as representing all the plants found in this vicinity, there being several important divisions of the vegetable kingdom, in which only few are named, but it contains all those most ordinarily found, and which I have had leisure to collect.

JOHN B. ZABRISKIE.

Flatbush, Dec. 24th, 1834.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1834,

Made at Augusta,* Illinois, lat. 40° 11', long. 13° 57' from Washington city, by Dr. Samuel B. Mead, and communicated by him.

Months.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Remarks.
Mean temp. of	17.76	45.25	45.70	57.13	56.73	70.27	75.50	80.33	67.33	56.83	58.80	37.46	First thunder storm, March 7. Hard frost, May 14; ther. 36 deg.
1st half month,	24.00	43.71	44.91	58.66	67.18	71.93	79.68	74.47	60.74	55.57	39.00	36.06	Strawberries ripe, May 21. Shad bush in flower, April 12.
Do 2d half, ..	20.88	44.48	45.30	57.90	61.95	71.10	77.59	77.40	64.03	56.25	48.00	36.76	(Cercis canadensis, April 13. Pyrus cananensis, April 25. Wheat harvest, June 1.
Do whole mo.	—23.	10	20	29	36	52	59	53	32	28	23	12	(at harvest, August 1. Muskmelons ripe, August 10.
Ther. lowest, .	49	76	76	82	86	90	94	98	92	83	85	60	Water melons ripe, August 10. Corn fit for roasting, August 5.
do highest, .	72	66	56	53	50	38	35	45	60	55	62	48	First frost, Sept. 11. First snow, December 2.
Range, ...	18	16	22	20	20	21	25	25	19	23	17	18	Crab apple in leaf, April 13, Thorn do do { April 14. and black haw. { Forest green, April 22.
Days fair, ...	9	9	5	6	7	4	3	4	5	5	8	11	
" cloudy, ...	1	2	3	3	4	5	2	1	1	3	5	1	
" rain, ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" snow, ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Probably 500 feet above tide water.

† February and March rainy season; heavy rains.

The thermometer was placed in the house, but had a free circulation of external air around it. Only two observations were made a day, when the mercury was at the lowest (sunrise) and at the highest point between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Mean temperature of the year, 55.21°.

Synopsis of a Meteorological Journal kept in the city of New-York, during the years 1833 and 1834, by W. C. Redfield. (Communicated by the author.)

The annual report of the meteorological observations which are made at the several academies in the State of N. York, under the direction of the Regents of the University, is justly valued as comprising the most extensive system of cotemporaneous observations that has yet been placed within the reach of scientific inquirers. A desire to add in some degree to the mass of information contained in this document has induced the communication to the honorable Regents the observations and remarks which follow.

The meteorological journal from which the observations are compiled, has been kept in the city of New-York, from which locality returns do not appear to have been usually made to the Regents. Besides the usual notices of temperature and winds, care has been taken to observe with particularity and precision the direction of the more elevated currents of the atmosphere as indicated by the movements of the clouds, with a view to ascertain the connexion, if any, which exists between the movement of the surface winds, and the higher current. It was also desired to afford to some extent by these observations the means of ascertaining the consecutive character, in a geographical view, of those atmospheric changes which are so constantly experienced; of which, apparently, so little is understood.

These observations have accordingly been made at frequent periods, commencing with the hour of 6 A. M., and ending with 10 P. M.

With the same objects in view the state of the barometer, so interesting in its connexion with the vicissitudes of weather, has been duly noted at the same periods.

The following table exhibits the results of the observations of the surface winds, and also of the more elevated current, or main wind, as indicated by the highest observed movement of the clouds.

TABLE OF RESULTS.

Observations for the year 1833.	Surface winds.				Highest observed currents.			
	From the N. eastern quarter, including N.	From E. to S. including E.	From S. to W. including S.	From W. to N. including W.	From the N. E. q. including N.	From the S. E. q.	From the S. W. q.	From N. W. q.
January, ...	32	9	59	35	5	6	46½	30½
February, ...	22½	5½	48½	57½	1	1	45½	48½
March, ...	29½	21	49½	47	4	4	53	25
April, ...	22	26½	63½	23	4	3	65½	28½
May, ...	41½	55½	32	13	3	3	77½	29½
June, ...	15	33	45	47	0	1	40	69
July, ...	15	16½	74	40½	5	2	65	54
August, ...	28½	30½	59	31	1½	3½	83½	35½
September, ...	25½	13½	64½	29½	9	3	89½	20½
October, ...	15½	23	54	44	12	5	77	33
November, ...	23	11	74	36	5	4	62	26
December, ...	79½	1	23	43½	28	1	53½	25½
	349½	246	646	447	77½	36½	758½	423½

From the above table it will be seen, that the total of easterly winds observed during the year reckoned in periods of four hours each, is..... 595½
 Total of westerly winds,..... 1,093

The prevailing winds are the southwesterly. But the predominance of westerly wind at the surface is far less striking than that which is exhibited by the upper wind, or main atmospheric current, the observations of which it will be seen are as follow:

Easterly, ... 114
 Westerly,..... 1,189

The prevailing upper current, or natural wind is also southwesterly.

Proportion of westerly surface wind in 1,000,..... 647
 “ “ upper wind in 1,000,..... 912

Observations for the year 1834.	Surface winds.				Highest observed current.			
	N. E. quarter.	S. E. quarter.	S. W. quarter.	N. W. quarter.	From N. E. quarter.	S. E. quarter.	S. W. quarter.	N. W. quarter.
January,.....	38	11	52	57	4	2	59	30
February,.....	43	16	35	29	7	0	58	20
March, ...	19	15	70	39	3	4	78	22
April, ...	47	17	44	26	5	5	54	24
May,.....	25	25	61	35	9	1	55	31
June,.....	22	27	62	30	11	13	34	42
July,.....	32	13	88	9	2	0	100	25
August,.....	46	11	58	24	9	0	61	39
September,.....	29	13	61	34	6	1	72	21
October,.....	9	6	69	67	3	0	70	40
November,.....	28	2	53	60	0	0	69	46
December,.....	43	1	48	35	4	0	51	37
	382	149	704	447	63	26	762	380

The observations of easterly winds as shown by the last table,
are 531

“ of westerly “ “ 1,151

Prevailing winds, southwesterly.

Observations of easterly upper wind,..... 69

“ of westerly “ 1,142

Prevailing upper winds, southwesterly.

Proportion of westerly surface wind in 1,000, ... 684

“ of westerly upper wind in 1,000, ... 928

My journal for 1832 is imperfect in consequence of interruptions, amounting in the aggregate, to about three months, and is therefore omitted. The proportion of westerly winds which it records, is 672 in 1,000.

These results, in their general character, appear to coincide, with the observations which have been made in other parts of the United States, and it is believed, are by no means peculiar to the locality in which they were observed. Indeed there is evidence which is deemed sufficient to establish the position, that we have a southwesterly and westerly current of atmosphere, of varying altitude, sweeping over the United States as regular and as constant as the northeasterly and easterly winds which prevail at the island of Barbadoes, or in the general region of the trade-winds.

The results of the thermometrical observations are omitted, as being of less general interest in an abstract of this kind.

[Senate, No. 70.]

In the foregoing tables, in quartering the horizon, the first or cardinal point in each quarter of the compass is included; N. being included in the N. E. quarter; E. in the S. E. quarter, &c.

It is deserving of particular notice that during some of the coldest periods of winter in this occasionally severe climate, the predominating winds blow from the southwestern, or southern quarter of the horizon. This fact appears to be established by the annual reports which have been made to the Regents of the University, and, it is believed, will become obvious in proportion to the accuracy of our observations. It sufficiently demonstrates (without resorting to other evidence) the fallacy of the notion commonly entertained, that winds are generally rectilinear in their progress and blow for the most part, in right lines, over extensive portions of the earth's surface; an error which appears to remain undisturbed in the minds of most meteorologists.

OF THE BAROMETER.

The results in the following barometrical table have been obtained from a well adjusted barometer, the position of which is supposed to be about 10 feet above the mean level of the water in New-York harbor.

TABLE of the mean height of the barometer in inches, being the result of 5 daily observations, during the year 1833.

1833.	6 A. M.	10 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly mean.
January, ...	29.975	29.982	29.963	29.075	29.978	29.975
February, ...	30.041	30.058	30.001	30.012	30.042	30.031
March, ...	30.080	30.104	30.030	30.035	30.062	30.063
April, ...	30.031	30.060	30.023	30.000	30.015	30.025
May, ...	30.063	30.117	30.092	30.074	30.089	30.087
June, ...	29.943	29.963	29.934	29.922	29.940	29.940
July, ...	30.011	30.020	29.992	29.978	29.991	29.998
August, ...	30.008	30.023	29.973	29.992	30.007	30.006
September, ...	30.078	30.094	30.065	30.052	30.075	30.074
October, ...	30.021	30.042	30.006	30.006	30.028	30.021
November, ...	30.091	30.097	30.061	30.057	30.067	30.075
December, ...	30.124	30.153	30.116	30.128	30.133	30.131
Annual means, ...	30.039	30.056	30.021	30.017	30.033	

The irregular and more striking variations of the mercurial column, as connected with the prevailing atmospheric phenomena, cannot be shown in this summary, but would require a transcript of the entire journal. The regular semidiurnal or horary oscillations of the mercury are, however, distinctly manifested by these observations, though not made at the hours considered most favo-

rable to that object. It will be seen that the mean range of this regular oscillation, as between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. is .039 inches.

The annual mean of the mercurial column as deduced from all the observations is 30.033 inches.

During the first five months of the year the indications of the barometer may have been slightly reduced by a trifling inclination of its position, occasioned by the weight of mercury in the basin. Measures were then taken to prevent the recurrence of this derangement.

TABLE of the mean height of the barometer at the hours therein mentioned, for the year 1834.

1834.	6 A. M.	10 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly mean.
January, ...	30.230	30.250	30.223	30.230	30.256	30.239
February, ...	30.115	30.176	30.123	30.118	30.126	30.133
March, ...	30.193	30.246	30.184	30.153	30.199	30.195
April, ...	30.064	30.108	30.072	30.052	30.073	30.078
May, ...	30.020	30.050	30.035	30.019	30.049	30.035
June, ...	29.899	29.932	29.919	29.918	29.942	29.923
July, ...	30.084	30.105	30.082	30.065	30.073	30.078
August, ...	30.030	30.047	30.033	30.018	30.034	30.033
September, ...	30.175	30.181	30.154	30.138	30.127	30.162
October, ...	30.193	30.196	30.168	30.159	30.196	30.182
November, ...	30.091	30.117	30.078	30.079	30.093	30.094
December, ...	30.146	30.177	30.131	30.147	30.203	30.161
Annual means, ...	30.106	30.133	30.099	30.092	30.116	

Mean range of the semi-diurnal oscillations, as between 10 A.

M. and 6 P. M., ...041 inches,

Mean of the two years, 1833 and 1834, ...040 "

Mean of all the observations in 1834, ... 30.11 "

" " " in 1833 and 1834, 30.07 "

TABLE showing the monthly maxima and minima of the barometer, for the years 1833 and 1834.

	1833.			1834.		
	Maxima.	Minima.	Range.	Maxima.	Minima.	Range.
January, ...	30.49	29.32	1.17	30.65	29.65	1. in.
February, ...	30.47	29.47	1.00	30.61	29.64	.97
March, ...	30.52	29.57	.95	30.78	29.69	1.09
April, ...	30.40	29.42	.98	30.69	29.54	1.15
May, ...	30.37	29.72	.65	30.50	29.67	.83
June, ...	30.28	29.62	.66	30.23	29.34	.89
July, ...	30.25	29.65	.60	30.42	29.80	.62
August, ...	30.22	29.70	.52	30.26	29.78	.50
September, ...	30.20	29.84	.46	30.60	29.71	.89
October, ...	30.52	29.30	1.22	30.53	29.71	.82
November, ...	30.57	29.48	1.09	30.60	29.44	1.16
December, ...	30.50	29.50	1.00	30.56	29.45	1.11
	30.57	29.32	1.25	30.78	29.34	1.44

Of the monthly maxima of the barometer in 1834, $\frac{1}{2}$ occurred with the wind in the N. E. quarter; with the wind southeasterly, none; $\frac{1}{3}$ with the wind in the southwestern quarter; and $\frac{1}{3}$ with the wind in the northwestern quarter.

Of the monthly minimum $\frac{2}{3}$ occurred with northeasterly winds; $\frac{1}{3}$ with southeasterly; $\frac{1}{3}$ with southwesterly; and none with northwesterly.

A ba.ometrical journal, if made in connection with the observations now required by the Regents, would increase the interest of a scientific observer in the ordinary phenomena of the atmosphere, and may be otherwise of practical advantage. A full table of such observations, made at frequent daily periods, and simultaneously, at some six or eight academies in different parts of the State, would increase the value of those reports for which the scientific world is already so much indebted.

It is respectfully suggested, whether barometrical reports to this extent may not be obtained by the voluntary action of gentlemen of science, having charge of these institutions; and whether such a result may not be facilitated by furnishing, if necessary, a limited number of suitable instruments to certain academies for this object. The barometers, if well selected, and once carefully adjusted in a secure position, are but little liable to derangement, and, where not already possessed, will prove a valuable acquisition to the philosophical apparatus of those institutions.

Latitude, Longitude and Elevations of the respective places.

<i>Academies.</i>	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of place of observation above tide.	<i>Topographical Remarks.</i>
Albany, ...	42° 39	73° 44	130	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, and on the edge of a plain extending back to the Mohawk.
Auburn, ...	42 55	76 26	650	In the valley of the outlet of the Owasco lake, about 100 feet below the lake, and 250 above the canal at Port-Byron.
Bridgewater, ...	42 55	75 17	1286	Elevation above lake Erie, 64 feet.
Buffalo, ...	42 53	78 58	.....	On the Hoosac river, an eastern branch of the Hudson.
Cambridge, Washington, ...	43 01	73 23	.....	On the west side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Canajoharie, ...	42 53	74 35	284	At the northern extremity of the Canandaigua lake.
Canandaigua, ...	42 50	77 15	.....	On the east shore of Cayuga lake, 70 yards distant from the water, and 25 feet above the surface of the lake.
Cayuga, Aurora, ...	42 45	76 40	412	In an elevated valley on the height of land which divides the tributary waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Mohawk.
Cherry-Valley, ...	42 48	74 47	1335	On the eastern part of Long-Island.
Clinton, Long-Island, ...	41 00	70 19	16	In the valley of the Homer river, 98 feet below the Tully lakes.
Cortland, Homer, ...	42 38	76 11	1096	In the valley of the west branch of the Delaware river.
Delaware, ...	42 16	74 58	1384	On the eastern bank of the Hudson.
Dutchess County, ...	41 41	73 57	.....	On an inclined plane, gradually descending to the ocean, near the western extremity of Long-Island.
Erasmus Hall, ...	40 37	73 58	40	

CONTINUED.

<i>Academies.</i>	<i>N. Latitude.</i>	<i>W. Longitude.</i>	<i>Elevation of places of observation above tide.</i>	<i>Topographical Remarks.</i>
Fairfield, ...	43° 05	74° 55	1185	About 300 feet above the valley of West Canada creek, and 800 feet above the canal at Herkimer.
Farmers' Hall, ...	41 30	74 11	.....	Elevation above tide water 425 feet, as ascertained by the recent rail-road survey.
Franklin, Steuben county, ...	42 30	77 13	1494	On a branch of the Chemung river. Elevated above Crooked lake 776 feet.
Fredonia, Chautauque county	42 25	79 24	645	On the east side of Canadaway creek, on a flat about 80 feet above lake Erie, distant 24 miles from the lake. On the southeast the highlands of Chautauque are distant 7 miles.
Gouverneur High School, ...	44 25	75 35	400	On the Oswegatchie river, probably about 400 feet above tide.
Hamilton, ...	42 49	75 34	1127	In the valley of a branch of the Chenango, 702 feet above the canal at Utica.
Hartwick, ...	42 37	75 04	1100	On a tributary of the Susquehannah, at least 1,100 feet above tide water.
Hudson, ...	42 12	73 45	150	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson, about 150 feet above the river.
Johnstown, ...	43 00	74 23	.....	On the north side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Ithaca, ...	42 26	76 30	417	In a valley at the head of Cayuga lake, about 30 feet above the surface of the water.

Kinderhook, ...	42 22	73 43	125	On a plain elevated 125 feet above the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Kingston, ...	41 55	74 02	188	On an extensive plain 188 feet above the Hudson river, on the west side.
Lansingburgh, ...	42 47	73 40	30	In the valley of the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Lewiston, ...	43 09	79 10	280	On the eastern bank of the Niagara river, near lake Ontario.
Lowville, ...	43 47	75 33	800	In the valley of a branch of the Black river, about 100 feet above the level of the river.
Middlebury, ...	42 49	76 10	800	In the valley of Allen's creek, a tributary of the Genesee river; estimated to be from 200 to 300 feet above the canal at Rochester.
Montgomery, ...	41 31	74 09	.....	On the Walkill, a western branch of the Hudson.
Mount-Pleasant, ...	41 09	73 47	.....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson; 125 feet above its level.
North-Salem, ...	41 20	73 37	170	On the north bank of the river Titiclus, about 20 miles from Peekskill, and about 170 feet above the level of the sea.
Newburgh, ...	41 30	74 05	150	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, probably 150 feet above the surface of the river.
Onondaga, ...	42 59	76 06	961	In the valley of the Chenango river,
Oxford, ...	42 28	75 38		
Oysterbay, ...	40 50	73 49		
Palmyra, ...	43 05	77 16	450	
Plattsburgh, ...	44 42	73 27	105	Situated on the west side of the valley containing lake Champlain.
Pompey, ...	42 56	76 05	1300	On one of the highest points of land in the county, not less than 900 feet above the canal at Salina.
Redhook, ...	42 02	73 56	.....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson.
Schenectady, ...	42 48	73 55	.....	
Springville, .....	.....	.....	.....	Elevation supposed to be about 500 feet above the canal at Buffalo.

CONTINUED.

<i>Academics.</i>	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	<i>Topographical Remarks.</i>
St. Lawrence, Potsdam, ...	44° 40	75° 01	394	On the Racket river, 169 feet above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg.
Rochester High School, ...	43 08	77 40	506	On the Genesee river.
Union, Ellisburgh, Jeff. Co., ..	43 45	76 10	.....	Near the eastern shore of lake Ontario.
Union-Hall, ...	40 41	73 56		
Utica, ...	43 06	75 13	473	In the valley of the Mohawk, on the south side of the river. Place of observation 48 feet above the canal.
Washington, ...	43 08	73 17		
Sem. of G. & O. Conferences, ..	42 55	75 51	1100	Near Cazenovia lake, probably from 600 to 700 feet above the canal at Utica.

MEMORANDUM.—The table of last year has been carefully compared with the individual statements of observers, and alterations have been made in several instances, in conformity to them. The longitude, however, in most instances, is to be deemed only an approximation to the actual position.

No. 72.

IN SENATE,

February 19, 1835.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Bank of Savings, for the year 1834.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate an association by the name of the Bank for Savings in the city of New-York," the trustees now beg leave to present their sixteenth report as follows:

First.—That the trustees have received from eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five depositors, from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, 1834, the sum of one million and seventy-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-one cents, in the following manner:

In the month of January	from	\$1,933	depositors,	\$96,813 10
" February,	"	1,278	"	67,376 43
" March,	"	1,466	"	74,807 82
" April,	"	1,008	"	56,282 59
" May,	"	1,326	"	85,375 00
" June,	"	1,915	"	119,240 17
" July,	"	1,494	"	96,968 07
" August,	"	1,457	"	86,302 48
" September,	"	1,391	"	81,621 00
" October,	"	1,378	"	78,405 48
" November,	"	1,355	"	84,116 00
" December,	"	2,324	"	147,504 25
				18,325
				\$1,074,822 31

Second.—That the sum of one million two hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents, has been drawn out by fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven depositors. Of this number three thousand five hundred and ten have closed their accounts:

In the month of January, paid 1,347 drafts, ...	\$331,219 67
“ February, “ 1,570 “	141,407 56
“ March, “ 1,566 “	138,637 78
“ April, “ 1,642 “	142,526 28
“ May, “ 1,540 “	105,731 97
“ June, “ 963 “	56,691 26
“ July, “ 1,465 “	116,962 00
“ August, “ 1,464 “	97,936 03
“ September, “ 1,167 “	86,682 29
“ October, “ 1,269 “	87,366 78
“ November, “ 995 “	65,896 26
“ December, “ 859 “	38,646 04
15,787	\$1,213,634 72

Third.—The depositors have been classed under the following heads of professions and occupations:

Accountants, ...	3	Carpenters, ...	148
Attorneys, ...	9	Chairmakers, ...	3
Blacksmiths, ...	100	Coachmen, ...	6
Barbers, ...	16	Curriers, ...	5
Boarding-house keepers, ..	43	Carvers, ...	5
Booksellers, ...	5	Coopers, ...	13
Butchers, ...	10	Cabinetmakers, ...	68
Bookbinders, ...	18	Confectioners, ...	10
Bakers, ...	74	Combmakers, ...	2
Bookfolders, ...	8	Comedians, ...	2
Brushmakers, ...	3	Collectors, ...	2
Brokers, ...	1	Coppersmiths, ...	3
Boatmen, ...	8	Coachmakers, ...	2
Brewers, ...	2	Clothiers, ...	1
Button-makers, ...	2	Carters, ...	1
Cooks, ...	17	Domestics, ...	840
Clerks, ...	198	Distillers, ...	2
Cartmen, ...	72	Druggists, ...	9

Dyers, ...	8	Preachers of the gospel, ..	69
Engineers, ...	16	Pilots, ...	3
Engravers, ...	3	Paper-makers, ...	4
Farmers, ...	58	Pavers, ...	4
Fishermen, ...	11	Pianoforte-makers, ...	9
Furriers, ...	4	Rope-makers, ...	2
Fruiterers, ...	26	Riggers, ...	7
Grocers, ...	69	Seamstresses, ...	295
Gardners, ...	25	Ship-masters, ...	12
Gold-beaters, ...	2	Sailors, ...	41
Glass-cutters, ...	11	Soldiers, ...	4
Gilders, ...	4	Shipwrights, ...	20
Glover, ...	1	Shopkeepers, ...	8
Glaziers, ...	3	Stone cutters, ...	32
Gunsmiths, ...	2	Sadlers, ...	12
Hatters, ...	23	Shoemakers, ...	98
Hucksters, ...	15	Sailmakers, ...	6
Jewellers, ...	16	Sugar bakers, ...	19
Laborers, ...	563	Sawyers, ...	3
Locksmiths, ...	1	Students, ...	3
Lamplighters, ...	2	Slater, ...	1
Leather dressers, ...	9	Sigar makers, ...	7
Masons, ...	57	Sausage makers, ...	6
Merchants, ...	72	Silversmiths, ...	7
Musicians, ...	12	Teachers, female, ...	24
Milkmen, ...	7	Teachers, male, ...	24
Minor, ...	1	Tailors, ...	98
Musical instrument makers, ...	6	Tailoresses, ...	3
Marshals, ...	2	Tobacconists, ...	3
Machinists, ...	7	Type founders, ...	6
Millwrights, ...	3	Turners, ...	7
Marble polishers, ...	3	Tavern keepers, ...	34
Millers, ...	2	Trunk maker, ...	1
Morocco dressers, ...	2	Tanners, ...	12
Nurses, ...	13	Tinners, ...	9
Night scavengers, ...	2	Tallow chandlers, ...	5
Oystermen, ...	3	Upholsterers, ...	6
Ostlers, ...	24	Victuallers, ...	2
Printers, ...	34	Wheelwrights, ...	2
Pedlars, ...	45	Weavers, ...	11
Physicians, ...	15	Washerwomen, ...	12
Porters, ...	63	Watch makers, ...	5
Painters, ...	34	Whitesmith, ...	1

Watchmen, ...	1
Not described, being minors, &c., ...	433
	4,100

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS.

Minors, female, ...	83
Minors, male, ...	67
Orphans, ...	10
Apprentices, ...	3
Widows, ...	393
Single women, ...	662
Trustees (deposite in trust for children, orphans, apprentices, servants, &c.), ...	396
Colored persons, ...	153
	1,956

Fourth.—The deposites have been made in the following sums:

From	1 to	5 dollars, ...	1,438
"	5 to	10 "	2,347
"	10 to	20 "	3,528
"	20 to	30 "	2,496
"	30 to	40 "	1,484
"	40 to	50 "	1,856
"	50 to	60 "	717
"	60 to	70 "	459
"	70 to	80 "	441
"	80 to	90 "	281
"	90 to	100 "	1,040
"	100 to	200 "	1,352
"	200 to	300 "	434
"	300 to	400 "	200
"	400 to	500 "	143
"	500 to	600 "	37
"	600 to	700 "	25

Carried forward, ...

Brought forward,....				
From	700 to	800 dollars,	.....	14
"	800 to	900 "	.....	9
"	900 to	1,000 "	.....	14
"	1,000 to	2,000 "	.....	14
				<u>18,325</u>

The funds of the institution are invested in and consist of:

1st. Funded debt of the State and the city of New-York and Pennsylvania and Ohio canal stock at par value,	\$2,345,598 78
2d. Bond and mortgage of the public school society, \$30,000, and deposits in bank of New-York and bank of America, \$400,000, ...	430,000 00
3d. Real estate—a building for the accommodation of the business of the bank, and furniture, .	22,242 78
4th. Cash uninvested, being a balance in the Mechanics' bank this day, ...	279,656 68
	\$3,077,498 24

The bank has been in operation near 16 years, during which time it has opened 43,696 accounts, and received altogether from depositors, ... \$9,976,959 55
 To which add interest up to 1st Jan. 1835, say... 1,070,616 07
 \$11,047,575 62

Closed during the whole period 21,102 accounts,
 and paid out altogether, ... 7,961,837 37

Leaving 22,594 accounts entitled to this balance, . \$3,085,738 25
 which will average about \$137 to each account; thereby demonstrating that the design of the Legislature in chartering this charitable institution has been fully accomplished, by extending to the poor and laboring classes the benefit of keeping and employing their little earnings for their security and advantage.

JOHN PINTARD, *President.*

ROBT. C. CORNELL, *Secretary.*

CR.

[SENATE]

65,806 26	61,450 00
38,646 04	4,730 05
	279,656 68
	<u>\$1,550,214 83</u>

354 37	289 30	51,480 00	24,720 05
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61,480 00
4,720 05
279,656 68

\$1,550,214 83

CR.

1834.	January 3,	By cash in bank this day,		\$310,661 49
	"	" received from depositors,		96,806 93
	February,	interest on stock,	\$21,727 50	
	"	from depositors,		
	"	"		
	March,	interest on stock,	10,331 84	
	April,	from depositors,		
	"	"		
	May,	interest on stock,	2,145 00	
	"	from depositors,		
	"	"		
	June,	interest on stock, bonds, &c.,	42,085 63	
	July,			

Carried forward...

		Brought forward,.....	
1834.	July, By cash from depositors,.....		\$93,968 68
	August, " interest on stock,.....	21,737 50	
	" " from depositors,.....		96,313 05
	September, " on bond of public school society, ...		10,000 00
	" " from depositors,.....		81,631 34
	October, " interest on stock,.....	10,331 84	
	" " from depositors,.....		78,415 81
	November, " interest on stock,.....	2,145 00	
	" " from depositors,.....		84,113 31
	December, " "		147,509 95
1835.	January 2, " interest on stock, bonds, &c, ...	43,222 01	
		<u>\$154,716 32</u>	
		Total amount of interest received,.....	154,716 32
			<u>\$1,550,214 83</u>
			<u>\$279,656 68</u>
	January 2. By balance brought down,.....		
	Errors excepted,.....		
	<i>New-York, January 2d, 1835.</i>		J. OOTHOUT, Treasurer.

No. 75.

IN SENATE,

April 4, 1835.

~~READ BY THE CLERK OF THE SENATE~~

REPORT

Of the committee on the judiciary, on the petition of the trustees of the first Baptist church in the city of New-York.

Mr. Lansing, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of the first Baptist church in the city of New-York,

REPORTED:

The petitioners state that the building, and lot on which it stands, now occupied by said church is situated in the lower part of the city of New-York: that its situation, owing to the growth of the city, has become inconvenient and unpleasant to the individuals attending public worship there: that for this reason, with others, it is desirable to change its location, and for that purpose ask for the passage of a law to authorize them to dispose of and convey the present lot and buildings, that with the avails thereof they may erect a new house of public worship.

The committee, although they think that there can be no objection to the sale and disposition of the property as proposed by the petitioners, do not think it proper to grant the prayer of the petition.

There is nothing appearing in the papers shewing the necessity of legislative interference. It does not appear from the petition that this society was incorporated by any special act of incorpo-

ration, nor can the committee, on examination, ascertain such to be the fact. The committee therefore assume that the church is incorporated under the provisions of the general act in relation to religious incorporations. If so, ample provision is made by that act to enable the petitioners to obtain the authority they desire. The Chancellor, if he deems it advisable, can authorize the petitioners to sell and convey the property, and authorize the application of the avails as he may think advisable. The committee think the authority is well placed, and that the Chancellor will be able in all cases, through the medium of an application to him, more fully to ascertain the facts, than would usually be done in an application to the Legislature. The power in relation to churches is similar to power given to the Chancellor in other cases, and was undoubtedly intended to prevent special legislation. The committee are of opinion that public policy requires that special legislation should, as much as possible, be avoided, and that when ample provision exists by law the Legislature should not encourage special applications.

The committee are of opinion, therefore, that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

No. 79.

IN SENATE,

April 8, 1835.

REPORT

Of the select committee on a resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of abolishing public executions.

Mr. Mack, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of abolishing public executions,

REPORTED:

That the committee have not considered themselves warranted, at this late period of the session, in retaining the resolution before them a sufficient time for that mature examination which a subject so interesting and important demands. They will, however, submit some facts and reasons which have influenced them in forming the conclusion to which they have arrived.

In the early and more barbarous eras of civil government, punishments were vindictive; justice was untempered with mercy. Severity was deemed essential, not only in retaliation for crime, but as an example to deter from its repetition. Terror was the agent of the law; and its administrators, arbitrary in power, attempted to restrain mankind by fear, rather than to reform them by the inculcation of just, humane, and rational principles. Not only was the nature of punishments vindictive, but the modes of inflicting them corresponded less with the character of the crimes than with the spirit of the laws. The penalty of death was at-

[Senate, No. 79.]

attached to almost every offence, and that penalty was most rigorously enforced. Culprits were impaled alive; mutilated; broken upon the wheel; their bodies transfixed to the gallows and left bleaching in the wind; or their mangled remains inhumanly exposed to the public gaze.

But in every age and country in which these barbarous punishments and exhibitions have prevailed, they have been found to produce contrary results from those which were designed. Instead of proving salutary as examples to deter from the commission of crime, their tendency has been to harden and brutalize the feelings of the populace, to familiarize them with scenes of blood, to excite disgust instead of terror or respect for the laws, and to increase offences both in number and enormity. These results are proved by the history of the times, and admitted by the most intelligent writers upon criminal jurisprudence; and the spirit of Christian benevolence, the lights of education and the assuatives of refinement, wherever their progress can be traced, may claim their proudest triumphs over the exactions and inflictions of the criminal codes.

In almost every nation of Europe, the number of offences to which the penalty of death was attached have, within the last half century, been greatly diminished, and the barbarous methods of inflicting this punishment have been abolished; or where these sanguinary statutes have not been repealed, those changes which have softened the character of the people and refined the public manners and opinions, have influenced the administrators of the laws, and rendered those laws, to a great extent, a dead letter. During the reign of Henry the VIII. 72,000 persons were publicly executed in England, being an average of 2,000 each year. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, 400 were executed yearly. From the years 1825 to 1831, inclusive, out of 85,257 criminal convictions in England and Wales, 9,316 were condemned to death; of which only 410, an average of 68 a year, were executed. In Ireland, for the same period, of 65,719 convictions, sentence of death was passed upon 1,814, and inflicted upon 224, or about 48 per year. In France, during the year 1826, of 4,348 persons convicted, 150 were condemned to death, most of whom were executed. In Prussia, from 1818 to 1827, 210 persons were capitally sentenced, only 87 of whom suffered death. And it is the conclusion of all writers by whom the imperfect statistics of crime have

been investigated, or who have had personal experience upon the subject, that in every country, offences against the person have decreased in proportion as the severity and public exhibition of punishments have diminished. In France, for example, a greater number of executions take place, in proportion to the convictions, than in England; and offences against the person bear a greater proportion, both to the whole number of offences and to the population, in the former than in the latter country. It is also remarked, as an important and interesting fact, that "in England and every other country, these offences are diminished in the proportion that the means of education are enlarged." Hence it follows, that it is neither the severity nor the public nature of punishments, but the dissemination of knowledge and the inculcation of pure moral principles, which deter from the commission and prevent the increase of crime.

In the United States rational liberty is the basis of our civil institutions, and the principle of humanity is the foundation of our criminal codes. The Constitution itself declares, that "cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted." While in Great Britain, the laws of which are less sanguinary than those of some other European governments, about *one hundred and fifty crimes* are punishable with death, in no State of this Union is that punishment inflicted for more than *ten* enumerated offences. By the Revised Statutes of this State, but three crimes are declared punishable with death. And to extend this principle of humanity, the revisers recommended a *discontinuance of public executions*, as then and at present conducted, and the substitution of a more private infliction, within the prison or some adjoining enclosure, in the presence of the county judges, district attorney, surrogate, and other public officers, who were required to attend as witnesses. Those provisions, they observed, had "been drawn with a view to avoid the consequences frequently attending the parade of public executions. While, on the one hand, the security of our fellow-citizens requires that the punishment of death should never be inflicted in secret, on the other, it is believed by many, that the manner in which it is usually conducted defeats the great end in view—a solemn and monitory example. A medium between the two has been aimed at." [Vide Rep. of the Revisers, 4th part, chap. 1, title 1, sec. 27, 28, 29, and note.]

But the Legislature which enacted these statutes, halted at the threshold, and stopped short of the important object, by leaving it to the discretion, and resting it upon the responsibility of an executive officer. With such timidity or reluctance do we cast off the shackles of custom, even when humanity pleads and reason is convinced!

As might have been foreseen, in no instance since the adoption of the Revised Statutes, has a sheriff exercised the discretion of departing from the former method of conducting executions in public; nor will any be found, in opposition to the solicitations of depraved curiosity, and the importunities of self-interest, to take upon himself such a responsibility as would be imposed under the present provisions of the statute.

Your committee, therefore, would not be warranted in anticipating, that all minds are now prepared for repealing the discretionary power of the statute, and declaring the more private execution of criminals imperative. The propriety of public executions has been defended, and may continue to be urged, upon the grounds—

1. That they have a legitimate and salutary influence in deterring others from the commission of like offences, which cannot be otherwise effected; that they are the only means of impressing upon the mass of the people a salutary dread and warning, and serve as a public admonition of the certainty of punishment following upon crimes.

2. That all punishments ought to be subjected to the public scrutiny, so that it may be certainly known that the requirements of the law, and no more, have been fulfilled; and that if punishments were privately inflicted, it could not be known whether they were actually, and justly and properly, inflicted upon the persons condemned, or that innocent persons had not become the victims.

To the first of these propositions, your committee have in part anticipated their reply. It may, however, be well to fortify their views, by referring to those whose opinions may be deemed better authority, and entitled to greater respect than their own.

All the writers whom the committee have had time to consult upon the subject, [*Dagge on Criminal Law*; *Sir Sam'l Romilly on*

do. ; *Old Bailey Experience, &c.*, an English publication on Criminal Jurisprudence, 1833 ; *Rees' Encyclopedia* ; *Edinburgh do.* ; *Encyclopedia Americana* ; Sir Edward Cooke, Beccaria, Bentham, and numerous authors quoted in those works,] agree in the opinion, that public executions have not been salutary in their effects; that they have not deterred from the commission or prevented the increase of crime; but that on the contrary, they have had a deleterious influence upon the public morals, brutalizing the habits, exciting the morbid sympathies, and blunting the genuine sensibilities of the people. A German writer, [*Encyc. Amer. Art. Criminal Law,*] treating of the doctrine, that suffering is to be inflicted upon the guilty, for the purpose of *detering* others from the commission of crime, remarks:

“By the punishment of the offender, others are to be *deterred* from similar acts. The punishment is, therefore, inflicted *publicly* ; and the more horrible the crime, the more effort is made to confirm the popular abhorrence of it by severe penalties. This system is *liable to the most weighty objections*. It cannot be allowed to put to death a human being, simply with the view that others may receive from his sufferings such an impression as to be proof against the temptation to crime. *In point of fact, THIS END HAS NEVER BEEN ATTAINED*, and would require a scale of punishment offensive to sound reason. The mere fear of punishment is of very little weight. Men are kept from crime principally from the natural abhorrence of wrong, heightened by a good education and good example.”

Again : “It is evident, that the sentiments of men, and their moral reformation, cannot be the *direct object* of legislation, from the very circumstance, that this effect is not of a kind to be ascertained.” * * * * “On the other hand, it is found by experience, that the punishment of death is not sufficient to deter men from the commission of offences to which they are strongly tempted by their passions or their wants.”

Dagge [*“Considerations on Criminal Law,”*] observes: “The circumstance of example, which is often insisted on, does not seem to have so much weight as is often ascribed to it; for delinquents are frequently hardy enough to perpetrate the most atrocious crimes, even when malefactors are, for the same offences, expiring before their eyes, with all the dreadful circumstances of ago-

ny and infamy. Men whose depraved dispositions lead them to the perpetration of capital offences, are slightly, if at all, affected by the sufferings or punishments of others." "If ever the dread of punishment, or the terror of example, comes across their thought, such reflections are soon obliterated by the more flattering prospects which strike their senses and corrupt their judgment. The end of punishment, therefore, with regard to example, appears to be of less consideration than is generally imagined."

"However (says the same writer,) political caustics may pride themselves in subleizing and reconciling moral repugnances with public necessity, we may venture to conclude, that whatever shocks the common sense and feelings of mankind, is faulty in its original establishment."—"Severe laws, it will be allowed, are best calculated for the support of despotic power; but moderate governments are to be maintained by a milder system."—"Therefore, the great stress which has been laid on the advantage of *public executions*, seems to rest on a weak foundation; for they who are endued with a great degree of sensibility, will not behold them, and hardened offenders view them without being affected by them."—"Moral habits are not to be enforced by criminal laws; they are to be inculcated by moderation and good example: but the principal means of making virtue habitual, is to sow the seeds of it in early education."

The author of the late able and interesting English treatise, entitled "*Old Bailey Experience*," &c. in treating of the "effects of executions," remarks:

"The well known fact, that in every country where the laws are most severe, the people are most in the habit of committing crime, would of itself be thought quite sufficiently striking to convince all law makers of the inutility and fallacy of relying on sanguinary punishments as *detering men from crime*. Fazakerly says, with great truth, 'Sir, there is something in the nature of man that disdains to be terrified, and therefore severe punishments have never been found effectual for preventing crime.' Again: 'It cannot be that men commit crimes for the sake of daring death, yet their numbers increase with the penalty. Another cause must therefore be sought. Is it excitement? *Boys say*, their *first ideas of crime came on while witnessing an execution*. This fact, which is indisputable, proves that there is some strange and hith-

erto unexplained compound principle of action in the human species. One effect is sufficiently evident, that *it hardens and brutalizes all who witness these scenes*, and all who are concerned in carrying the law into effect.' ”

The Rev. Dr. Ford, for many years ordinary (or chaplain) of the Newgate prison, in a letter to Mr. Bentham, which we find in the work above quoted, on “the efficacy of executions,” says:

“From every thing I have witnessed on these melancholy occasions, I am decidedly clear, that executions, *managed as they are at present*, answer no end whatever, either for punishment or example.”

After describing the treatment and deportment of the culprit in prison, previous to the day of execution, he continues:

“At length the long dreaded morning arrives; he knows he must quit this world; and he may as well do so with a good grace as not. ‘What would his old associates say, if they were to behold him die soft?’ (as the phrase is.) ‘His memory would be despised and had in abomination.’ He mounts the drop, resolute in appearance, however he may be within; bows to the spectators; shakes hands with the ordinary, and such others as may be with him travelling the same journey; and (according to the expression in the dying speech, which at this moment is publishing in all parts of London,) ‘is launched into eternity.’ This man is not punished, nor are his compeers intimidated. It is like the acting of a tragedy: a momentary tear of pity may be shed, but the next ribaldry obliterates the whole of the foregoing catastrophe. For argument’s sake, we will suppose the convict a true penitent, and resigned to his fate, with a full trust in, or even a modest hope of salvation. The spectators are ignorant of what is passing in his mind, but they see him resigned in his countenance; consequently they are not intimidated by his example.”

The same gentleman, after several years of subsequent experience, repeats his convictions, that “executions are of no avail, either for punishing criminals or intimidating others from the perpetration of crime.”

“The death of a criminal (says a writer on this subject in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia,) is a terrible but momentary spectacle, and therefore a less efficacious method of deterring others than

the continued example of a man deprived of his liberty." "The terrors of death make so slight an impression that it has not force enough to withstand the forgetfulness natural to mankind, even in the most essential things, especially when assisted by the passions. Violent impressions surprise us, but their effect is momentary." "The execution of a criminal is to the multitude a spectacle which in some excites compassion mixed with indignation. These sentiments occupy the mind much more than that salutary terror which the laws endeavor to inspire," &c.

Your committee might multiply extracts of the same import, from these and other eminent writers upon criminal jurisprudence. But enough has perhaps been quoted to answer the object designed. It is indeed true, that many of these writers have arrived at conclusions favorable to the entire abolition of capital punishment. But they have come to this result through the convictions forced upon them by observation and experience, that *public exhibitions* of this punishment, while they have little or no effect in deterring from crime, are of a positively injurious and demoralizing tendency. And in their cherished feelings of humanity, and in the exercise of their moral sensibilities, these statesmen and philanthropists seem to have lost sight of the only principle upon which it is justifiable to cut off from existence those who wantonly destroy the lives of others, or commit treason against the government from which all derive protection, and to which they owe a common allegiance—the public safety.

In conclusion, upon this point your committee, having quoted foreign authorities, would appeal to those who have witnessed, or made themselves acquainted with the manner of conducting *public executions* in this country. Who are they that comprise a majority of the immense crowds that assemble on such occasions? Are they of that class of citizens whose reason is to be convinced, or those whose animal feelings are to be excited? And what are the scenes usually exhibited there? Are they not those of thoughtless levity, and even of ribaldry, rioting and dissipation? Such of the spectators as have their sensibilities awakened on the occasion, regard with more or less repugnance the attendant formalities, and view them as the acts of despotism rather than of justice. They look almost with horror, even upon the executioner, legally and indispensably the minister of the violated laws; and the horrors of the final spectacle, and the sympathies excited, are much

longer cherished in memory than the criminal cause which produced, and the end of public justice to be accomplished by it. To those who are criminally inclined, a violent death, so terrible in description, now that they have witnessed it, seems but the affair of a moment. It is, they reason, soon over; and will not compare in its bitterness to the sweetness of indulgence or revenge. Such, indeed, as are predisposed to crime, will find in all the attendants of our public executions, rather incitives and encouragements to go on, than impressive admonitions to repent and refrain.

And even to the culprit, whose last moments, whose eternal peace, ought not to be wholly disregarded by the law, a private execution would, in the opinion of your committee, be much more salutary and impressive than a public one, as now uniformly conducted. In the whole proceedings which attend these exhibitions, humanity overacts and becomes ostentatious. The criminal receives during his confinement, numerous and indiscriminate visits, and protestations of kindness and deep regard for his present comfort and eternal happiness. He is led forth amidst military array, to the sound of solemn music, and followed by a long procession, is escorted with "pomp and circumstance" to the gallows. There he is surrounded by professed friends, public functionaries and spiritual advisers, and sees before him an immense mass of his fellow-beings, whose sympathies and good will, in the awakened pride of human nature, he still seeks and hopes to conciliate. At this moment, he feels himself of greater consequence than he ever was before. It cannot but recur to his mind, as it will to the minds of the spectators, that he, who is there the object of so much curiosity, solicitude and attention, might have died upon the couch of honest poverty, within the walls of his humble dwelling, "unnoticed and unknown;" that few of the many who then surround him, would have felt the least interest in his fate; that none would have called to soothe his dying hour, or have expressed any concern for his temporal or eternal welfare! Amidst these exciting scenes, amidst reflections such as these, he passes from time to eternity, regarding himself, and regarded by many others, as a martyr, rather than a malefactor, expiating his offence upon the altar of justice.

But, on the contrary, let the condemned criminal be apprized that he must meet death in comparative solitude; that the opportunity will not be allowed him of receiving and returning the pub-

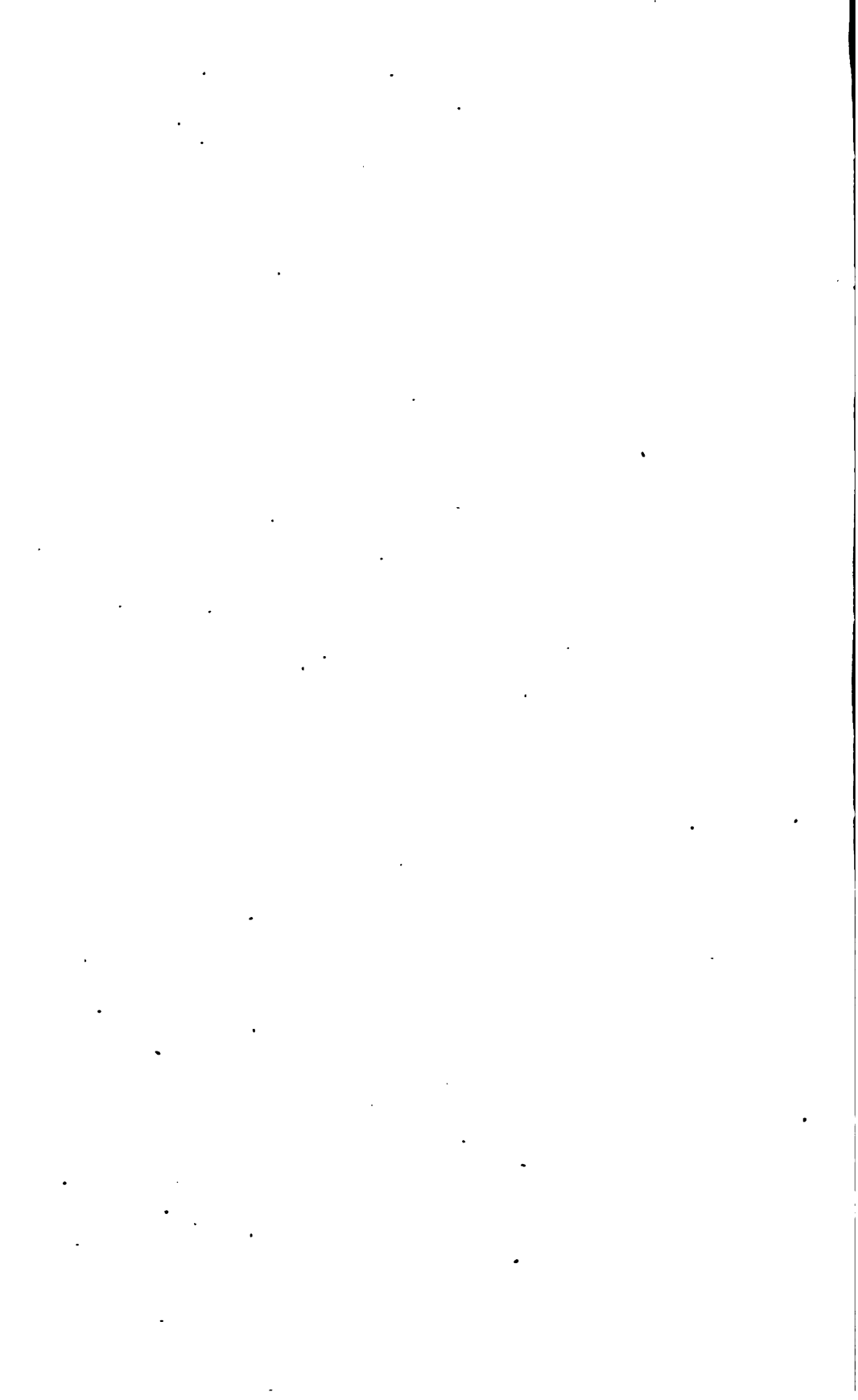
lie gaze; that as one who has forfeited the privileges and consolations of society, he will not again be permitted to look upon the collected countenances of his fellow-beings, for the safety and protection of whose lives his own life is demanded of him—and may he not be led to appreciate his situation? Will he not turn his thoughts upon himself, and the anticipations of his final hour be more solemn and impressive? There is solemnity in silence. It is in solitude, and not in crowds, that the human mind receives its deepest and most thorough convictions. Cut off from the glare and the murmurs of the multitude; attended only by the officers and appointed witnesses of the law, whose duty he appreciates, and whose character he respects, the culprit who is about to expiate his offence, will be most likely to realize the justice of his sentence, and to meet the solemn crisis with a “broken and contrite heart,”—with true contrition and sincere repentance.

The *second* proposition in support of public, and against private executions, which the committee have quoted, merits consideration. It is true, that punishments should be certain, that they should not be evaded, and that the public should know, or have the means of knowing, that every sentence of the law has been positively and properly executed. But, how small a proportion of the entire population of the State, who have a common interest in these matters, do now, or can have ocular evidence of the execution of a criminal! Will it not be sufficient to guard against any evasion, perversion or abuse, that a specified number of officers and respectable citizens shall be present at each execution, as public witnesses, not as private spectators thereof? Will not an official account from these officers and witnesses, duly attested and published, convey to the public a full knowledge of the event, with all its solemn and salutary influences, unaccompanied by any of its contaminating and counteracting effects? Your committee believe that every intelligent and reflecting mind must answer in the affirmative. They believe that the objection they have last noticed, though not without weight, may be thus obviated; or that it cannot, in this age of intelligence and general information, be sustained against considerations involving the cause of humanity and public morals.

Already have several of our sister States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c., preceded us in this measure of reform; and your committee hope that the example will be followed, by

carrying out the principle virtually recognized in the Revised Statutes of this State. But they are of opinion, that a simple repeal of the discretionary clause in sec. 26 of chapter 1, title 1, 4th part of the Revised Statutes, would not accomplish the object in the manner to be desired; but that the enactments should be specific and positive, obviating every reasonable objection, and leaving as little as possible, in so delicate a matter, to the discretion or responsibility of the public officer, whose duty it may be to carry them into effect.

And in conformity with the foregoing views, the committee have instructed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.



No. 80.

IN SENATE,

April 9, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims, on the memorial of the Leake and Watts orphan house, and also of the next of kin of John G. Leake, deceased.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on claims, to which was referred the memorial of the trustees of the Leake and Watts orphan house, in the city of New-York; praying a grant to the said corporation of the property which escheated to the State, by the death of John G. Leake, late of that city; and also the petition of sundry persons representing themselves to be the next of kin of the said John G. Leake, for a release to them of the said property,

REPORTED:

That these conflicting applications for the property which has escheated to the State, by the death of the late Mr. Leake, were presented to the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, and referred to the committee on the judiciary; and by said committee appear to have been carefully examined, and maturely considered. The elaborate and able report of that committee, adverse to said application, will be found at number 121 of Senate Documents of 1834.

A similar application had been made by the said trustees at the previous session, and the then committee on claims, to which the subject was referred, reported in favor of vesting in these trustees the right of the State to the lands in question, or the proceeds

thereof, and brought in a bill to this effect; which report will be found in the Senate Documents of 1833, (vol. 2, No. 100.)

This committee, however, having heard counsel on behalf of both classes of applicants, and, after a full examination of the subject, find no sufficient considerations for controverting the arguments presented by the committee on the judiciary, or for reversing the conclusions to which it arrived; on the contrary, this committee concurs substantially in both, and submit, in conclusion, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the State to release to the next akin of the late John G. Leake the property that has been escheated by the death of the said Leake.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the State to give to the trustees of the Leake and Watts orphan house the property that has been escheated to the State by the death of the late John G. Leake.

No. 81.

IN SENATE,

April 8, 1835.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the managers of the Troy Savings Bank, for the
year ending the first Monday of April, 1835.**

**TO THE HONORABLE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF NEW-YORK.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Troy Savings Bank," the board of managers

REPORT:

That from the first Monday of April last to the first Monday of April instant, there has been received, from depositors, in said bank, the sum of \$101,443.28; and that during that time there has been withdrawn from the said bank, by depositors, the sum of \$58,265.29, including dividends paid. The sum of \$520.29 has been paid for contingent expenses of the bank during the past year. That there is now deposited to the credit of the bank in the Farmers' Bank the sum of \$135,999.12, being the amount received by the Troy Savings Bank since the commencement of the institution, and the interest accrued thereon, after deducting the amount refunded to depositors, the contingent expenses of the bank, and the sum of \$4,263.21 invested in real estate.

That depositors in said bank have received dividends at the rate of five per cent per annum, and one dividend at the rate of five and

a half per cent per annum; and that there is a balance to the credit of the profit and loss account amounting to \$7,039.01, including the real estate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Troy, April 6th, 1835.

R. P. HART, *President.*

J. L. LANE, *Secretary.*

No. 82.

IN SENATE,

April 15, 1835.

OBJECTIONS

Of the Governor to the bill entitled "An act regulating the weighing of merchandize in the city of New-York."

TO THE SENATE.

GENTLEMEN:

From a careful examination of the bill which you have sent to me, entitled "An act regulating the weighing of merchandize in the city of New-York," I cannot but regard some of its provisions as objectionable, and am therefore constrained, by a sense of duty, to withhold from it my approval.

The objections to which I wish to direct your particular attention relate to the operation and effect of the tenth and sixteenth sections of the bill. The common council of the city of New-York have for a long time possessed and exercised the power of appointing weigh-masters for that city, and the bill under consideration does not propose to take away that power. I do not question the right of the Legislature to make such regulations relative to the duties of these officers as the interest of trade and commerce or the general good may require. The bill before me proposes to appoint, on the nomination of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, weighers for that city. If it should become a law, there will then be two sets of officers, (one receiving their appointments from the State and the other from the common council,) to do the business of weighing in that city. The bill before me makes a designation of duties, or rather limits

[Senate, No. 82.]

the officers appointed by the common council to weighing only such merchandize as "is required or intended for immediate consumption in the city of New-York." Neither the right or the expediency of making a designation of their respective duties is the ground of objection; but it is extremely important, not only to the officers themselves but to our citizens who may employ them, that the boundary which is to limit the exercise of their respective powers should be obvious and clearly defined. Such a boundary is necessary to remove doubts and uncertainty, and to prevent litigation and a conflict of authority. It does appear to me that the boundary or designation of duties established by this bill is not so obvious and certain as the nature of the subject requires. The expression "merchandize required and intended for consumption" does not designate with sufficient precision and certainty the objects to which the duties of the weigh-masters of the city of New-York are, by this bill, to be confined. But it is still more important that these weigh-masters should not be subjected to penalties without having the means of certainly knowing when they incur them. They, as well as all other persons, (except the owners of the articles, or those in their employment, and who are not commissioned weighers,) are subjected, for weighing for hire, pay, or reward, to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, unless the merchandize weighed by them "is required and intended for immediate consumption in the city of New-York."

The strong objection in my mind to this provision is, that the weigh-masters appointed by the city authority may incur a penalty when they have not the means of knowing that they do so; that the merchandize which they are called on to weigh is required and intended for immediate consumption in the city may not always be known by the owners, and in most instances cannot be certainly known by the weigh-master. The intended destination of the property can only be known to the owner or buyer, and yet the weigh-master, for not knowing their intentions, may incur the penalty imposed by the tenth section of the bill before me.

I think it not improper to remark, that the language of this section is not sufficiently qualified to remove all doubt from my mind as to its operation upon the inspector of flour and the inspectors of some other articles. It is the flour inspector's duty to weigh in order to detect fraud and imposition in the tare of the barrel or short weight in the flour, and he is in certain cases allowed fees

for weighing; and if this law should go into effect, it may be a matter of doubt whether he would not incur the penalty inflicted by this section, if he should receive these fees. It is not, in my judgment, expedient, nor do I presume it was intended, to withdraw any of the inducements which this officer now has to protect the public against imposition in relation to this important article of trade.

I am not without apprehensions that I give an ampler scope and greater effect to the sixteenth section of the bill before me than was intended; but in judging of the construction it will receive, I can only regard the import of the language used. In the most explicit and unqualified terms it declares, that "the weigh-masters appointed by the common council of the city of New-York should conform to all the provisions of this act, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each violation thereof." It seems to me to be not only a fair but an unavoidable inference, that the weigh-masters, in performing the duties allowed them, must conform to all those provisions which regulate the conduct of the weighers to be appointed by this bill. If this be the construction of the section, then the weigh-masters appointed by the common council will be placed under the supervision of the weigher-general, and bound to comply with his orders to the same extent as the weighers; they will be required to take the allotment of their business from him, and make duplicate returns to him of the weight of all articles which shall be weighed by them.

As the weighers to be appointed by this bill are required to pay to the weigher-general five per centum on the amount of fees received by them for weighing, it appears to me, by a fair construction of the sixteenth section, that the weigh-masters appointed by the common council will also be obliged to pay to that officer the same per centage on the amount of their fees. It would, without doubt, greatly embarrass the business to which the city weigh-masters are to be confined, to subject them to all the regulations, both in regard to the allotment of duties and to making specific returns, to which the weighers are subjected by this bill; nor do I think it expedient that the weigh-masters should be compelled to contribute any portion of their fees to compensate the weigher-general for his services. Not being able to give a construction to the sixteenth section of this bill which will not result in these consequences, I deem it, on that account, objectionable.

I respectfully submit to you the foregoing considerations as my reasons for not giving my approval to the bill, and herewith return it to you.

W. L. MARCY.

Albany, April 13, 1835.

No. 83.

IN SENATE,

April 16, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on finance, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of 9th February last.

"Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire whether ground rents, extra rents, incomes from quarter sales, and interests in unlocated and undefined water-right reservations, are subject to taxation; and if they are not assessed and taxed in proportion to other property now by law subject to assessment and taxation, whether they ought not to be."

Mr. Van Schaick, from the committee on finance, to whom the foregoing resolution was referred, accompanied by sundry petitions from citizens residing in the counties of Rensselaer and Albany, complaining of the exemption from taxation of the property described in the resolution,

REPORTED :

That in accordance to the terms of the resolution, they have confined their investigations to two points:

1st. Whether the property named is exempted from taxation:

2d. And if exempted, whether it should not be subjected to assessment and taxation.

The reservations contained in the leases which have been put into the hands of your committee, they describe as follows:

"*Ground rents*" are the sums and produce stipulated to be annually paid by the tenant.

"*Extra-rents.*" By this condition of the lease, the lessor reserves the right to purchase the property at the price proposed by the tenant; but if the landlord refuses to purchase, and the tenant sells to another, the estate is subject to one year's rent.

"*Incomes from quarter sales.*" The same right to purchase being reserved by the lessor as in the preceding case; if he refuses, and the tenant sells to another, the landlord may claim a part of the price. This is understood to be usually fixed at one-quarter part of the purchase money, but it is seldom exacted.

"*Water-right reservations.*" The leases reserve all mines, minerals, kills, creeks, streams and runs of water, with the land under water, which the landlord may reclaim and occupy or sell; and they also reserve the land which may be overflowed by water when it shall be dammed up; and they provide, as a compensation to the tenant for the land which may be occupied and employed for building mills, &c. an abatement of a reasonable and proportionate share of the rent reserved.

From this view of the conditions contained in the lease from which the explanation is taken, it will be seen that the rents reserved may all be classed under the simple denomination of income. Revenue or income from ground rent has the same character of personal property, as rents derived from the annual lettings of houses and stores. There is no reason for any distinction between them. Houses, stores and lands are assessed as real estate. The rent or income which they afford, becomes personal property as soon as it is received by the landlord, and as such, is liable to taxation, in the same manner as personal property of any other description is assessed and taxed, which is not specifically pointed out by law, and assessed upon its own amount, separate from the bulk of the personal estate to which it belongs.

It has been represented, that in consequence of the construction given to those sections of the Revised Statutes which treat of the taxation of personal estates, assessors have not felt authorized to include the annual rents which a citizen may receive, in the esti-

mate of the amount of his personal property. The consequence is said to be, that many persons who possess large rent-rolls, and no other personal property, escape taxation altogether; and in other instances, their annual receipts from rents being disposed of before the arrival of assessment day, landlords are not obliged to pay any tax upon this portion of their personal estate.

Your committee conceive the instances must be unfrequent, in which, if assessors discharge their duty, individuals can escape the taxation of any considerable portion of their personal estate, whether it consists exclusively, or only partially, of annual income. And though there must be exceptions to all general inferences deduced from complicated legal enactments; yet they advance this opinion as particularly applicable to extensive and numerous possessions under lease, and which form a heavy aggregate amount of income belonging to one person. Thus considering rents as liable to assessment, only when they shall have become an annual acquisition to a personal estate, your committee believe that assessors may estimate the amount of rents which may have been received by a citizen during the year preceding their valuation, and may call it so much personal property, in addition to the sum at which he had been rated at the previous assessment. This method of proceeding, though it might not reach every known or supposable grievance, would obviate the most serious of the complaints which have been advanced, that ground rents entirely escape taxation. In what other way can assessors follow the increase of a personal estate derived from rents?

But your committee are inclined to indulge the opinion that rents arising on leases duly executed, may be assessed as debts due from solvent debtors on contract. That taxation of rents in this form would fall upon the tenant by virtue of the condition of his lease, as appeared to be apprehended by the Senator who introduced the resolution, may constitute a good reason, in the judgment of the Senate, for refraining from any legislation for the purpose of explaining and enforcing the statute. But as we are engaged in the investigation of a question unusually important and difficult, it may be worth while to ascertain how far this position can be substantiated.

By the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, page 387, chap. 13, property is made liable to taxation only in two characters, those of real and personal estates. In the third section of this chapter, "chattels,

debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond or mortgage, &c." are enumerated among the subjects of taxation which are declared to be included in the terms personal property or estates. Income and rents are not specified. But is not a lease a contract in law? and is not the rent annually accruing a debt due from a solvent debtor on that contract? The language of the statute bears out this construction; and it appears to be confirmed by the manner in which the Revisers treat this branch of the subject of taxation in their notes. The Revisers speak of "debts due for rents of lands," as "debts due from solvent debtors;" and they suggest to the Legislature that certain of these rents ought to be excepted from assessment, because they are cases of double taxation. In this conclusion, which they put in the form of a question, the Legislature did not agree; for that body enacted the 1st title of the 13th chapter, without making the alteration which the Revisers suggested. To furnish a perfect view of the argument which may be drawn from the notes, it is necessary to transcribe those parts of them to which allusion is made.

The Revisers say, "But they cannot refrain from submitting the inquiry, whether, in the taxation of *debts* and mortgages, the following should not be excepted?

"1. Debts due for the purchase money of lands sold, where the vendee is in possession, but where the title has not been conveyed, and there is no personal or other security for the debt.

"2. Mortgages, where the land is the only security for the mortgage money.

"3. *Debts due for rents of lands*, where the landlord has a right to re-enter on default of payment, but has no other security.

"In each of these cases, the occupant will be taxed for the full value of the land as if the title were absolute: and as the land itself furnishes in each case a security for the amount due to the vendor, mortgagee or landlord, they will be taxed as for *debts due from solvent debtors*, to the whole amount of such debts, if the land is sufficient security for the whole, and if not, then to the extent of its value. If there is no other security, there will be cases of double taxation."

From this it appears that the Revisers supposed that by the terms of the law as they reported it, and the Legislature passed

it, landlords would be taxed on "debts due for rents of lands," as for "debts due from solvent debtors," to the whole amount of such debts, "if the land is sufficient security for the whole, &c."

Now it is well known that the first and second exemptions proposed by the revisers are not excepted, but are included in assessments of personal property, by the construction universally given to the law; and as the revisers argue their third proposition under the conviction that debts due for rents of lands, are debts due from solvent debtors, and as the third section of the statute includes debts due from solvent debtors on contract, in the enumeration of items which compose taxable personal estates, and as no exception whatever was made by the Legislature, it inevitably follows that the framers and enactors of the law intended that debts due for rents of lands should be assessed as personal property.

The revisers say in their third proposition, "when the landlord has a right to re-enter on default of payment, but has no other security;" then in cases where the landlord *has* other security, it was not even proposed to make an exception. But these cases are very few. Recovery by distress is usually the only, and is a sufficient security in regard to the rents that may be due on farms, because of the improvements made upon them; and a warrant of distress is a certain reliance where expensive buildings are erected on lots held under long leases. No other security is known to be asked or given except it may occasionally occur in cities where the lease includes the tenement as well as the ground; because in this case the tenant can remove his property. The restriction, therefore, to a particular class of debts due for rents of lands, by which the revisers intended to confine their third proposed exemption, can have but little application to rents arising from lands under lease: And as the whole recommendation is entirely disregarded in the statute, we must infer that the Legislature intended that all debts due for rents of lands should be assessed, in the same manner as the items of personal property included in the two first proposed exceptions of the Revisers is now by that law assessed and taxed, viz: "debts due for the purchase money of lands sold," &c., and "mortgages where the land is the only security for the mortgage money." Are not those kinds of property both the subjects of taxation? If they are, how can debts due for rents of lands escape? Certainly not by force of the statute; for the three cases all stand in the same predicament in the third section, and the

argument or construction that shall release one of them from assessment and taxation, must release the whole; for debts due on contract for rents of land are debts due from solvent debtors, in the eye of the law, and are equally the subjects of taxation, as debts due for the purchase money of lands sold, or as mortgages are.

If a lease duly executed is a contract of the description intended by the third section, then it must be taxable the same as a mortgage given for land sold, and then it would, by parity of reasoning, fall on the principal, if the principal of a debt existed in the body of a lease.

But this is not the opinion entertained by the revisers, for they speak not of contracts of lease or the principal of a debt, but of *rents* as being debts due from solvent debtors. The assessment must therefore be on the amounts of annual rents which are due, and not on a capital of which the annual rents shall represent the interest.

If this reasoning is not sufficient to establish the fact, that assessors in the towns and wards where lessors reside, may assess rents as debts due from solvent debtors, it is presumed to be at least sufficient to justify assessors in making a computation of the annual rents received by landlords on contracts of lease, and to include such computation in the geneneral estimate of their personal estates. Perhaps the statute requires some explanation, for it must be inferred from the tenor of the law, and the notes of the Revisers, that it was not intended by the Legislature that a vast amount of personal property, under the denomination of rents, should escape taxation. The above process will, however, cure all defective valuations of personal estates connected with lands under lease. No legal objection can be made to the operation, and its equity cannot be disputed. Landlords who duly appreciate their advantages will not object to their being taxed in this manner to the full extent of their yearly income, in addition to their other personal estate in possession, as all parties have the right of reducing excessive assessments under the provisions of the 15th section of the 2d article of the chapter before referred to.

But from the justice and equity of charging a lease with taxation upon a capital, of which the annual rent represents the interest, your committee entirely dissent, not only for the reason already assigned from the notes of the Revisers, but because there is no

analogous case or provision of law to support the doctrine. The only case in which it is pretended that a precedent exists, is that of a mortgage. It is said that \$5,000 of annual rents are as valuable as \$5,000 of interest on a bond. There is no similarity between a capital raised and created by calculation, and the capital of a bond and mortgage; because, though a mortgage is a lien upon the land, and it may be admitted that a lease constitutes a lien of no less force and efficacy, yet an essential distinction exists in their character and products. Upon a foreclosure, the means to pay a mortgage are procured by a sale of the land, and the capital remains entire; whereas a lease in the event of non-payment of the rent, reverts back to the landlord. In this condition the computed capital is extinguished; the rent that may remain unpaid, must be satisfied by distress. In most cases, it becomes necessary to negotiate a new lease before the foundation can be laid on which to compute a new capital. But the dissimilarity between those two descriptions of property is obvious in this, that the money payable on a lease bears no interest; it is therefore not capital while it exists as unpaid rent, while interest accumulates upon a bond and mortgage, and like rent is payable at fixed days. In this respect, rent is equivalent to the interest on a bond and mortgage, but not to its principal. A mortgage has the land, a principal and interest attached to it. A lease has the land and rent; the principal is wanting.

It may be further remarked, that rent arising upon the lease of a farm, must, in numerous instances, be earned from the soil by the labor of the tenant before it has existence as property. You would not tax as capital what does not exist as rent. The principal of a mortgage represents the land itself; the rent on a lease represents the produce of the land; can a capital having no existence, and bearing no interest, be created out of unearned rent, or is a lease a substantive chattel or estate, like a mortgage which is given most usually in consideration of money loaned, or of a debt for which value has been received by the mortgagee. The argument is not extended to the case of a mortgage given in part payment of the purchase money of land, because here the mortgage is destitute of a consideration independent of the land, and it appears to be a decided case of double taxation; but in reality, the mortgagee may set off his debt on the mortgage against his personal tax, and if he possesses personal property to the amount of his debt, there is no double taxation.

The foundation principle of the law of taxation is, that all property shall contribute in proportion to its value. The exemptions which the statute allows, are in favor of specified items of property belonging to the institutions of learning, charity, religion, &c. But in regard to estates not exempted, the legislation of this State has admitted inevitable exceptions only to the general rule of equal taxation, and these are not exemptions, but cases of double taxation. Our laws have not established double taxation as a principle. The case of debts owing, on contracts for the sale of lands belonging to non-residents, (Laws, session of 1832, chapter 250,) furnishes the only instance of direct legislation on the subject, and is an exception to the general rule. This law grew out of a peculiar state of affairs in a section of the country in which lands, and contracts for the sale of lands, are owned by foreigners. The Connecticut School Fund, which is understood to be principally loaned in this State, was exempted from its operation in the session of 1834. This, therefore, is not an example applicable to ourselves, for in all cases of double taxation on the property of citizens, it is incidental, not designed; a consequence of the complication of business and of the defects of human institutions, and not a principle sanctioned by the deliberate judgment and direction of enlightened legislation.

We have seen that the revisers endeavored to get rid of double taxation in three specified cases. Their proposition did not succeed, evidently because the cases of double taxation could not be separated from those of single taxation, as in a bond and mortgage. How, in the management of assessments, can discriminations be made between mortgages for money loaned and those given as a part of the price of land sold? In the first case the tax on both is single as to each, because the consideration existed independent of the land. In the other the mortgage is a debt created on the sale of the land, and both the mortgage and the land being taxed for their full value, the taxation on the land is double for the amount of the mortgage. In justice, the amount of the mortgage should be deducted from the valuation of the land unless the purchaser possesses personal property. In this event he may deduct the debt he owes on the mortgage from the amount of personal property at which he is assessed, and then there will be no double taxation even in the case proposed. But should his personal property be less than the debt, his taxation will be double on the difference between them. Inequalities in taxation then, are in-

vident to the business of life, and are not sought to be imposed by our system of law.

Is there in reality any evil in long or perpetual leases; and if mischief lurks beneath their folds, is the evil of such magnitude as to require that the principle of double taxation should now first be introduced into our statute book, and a capital be raised by computation of the rent of a lease for the purpose of imposing the tax? If any doubt remains on the mind of the Senate as to the correctness of that construction of the Revised Statutes which permits the taxation of rents as debts due from solvent debtors on contract, or by estimating, in the manner suggested, their annual amount; and if it should appear to be just and necessary to make a distinction between long and short leases and annual incomes from rent, and to impose taxation exclusively on leases having twenty-one years or more to run from the date of their execution, or on the capital thereof, in conformity with the views entertained by the Senator who moved the resolution, a bill might be brought in to accomplish that object.

However confidently your committee might be inclined to maintain the construction which they have given to the statute, they are aware that it may be assailed both in regard to its accuracy and as to its sufficiency in reaching the object desired; they will therefore proceed to observe, that if it were proposed to levy a general income tax, the questions to be discussed would not be difficult of solution. But your committee have no reason to suppose, that it was the design of the Senate that the subject should be presented in that form, though it is the undisputed mode in which a tax on ground rents receivable on long or perpetual leases can be imposed with safety to the interest of the tenant, and with justice to the landlord. A general income tax would include not only long and short leases, and the annual lettings of all tenements and of farms on shares, but also a great variety of incomes received for services rendered. A measure so odious was not contemplated by the resolution or by the petitioners. The object appears to be limited to the procurement of a law, the provisions of which shall be directed against a certain class of leases and estates.

As the proposed tax is not intended to apply to all leases, those having from one to twenty years to run, as well as to such as are

given on lives or without limitation of time, it would be necessary to define and fix a period by law within which contracts of lease shall be exempt from assessment, and beyond which they shall be subject to assessment and taxation. Out of such a law a question would arise of deep importance to all tenants holding under that class of long leases which are guarded by strong and comprehensive covenants for the payment of taxes.

The bill to be brought in with the intention to tax the computed capital of leases, would be drawn as suggested to your committee by the mover of the resolution, in this form.

"All income upon ground rent reserved upon permanent leases, or leases having twenty-one years or more to run from the date of their execution, shall be denominated personal property, and be liable to assessment and taxation, in the same manner that money secured by bond and mortgage is assessed and taxed."

This description would probably include all the cases to which the petitioners call the attention of the Legislature. But if such a law should be passed, it would still remain a question who is bound to pay the tax, the landlord or the tenant. It will be seen, from the transcripts of the covenants which your committee now furnish, from two leases belonging to that particular class of contracts against which the law is desired to operate, that the covenants are unusually comprehensive, inasmuch as they provide against legislative enactments, whether they are directed against the property in possession of the tenant or against the lessors in their individual characters.

In the Van Rensselaer leases the covenants declare, that "the tenant will also well and truly discharge and pay all taxes, charges and assessments, ordinary and extraordinary, taxed, charged or assessed, and which may hereafter be taxed, charged or assessed to or upon the said hereby granted premises, or upon any part or parcel thereof, or upon the said Stephen Van Rensselaer, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, by any act of the Legislature or any legal authority *for and in respect of the said premises*, or any part thereof; and indemnify the said Stephen Van Rensselaer, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, against any damages, costs and charges which he or they, or any part of them, may sustain or be put to, by reason of any neglect in the

due and punctual discharge and payment of the said taxes, charges and assessments."

Your committee have also been furnished with an extract, in pencil, from a Livingston manor lease, in which the covenant for the payment of the taxes runs as follows: "which rent is to be paid without any deduction or abatement of or for any manner of taxes, charges, assessments or impositions whatsoever, that have been or shall be taxed, charged, assessed or imposed upon the hereby demised premises, or any part thereof, or upon the party aforesaid of the second part, his heirs or assigns, for or in respect thereof, by any power or authority whatsoever."

The expressions in both these covenants, intended as it is certain they were to protect the landlord against legislative action, in regard to the imposition of taxes upon his reserved rights, by covenanting in this peculiar manner with the tenant, would appear to be sufficient for that purpose, if by a special law those rights were clearly indicated as the objects of taxation.

The question to be propounded would be whether a tax on a capital raised by computation from the income of the land, and levied on the landlord, would be a tax "for or in respect of the said premises or any part thereof," for which, and for any damages resulting therefrom, indemnity is to be made by the tenant.

It might be argued that a tax laid on a capital, of which the annual rent represented the interest, was imposed either upon a fictitious capital or upon an aggregation of rents sufficient to form the capital. A fiction can not be taxable, and an assessment founded upon the proceeds which are to be derived at some future period from the cultivation of the soil or from the use of a tenement can scarcely be considered in any other light than an imposition for or in respect of the premises. Does not a capital so collected together, the existence of which is anticipated, in reality reside in the land? If it have existence, where can it be found? Not in the lease, nor in the coffers of the lessor! It must be in the land.

Until the legal interpretation of the covenants shall have been discussed and carefully examined, it is not probable that any member of this body would be willing and ready to pronounce a definitive judgment as to the extent of their operation; or to legislate upon a subject connected with them, while his mind remained in a

state of uncertainty. If it should be finally decided, that by the terms of the leases referred to, tenants are not bound to pay the tax proposed to be levied upon the landlord, yet the true construction of the covenants involves differences of opinion, which have already appeared, and the settlement of which may require all the acumen of the most sagacious jurists.

With the voluntary contracts of individuals, made according to law, the Legislature have no power to interfere. If the consequence of our legislation, in the manner proposed, should be to throw an unexpected burthen upon the tenant, the design of the resolution would not only be defeated, but the act would recoil upon the petitioners themselves.

For these reasons, your committee do not feel prepared to assume the responsibility of proposing a measure which they might not possess the ability to advocate or defend. But if they shall be instructed by the commands of the Senate, they will cheerfully bring in a bill conformably to the views which may be entertained by a majority of its members.

In regard to the operation of a tax law, such as the petitioners seem to apply for, upon contracts of lease to be made hereafter, your committee beg leave to observe, that they suppose the tax would in all cases eventually fall upon the land.

The rents arising upon annual lettings or short leases of estates, are as valuable as those which accrue upon perpetual or long leases; and therefore taxation upon both should be equal: There is no reason in nature or justice, why a distinction should be made between them. But it is objected to this, that if you tax annual rents, or those accruing upon short leases, the lessor will make a covenant with the tenant, that the latter shall pay the tax. Will not the same consequence ensue in relation to long leases? And if the bargain or article of agreement is binding in the one case, can its legal force be overthrown by legislation in the other. You may limit the tenure of such leasehold estates as may be created hereafter; but you cannot take away the fee or the possession from the rightful owner; so you may ordain what shall constitute a valid bargain, upon the principles of moral justice, but an agreement made in conformity with law, no power can annul. If this course of reasoning is just, then it must be admitted that a covenant can as well be inserted in a long as in a short lease, which shall throw

the tax on rents upon the tenant. And it follows that contracts for the payment of taxes can be agreed upon between the lessor and lessee, which shall encumber the tenant with the taxation on the rents of the land, with the same certainty that they oblige him to pay the taxes on the land itself. The necessary deduction from this position must be, that in regard to contracts of lease to be made after the passage of a law taxing rents arising on long or perpetual leases, covenants will be contrived to suit the provisions of the law, and the tenant will then as now, make his bargain in the best way he can, taking into consideration the rent and taxes he agrees to pay on the one hand, and the benefits he may acquire from the undisturbed possession of the land on the other. It is therefore not perceived that any advantage whatever is to be gained for the general weal, by the proposed alteration in the principle of taxation, as it is laid down in the Revised Statutes, in so far as the law to be enacted may operate upon contracts of lease to be made after its passage. An increase of taxation, whoever paid by, is in fact only an increase of burthen upon the productive labor of the country. Free trade, small expenditures and universally light taxation, must be the leading principles of every government which truly consults the best interests of the greatest number of people. But equality in taxation, though it is clearly impossible to accomplish it in all cases, is really just and desirable; and your committee are not indisposed to accede to any proposal calculated to produce this effect wherever inequality exists. Landlords and tenants are already liable to taxation upon their personal as well as real estates. If the whole of those estates are not included in assessments, it must be the fault of the assessors. If it is intended to lay a special tax upon the landlord, under the conviction that he is allowed to escape his just portion of the public burthens; and if it is known, that in the cases to which the petitioners allude, this tax will not fall upon the tenant, those who possess clear and satisfactory views of the case, have the right to propose such measures as they may deem necessary and suitable.

Mill streams and unlocated water rights are represented as possessing a value above that slight interest which the tenant may have acquired, according to the terms and reservations contained in his lease. As the landlord may claim restoration of all mill streams, and appropriate them to his own use, or sell them to another, the tenure by which they are held is considered in effect, that of sufferance merely. Your committee are informed, that assessments on this

description of property are made on the same rates as to its value, as are made on the other parts of the estate covered by the lease, and that the practice of estimating a mill stream as possessing no higher value than the adjoining lands has generally obtained in the county of Rensselaer. This valuation of a mill stream is supposed to be too low compared with its intrinsic worth. It is said that the practice appears to have taken its rise from the consideration that the tenant having possession merely, but no higher interest in a water right, should not be taxed for any more than the whole estate included within the boundaries given in the lease, is worth, upon estimation of it as if the territory was all land, and no mill stream existed. In this way, the actual and existing difference in the value between the rates at which mill streams and water rights are now assessed, and the sums they would sell for to pay the just debt of a solvent debtor, escapes taxation. This difference is supposed to be an estate existing in the lessor, and not in the tenant, and it is inferred that it should be assessed as real estate belonging to the lessor.

The division of one piece of property into two kinds of estate, each taxable for its relative proportion of the value of the whole, would require almost too nice a discrimination to be applicable to the practical affairs of life. But the Revised Statutes ordain "that all lands and personal estate within this State shall be liable to taxation." Vol. 1, page 387, § 1. And on page 389, 2d section, it is declared that the land may be assessed in the name of the *owner* or *occupant*; and at page 393, 17th section, it is ordered "that all real and personal estate liable to taxation, &c., shall be estimated by the assessors at its full value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor."

These provisions would seem to render further legislation on this point unnecessary, as there is ample power to assess all real estate upon the tenant, if the possession is in him, or upon the landlord, if the reservations excepted out of the grant, which the lease purports to convey, are so broad and conclusive as to leave not even a possessory right in the tenant, but to retain in the landlord an exclusive and absolute estate in the premises excepted.

To adjudicate upon points so complicated and important as these, it would be necessary to inquire whether the grant by the boun-

daries, conveyed possession of the parts excepted, including of course the water rights, and whether the tenant could maintain an action of trespass against an intruder on those rights. Besides these, other questions of law would arise which could be decided with due discretion only after an impartial hearing by the proper tribunal.

Whether, therefore, the owner is liable to taxation on the reservations in the first instance, or whether the occupant is liable, or whether if liable as occupant, he has redress back upon the owner, are also questions of law to be determined by the judicial tribunals. The judgment to be rendered would be governed by the construction to be given to the covenants for the payment of taxes. It would be proper to consider the import of the language, the intention of the parties, and the character of the clauses which specify and except certain reservations out of the grant, as it is described and conferred by the boundaries. But as the statute has made provision for the assessment and taxation of every description of real estate, there can be no necessity for any further legislation on this branch of the subject.

To the complaint that estates under lease are assessed at a low rate, it may be answered that the statute contemplates no distinction between leasehold and freehold estates in the valuations at which they are to be assessed and charged with taxation.

Your committee are informed that the practice in the city of New-York corresponds with this opinion, and that no distinction is there made between estates held under lease or in fee. They are both assessed as if the estate was absolute and the land unincumbered; and such undoubtedly was the intention of the revisers and of the Legislature, for in their notes before quoted the revisers say: "In each of these cases the occupant will be taxed for the full value of the land as if the title were absolute." It is impossible for human ingenuity to exhibit a reason why an estate held under a limited tenure, should be assessed at a diminished rate on that account, if it be admitted as it certainly must be, according to law and the practice of the whole country, that a freehold cannot be appraised at less than its value because it is subject to a mortgage. As this is the settled and only true construction of the law, assessors can have no right to reduce the value of an estate because it is a leasehold, or held by an uncertain tenure. But as they commit a much less excusable infraction of law very

generally throughout the country in regard to estates held in fee, by undervaluing them one-half or two-fifths, there will be no sufficient reason why a new law should be passed to enforce true valuations of lands held under lease, until it be shown that this construction of the statute is erroneous, and that its language does not convey the intention which the revisers have attributed to the section to which their comment relates.

The Revised Statutes contemplate every estate as existing for taxable purposes, either in the name of the owner or occupant, and to be assessed either to the one or the other; and if unoccupied and not owned by a resident of the county in which the estate lies, then it may be assessed to the owner as a non-resident.

Water is not taxable, but a water course suitable for the employment of a mill confers upon the adjoining property a value distinct from the intrinsic worth of the soil. The two values are blended into one. Any tax laid upon this estate can be collected from the owner or from the occupant; and if default be made in its payment, the property can be sold in discharge and satisfaction of the debt which has been thus incurred, by pursuing the course prescribed in the statute.

Your committee concur in opinion as to the two following propositions: That ground rents may be included in the yearly estimate and assessment of personal estates, the amount of the assessment being subject to reduction by the oath of the owner, as in all other cases of assessments on personal property. That water right reservations are liable to assessment and taxation like every other real estate, to their full value, to be ascertained in the manner prescribed in the statute, and that no regard is to be paid to the tenure by which they are held, but the valuations must be made upon the property as if the title were absolute.

The policy of prohibiting the creation of estates by the instrumentality of long or perpetual leases having been committed to another committee, the finance committee have not felt at liberty to approach that subject.

No. 84.

IN SENATE,

April 17, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Canal Commissioners, on the petition of Samuel Farwell.

The Canal Commissioners, to whom was referred by the Senate the petition and documents in relation to the claim of Samuel Farwell, by the following resolution, "Resolved, that the affidavit of Simeon Ford and the other documents in relation to the claim of Samuel Farwell be referred to the Canal Commissioners, with instructions to report thereon,"

REPORT:

The facts in relation to this claim within the knowledge of the undersigned are principally set forth in a report made by the Canal Board to the Assembly, on the 27th day of January, 1835. Since that report was made, it appears that the affidavits of Benjamin Wright and Simeon Ford, Esquires, have been presented in support of the claim. The affidavit of Wright states that he was chief engineer on the Erie canal: that he knew the work done by the petitioner: that he was present at the meeting of the Canal Board, about the first of February, 1824, when the claim of Messrs. Farwell's for extra allowance for procuring limestone was under consideration: that the same was, with the assent of said Farwells, referred, by the Canal Board, to him as the chief engineer for examination, estimate and opinion thereon: that he made a careful estimate and examination, and reported the result thereon to the acting Canal Commissioner, with his opinion that the same, to the extent reported, ought to be allowed; and that

he then supposed and believed that this adjustment, estimate and decision was to be the final close of the whole matter.

The affidavit of Ford states, that early in the month of February, 1824, he attended with Mr. Samuel Farwell before the Board of Canal Commissioners in the city of Albany as counsel for him in relation to a claim for labor done on the Erie canal, in constructing the stone work between Amsterdam and Schenectady: that the claim was then, by the agreement of the Canal Commissioners on the one part, and said Farwell on the other, referred to Benjamin Wright, Esquire, then chief engineer on said canal, to liquidate and settle, and, under an express agreement, as deposited then understood and most fully believed, and as he now fully believes, that the award or report of said Wright should be final and conclusive between the parties.

The undersigned have no knowledge in relation to this reference but such as they have obtained since the claim was referred to them by the Senate: but they are informed that the Canal Commissioners considered the reference of the claim to the engineer as an ordinary reference to obtain facts to enable them to settle understandingly with the contractors; and not a reference to make an award that should be final and conclusive. The report of the engineer appears to be in the ordinary form, merely expressing his opinion as to the sum that ought to be paid, not awarding and determining the sum that should be paid.

The reason, as the undersigned are informed, why the sum reported by the engineer was not paid, was that the acting Commissioner was of opinion that the contractors did not put a sufficient quantity of water lime or cement in the work: and for the same reason the Canal Commissioners were not willing to pay but a part of the sum reported by the engineer, when the claim was referred to them for settlement by the Canal Board in 1832.

Respectfully submitted.

JONAS EARLL, JUNIOR,
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

April 16, 1835.

P. G.

No. 85.

IN SENATE,

April 20, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on the militia, on the resolution from the Assembly, requesting the Governor to procure a suitable sword to be presented to colonel William J. Worth.

Mr. Gansevoort, from the committee on the militia, to which was referred the resolution from the Assembly, requesting the Governor to procure a suitable sword, with appropriate devices and emblems thereon, and to present the same to colonel William J. Worth, a citizen of this State, of the United States army, as a token of the high estimation which his native State entertains for his distinguished talents as an officer, and personal bravery evinced in several battles during the late war with Great Britain,

REPORTED:

That the committee have duly considered the said resolution, and unanimously recommend its adoption by the Senate. It has been the policy of all governments to reward distinguished bravery and to furnish incitement to deeds of patriotic valor. The presentation of a sword is the mode which has been adopted in this country, as most consistent with the simplicity of our republican institutions. It is proposed by the resolution, (which has passed the Assembly without a dissenting voice,) to confer this compliment upon one of the native sons of New-York, who, in a long career of military service, has distinguished himself by personal bravery, disinterested patriotism and an ardent devotion to the cause of his country's glory.

The services rendered by colonel Worth form a part of the history of the Republic. The committee, therefore, state generally, that at the age of eighteen he entered the military service as a subaltern, and was promoted gradually to his present rank. He served during the last war on the Niagara frontier; distinguished himself in the actions at Fort George and Chryslers, on the St. Lawrence, and in the battles of Chippewa, Bridgewater and Landy's Lane. In the last battle he was severely and dangerously wounded. For his personal bravery and good conduct in these battles, and his zeal and intrepidity in various skirmishes, (which furnish the best tests of military talent and merit,) he has been rewarded by the general government with promotions to his present rank.

As a tactician colonel Worth is not excelled by any one. For several years he filled, with high reputation, the important post of instructor in tactics at the military academy at West Point. In all the essentials of a soldier, colonel Worth was not surpassed by any officer of the gallant army of the Niagara during the last war. Major-general Lewis, with whom he served during that war, in a letter to the President of the United States, sums up the character of colonel Worth in these words:

"As a gentleman, he possesses the strictest honor, uprightness and integrity: as a man, intelligence, information and many virtues, unalloyed by vicious habits: as a soldier, he is active, brave, judicious, industrious, and ever strictly attentive to the discharge of his various duties: as a tactician, excelled by no one."

The committee indulge the hope that this resolution will receive the unanimous approbation of the Senate. If conferred by a majority it would be but a faint compliment to this gallant officers; and the committee so well know the nobleness of the man and the chivalry of the soldier, that they feel bound to say, that colonel Worth would rather not receive the sword, unless tendered by the unanimity of the Legislature.

P. 9

No. 86.

IN SENATE,

April 22, 1835.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the petition of Adam Hoops.

The select committee to which was referred the petition of Adam Hoops,

REPORTED:

Upon an investigation of the interesting documents presented by the petitioner, and the reports heretofore made to the Senate upon the subject, it appears that Mr. Hoops, in January, 1803, entered into a contract with the Holland land company, for the purchase of 20,000 acres of the company's lands, situated in the now counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany: that the primary object of the petitioner, in making said purchase, was the design on his part, (particularly explained to, and approved by Mr. Paul Busti, the then general agent of the Holland land company,) to open a communication between the eastern and western States, through the lands of the company, and the establishment of a village on the Allegany river, as a place of embarkation, an object no less desirable to the owners of the soil than beneficial to the State.

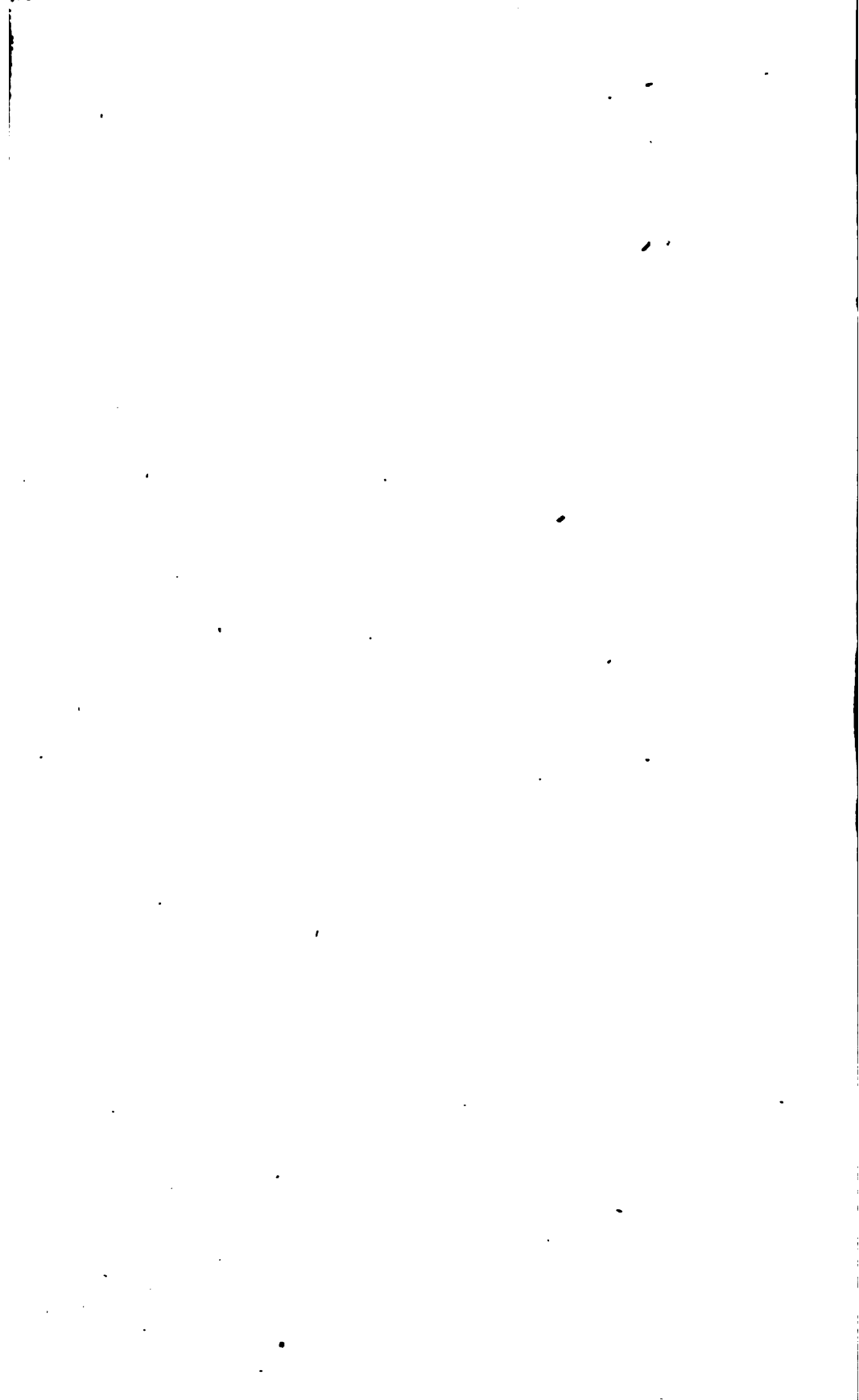
In the contract the company stipulated to open a wagon road, if required, from a point designated on the Genesee river to the
[Senate, No. 86.]

Allegheny river, near the present village of Olean. "The road mentioned was not made in compliance with the terms of the contract, whereby the improvements contemplated by Mr. Hoops were retarded, and serious embarrassments were experienced by him in meeting his payments to the company."

The committee of the Senate, who reported upon this subject in 1823, (Senate Documents 118,) very justly remark, "that the State is much indebted to the early and patriotic exertions of Major Hoops in the settlement of, until then, an almost unexplored portion of its territory; and that his enterprising spirit has overwhelmed him in ruin. Major Hoops is one of the few surviving officers of the revolution, and has devoted a large portion of his life to the most meritorious services. To witness such a man, in the decline of life, divested of the means of support he had for many years been laboring to secure, gives rise to the most painful reflections." But, after due consideration of all the circumstances connected with the subject, the committee are compelled, by their sense of official obligation, to say, that whatever hardships the case of Major Hoops may exhibit; however deeply they may, as fellow-citizens, feel the injurious consequences to him, from a failure on the part of the Holland company to perform their contract, or from his exertions to settle a remote and uninhabited quarter of this State, yet it does not appear to them to be a subject proper for legislative action.

The committee, however, think it not improper to recommend, in the hope that the company may duly appreciate the claim of the petitioner, that he communicate to the general agent a letter dated 15th November, 1834, addressed by the late Chancellor Kent to Peter S. Henry, Esq., as counsel of Major Hoops, which letter has been submitted to the committee, and from which it appears to be the opinion of the late Chancellor that, although Major Hoops has no claim that could be enforced in a court of law, yet the zeal displayed by him to advance the interests of the Holland company, in the settlement of their lands, affords ground for a strong appeal to the justice and equity of said company for remuneration.

The committee, therefore, recommend that Major Hoops submit this letter to the general agent of the Holland land company, with entire confidence that it will receive from him that attention which is due to the subject of it.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No.87.

IN SENATE,

April 27, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the affairs of the Ontario Savings Bank, as they
existed on the 1st day of January, 1835.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-
YORK.

The board of managers of the Ontario Savings Bank, in pursuance of the tenth section of the act incorporating the said bank, passed April 20th, 1830, which requires the corporation to make an annual report, to the Legislature of this State, of their funds and investments, hereby respectfully report:

First.—That the books of this institution were first opened on the 28th day of April, 1832, since which time, there has been deposited the sum of two hundred and one thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars and thirty-five cents, and one thousand seven hundred and thirteen deposits.

Second.—That there has been drawn out, in one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine drafts, one hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-nine cents, leaving in bank, on the 1st day of January, 1835, forty thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-six cents.

Third.—All the moneys in the bank at the date last aforesaid, are loaned out on satisfactory security, according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

WALTER HUBBELL, *President.*

Dated January 1st, 1835.

[Senate No. 87.]

Ontario county, ss.

Walter Hubbell, president, and Henry F. Penfield, secretary of the Ontario Savings Bank, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself says, that he believes the within report to be true.

WALTER HUBBELL,
HENRY F. PENFIELD.

Sworn this 18th day of April, 1835, }
by H. F. Penfield, before me, }

ANSEL MANN, J. P.

Sworn this 21st day of April, 1835, }
by Walter Hubbell, before me, }

OLIVER PHELPS, *First Judge of*
Ontario county Courts.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 88.

IN SENATE,

May 11, 1835.

REPORT

Of the select committee, consisting of the Senators of the 3d district, on the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the city of Albany, in regard to the manufacture of beer.

Mr. Edmonds, from the select committee, consisting of the Senators of the 3d district, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the city of Albany, in regard to the manufacture of beer,

REPORTED:

It appeared from the papers submitted to them, that it was charged that the ale, beer and porter manufactured in this State was adulterated by the use of various drugs; some of which were represented to be of a noxious and unwholesome quality. Those charges were made, so far as the committee were advised, in a paper published in the city of Albany, and in order to investigate their truth, the committee caused a letter to be addressed to the conductor of that journal, requesting such information upon the subject as it might be in his power to communicate.

The Senate is already aware, that he refused to comply with that request, unless the committee should be clothed with power to send for witnesses, and to take their examination. His letter of refusal is annexed to this report, (marked [F]). When the Senate refused to grant such power, the committee were desirous of proceeding no farther in the investigation. But the manufacturers expressed so strong a desire of having an opportunity to exculpate

[Senate No. 88.]

themselves, from the charges, that the committee deemed it strict justice to afford them that opportunity. They, therefore, prepared a series of interrogatories, reaching the whole case, as they believed, and directed a copy of them to be delivered to each of the brewers between and including Lansingburgh and Brooklyn.

Answers, under oath, have been received from the following persons:

E. Parmelee & Co. and J. Dougrey & Co, Lansingburgh; Nash, Burt & Co. and J. and N. Wallace, Troy; Fidler & Ryckman and their workmen, Andrew Kirk, Peter Ballantine and his workmen, White, Barker & Co., John Taylor and his head brewer, and Robert Boyd, Albany; George Robinson, Hudson; Hazard & Gardiner, Catskill; M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie; Law, Beveridge & Co., Newburgh; D. R. Tittle, Dobbs' Ferry; John Johnson, Brooklyn; R. C. Wortendyke and his son, C. & S. Milbank, Wm. McMurtee & Co., Sagebury & Sherwood, W. B. & A. Miles, David Jones, J. M. Mounsey & Co. and workmen, S. Samer, Henry Bunce and his foreman, Thomas Kelley, Wm. Kinch and his foreman, and George Ketching and his foreman, New-York; Thomas Reed & Son, Troy.

It will be seen from the interrogatories, (a copy of which is annexed,) that the principals of the different breweries were required to give the names of their workmen, with the view, on the part of the committee, to have each workman also examined. But the committee being limited, both as to power and time, their examination was not insisted upon, and indeed was not directed to be taken. So far as the answers of such workmen have been given, it has been entirely a voluntary act on the part of their employers.

The answers accompany this report, and are so full and explicit, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the committee, that all of the establishments above mentioned are guiltless of the charges made against them.

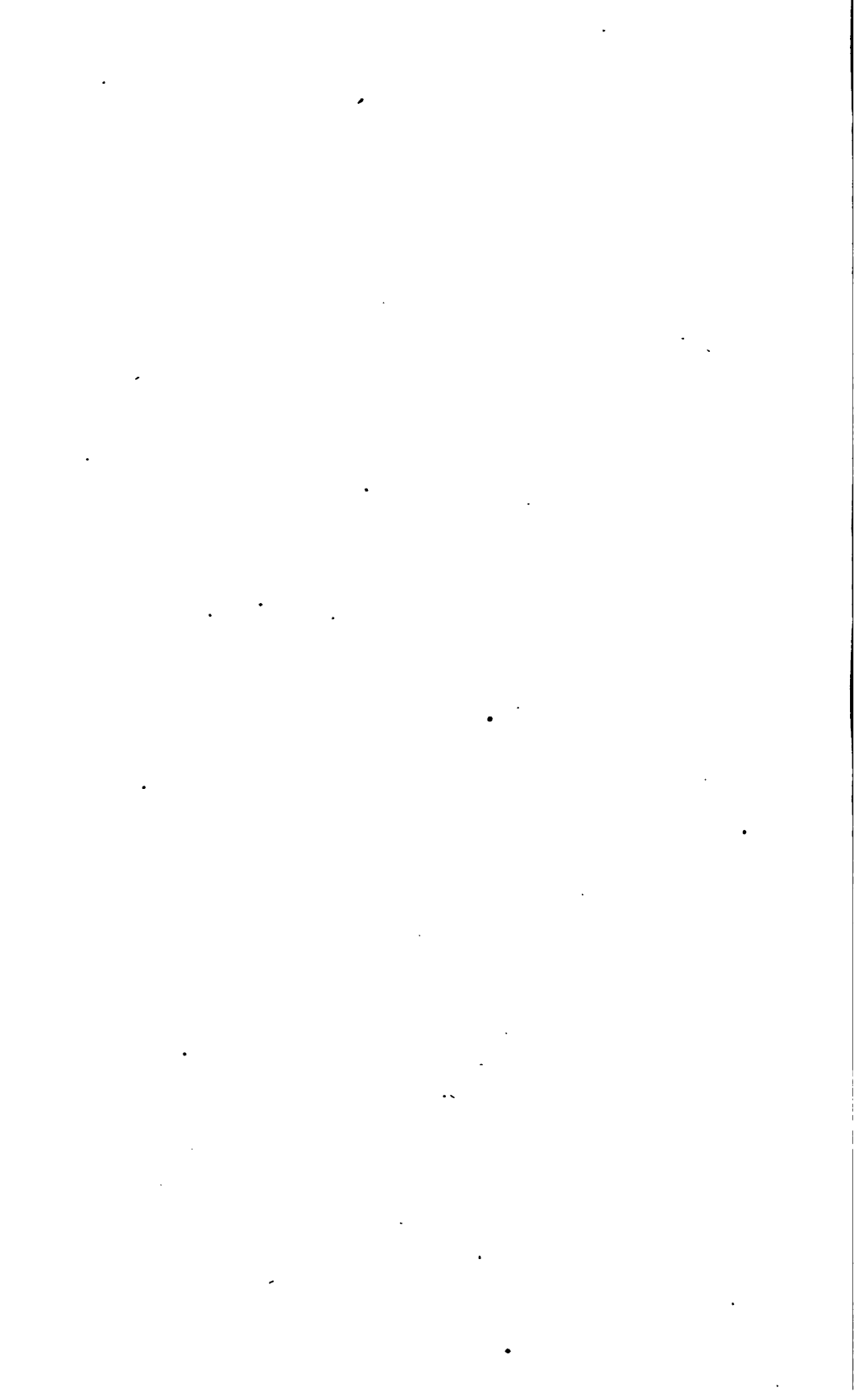
Malt, hops and water are the only ingredients used in the manufacture of beer; except that in some of the breweries, a little fine salt, and in some cases, honey, molasses or sugar, are used. Malt, honey, molasses and sugar, are used for their saccharine matter; hops, for their taste and preservative qualities; salt, for its flavor;

and burnt sugar sometimes, for colouring. The difference in colour is principally owing, however, to the different degrees of heat used in drying the malt. The difference in the taste, to the proportions of malt or hops used—to the fermentation, to the variations in drying, and to other causes which are detailed in the answers, and which satisfactorily account for these differences, without a resort to the use of any articles other than those which are admitted to enter into the composition of the beer or ale.

Every answer denies, unequivocally, the use of any noxious or unwholesome drug, or any other article than malt, hops, water, sugar, honey, or molasses and salt.

The committee cannot discover any inducement which the manufacturer in this country has to use those drugs, or any of them. In England, the high duties which are imposed on the malt and the liquor, render the adulteration a source of great profit to the manufacturer and the seller. The absence of such duties here, removes the inducement. The tax in England on ardent spirits, produces the temptation to use intoxicating drugs in malt liquor. There is no such tax, and consequently no such temptation in our country. The causes of the difference in the respective countries are, however, so well explained in some of the answers, particularly in that of Mr. Fidler, that the committee do not deem it necessary to enter into a more full examination of them here.

It will be observed by some of the answers, that some of the brewers, several years since, tried the experiment of using drugs in their beer—induced to do so, probably, by the English publications, but it is averred in every instance, that the experiment failed—the drugs spoiled the article, and the practice from thenceforth was abandoned. And the committee are persuaded that the Senate will find in the testimony good reason for believing that the practice has not been resumed, and is not now followed, at least, in those establishments whose answers are hereto annexed.



DOCUMENTS.



Letter from E. C. Delavan.

Albany, April 16, 1835.

Dear Sir,—

I have received your favor of yesterday, saying “that the committee to whom has been referred the duty of investigating the manufacture of beer, are desirous of procuring such light and information upon the subject, as it may be in their power to give.” I presume this request has not been made on the supposition that I have any personal knowledge on the subject, but in consequence of my connection with the *Temperance Intelligencer*, in which communications have appeared, stating that unwholesome drugs are used in the manufacture of strong beer. Such communications have been received, and as they proceeded from sources which entitled them to credit, I have deemed it my duty to the public to give them publicity; without, however, pretending to any personal knowledge of the matter. Although I disclaim any personal information on this subject, I have no doubt that deleterious drugs are to some extent used in the manufacture of strong beer, and that this fact can be satisfactorily established, if the committee shall be authorized to send for persons and papers. The examination of such persons as may *volunteer* to attend and give evidence will not, in my judgment, be such a thorough and satisfactory investigation of this deeply interesting subject, as its great public importance demands. If any thing is wrong, those who know it, and are interested in concealing the truth, will not be likely to appear before the committee; and the examination of a hundred persons employed about brewing establishments, to show that they do not know of the use of drugs, could not be deemed a satisfactory investigation. It may be that drugs are used in one brewery and not in another, and where they are used it may only be known to *one person*, while all the other hands are ignorant of the fact. The only mode, therefore, in which the question can be satisfactorily decided, is by authorizing the committee to call for *unwilling* as well as *willing* witnesses. When this shall be done, I will furnish the committee with the names of persons who can give important testimony on the subject.

If drugs are not in fact used, in the manufacture of beer, then it may be presumed the persons interested in that branch of busi-

ness will unite in the request, to arm the committee with power to probe the question to the bottom. If, however, it should not be deemed expedient to take this course, I shall not feel myself called upon to take any particular interest in the investigation, and shall have no communication to make to the committee.

I am, sir,

Yours, with great respect,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Interrogatories addressed to the Brewers by the Committee.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Senate Chamber, April 18, 1835. }

¶ The select committee of the Senate, to whom has been referred a memorial in reference to the manufacture of ale or strong beer, beg leave to request your answer to the following

INTERROGATORIES:

1. Are you engaged in the business of brewing ale, porter or strong beer? If so, where, and for how long a time have you been so engaged, and in whose employ?

2. How many workmen have you now employed in that business, and what are their names, and what is the particular branch of the business in which each is engaged?

3. Have coculus indicus, nux vomica, opium, laurel leaves, copperas, alum, sulphuric acid, salt of steel, aloes, capsicum, sulphate of iron, or copperas, or any other deleterious or poisonous drug or compound, or any or either of them, or any extract or essential property thereof, been, at any time, or in any quantity, directly or indirectly infused, mixed, put or used in beer, ale or porter, either when being manufactured or when preparing for market? If aye, at what time, in what quantities, and by whom?

4. Have you, or any person in your employment, or by your procurement, or with your knowledge, consent or approbation, caused or procured any such drugs or compounds, or the extract or essential qualities thereof, to be infused, mixed, put in or used in ale, porter or beer? Have you, or any one on your behalf, at any time purchased or owned, or had in your possession, any of the said articles? If aye, when, in what quantities, and for what purpose, and to what use were they or any of them applied by you or any one on your behalf?

5. Is there any inducement for the use of any of said drugs or compounds in the manufacture of ale, beer or porter? Is the use thereof a matter of profit or loss to the brewer? Is there, in this respect, any difference between the manufacture in this country and in England, and what is that difference and the cause thereof?

6. What are the ingredients or materials of which the beer, ale or porter, manufactured by you, or at your establishment, or un-

der your view or supervision, are composed? State all of them, and the qualities and properties of each, and the reasons for their use; and also the reason for, and the causes which produce the different shades, strength and flavor of the beer, ale and porter, by you manufactured, and particularly that flavor which gives to some beer the taste of aloes.

Answer of L. Fidler to Interrogatories addressed to the Brewers.

1. L. Fidler, being duly sworn, says, that he is a brewer of ale and beer, and has been engaged in that business for more than sixteen years last past, in the city of Albany, and is now of the firm of Fidler & Ryckman.

3. I never have used, in any way or manner, any of the articles mentioned in the 3d interrogatory, in any description of malt liquors, and answer in the negative to the whole meaning of the interrogatory, as far as may practice extends.

4. I have not, nor has any other person for me, to my knowledge, ever used any of the articles mentioned in the 3d interrogatory, and I feel confident that they never have been used in any malt liquor made by me, or any other person in my employ, nor has any deleterious drug of any sort been used in the malt liquors I have made, or had manufactured, to my knowledge

I have purchased several times sulphuric acid, in small quantities, for cleaning kettles, and for no other purpose. I many years since, purchased for six pence, a small quantity of copperas, and used it in ink, and have not had or used any of the articles mentioned in the 3d interrogatory, excepting as here stated, during the sixteen years last past.

5. There is no inducement, as far as interest is concerned. I will explain, by stating the circumstances that brought them into use in England. The introduction of intoxicating drugs in England, as ingredients in malt liquors, is well known to all who have knowledge of the history and practice of brewing in that country, to have originated with the excessive duties imposed on malt, hops, and *more particularly malt liquors*. A direct tax on strong beer, of say 10s. sterling or \$2.22, and 2s. sterling or 44½c. per barrel on table beer, had not been levied on brewers but a short period, before some publicans and brewers, in order to evade the duties and secure to themselves the amount of difference between these duties, began the system of adulterations. The publican mixed honey, treacle, sugar, or some other saccharine matter, to give body or sweetness, and *coccus indicus*, to intoxicate, and have the appearance of the spirit of strong beer, and then sold small adulterated table beer for strong beer. Some small brewers adopted the same nefarious practice. To shew this adulterating system, and the gain of those concerned in it, I will take the price of table beer in 1824, at 16s. sterling per barrel, exclusive of duties; the weight of this table ale would be about 18lbs. by Dica's Saccharometer, (the excise instrument,) and 24lbs. would be about the weight of strong ale. The additional quantity of malt necessary to make table

beer strong beer, would cost 88 cents per barrel, the cost of honey, treacle or sugar, and coculus indicus, would cost at least from 90 to 92 cents per barrel; and it is a fact, taking the average price of honey, treacle or sugar, barley is the cheapest saccharine for making beer. These prices give us the following results:

A barrel of small beer cost,.....	£0 16 00
Additional malt, say	0 04 00
Duty on strong beer, say.....	0 10 00

£1 10 00

A barrel of small beer cost.....	£0 16 00
Coculus indicus and sugar, say.....	0 04 03
Duty on small beer, say.....	0 02 00

1 02 03

£0 07 09

A man by this fraud on the excise, or tax, gains one hundred and seventy-two dollars for every hundred barrels of beer adulterated and sold. A brewer in Plymouth, (England,) as stated in the reports of persons convicted of fraudulent practices, gained by evading the duties, the enormous sum of £32,000 sterling, or \$142,080.00 in a few years.

It is impossible to give the fine flavor to beer by any other material than malt and hops, and drugs will not impart keeping qualities to beer. The inferiority of adulterated beers, provided they could be made a trifle cheaper, must eventually be a loss to the person who makes them, as they cannot come in competition with the pure malt liquors in this country. Another cause may be mentioned why beer has been so much adulterated in England, which is, the high duties on home spirits, and imported brandy, gin and rum: these duties almost prohibited the poor laboring classes the indulgence in them, and it was so intended by the framers of those laws, in order to encourage the use of a nourishing and healthful beverage, to promote economy and the agricultural interest. These duties on ardent spirits, prompted those inclined to intemperance to drinking old ales, because they contained more alcohol, and sooner produced the stimulating effects of ardent spirits. To gratify this propensity, brewers of "home made beer;" publicans, and brewers with small capitals, who where not able to keep a supply of 7, 14 or 21 year old beer, resorted to the expedient of mixing sulphuric acid to give the beer the smack of age, and coculus indicus, to intoxicate.

These are the reasons why drugs were introduced in England; THEY DO NOT EXIST IN THIS COUNTRY, and as nothing is to be gained by adulterating, *I do not believe they are used.*

In America, the drunkard is no patron of the brewer; he is not willing to distend his stomach, lose his time, pay five times as much to get intoxicated, as he must, if he uses beer instead of ardent spirits.

6. The materials of which I make beer and ale, are malt and hops, together with a trifling of common salt; these are the only

ingredients used by me or for me, nor have I ever used, or had others to use for me, any other materials with the exception of a very few times, and then only by particular request of some individuals, and those articles used have been spices, and sugar, and honey; and once only, many years since, liquorico. The spices used were corriander seed and ginger, I think but twice I have purchased isinglass and used it for finings, not more than four or five times have I ever used colouring, such as used for spirits, nor has ever any other ingredient been used by me, or for me. I have here stated the extent of every other article used by me than malt and hops. The articles I have used, I should be willing to use at any time, if I thought they would be of any advantage. I am persuaded that no spices or sweets can compare with the tonic balsam of the hop, or the saccharine of barley. Ales are of three colors, *pale*, *amber* and *brown*; these colors are made by drying or roasting the malt on the kiln, to suit the color of the liquor; the flavor of each brewing of ale or beer differ more or less, scarcely any two are the same; the causes are owing to some change in the process of malting, the manufacture of the ale, or hops. The process of fermentation, of every brewer, is the source of the principal difference of the flavor of their ales, no two scarcely practice alike; a neglect of the brewer, or want of skill, is often perceptible in the bitter disagreeable taste of some ales, said to resemble alkalis; this is occasioned by letting the yeast, after it rises on the top of the liquor, to fall back, instead of carefully working it off, and this taste is called *yeast bit*; another very nauseous taste in malt liquor, technically called *fazed* or *blink'd*, is owing to a putrid fermentation taking place in the liquor. I do not know of any article of diet or drink that so easily assimilates the odors and flavors of the air, and articles that come in contact with them, as do malt liquors. Clean vessels, pure air and water, are indispensable to obtain fine flavored ales; even after barrelling, to keep sweet, must have a cellar free from all impurities. Probably one reason why English ales and beers are more alike in their flavors, is that a great part of them are vatted, putting several brewings together into one piece or vat.

LANCELOT FIDLER.

Sworn to me before me, this }

29th day of April, 1835, . }

JOHN J. HILL, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Samuel Scantlebury.

1. I have been engaged in the brewing business in Albany and New-York, since the winter of 1825 and 26. I have been 6 years in Albany, formerly with R. Dunlop, and at present with Fidler & Ryckman.

2. Never by me nor by any one else to my knowledge.

3. Never, nor ever purchased or owned any of them for using in ale, beer or porter.

I have, however, frequently used sulphuric acid, for scouring our coppers.

[Senate No. 88.]

5. Never having brewed in England, I have no knowledge but by report, on this subject.

6. Malt, hops, water, and a little common salt are the only ingredients used by me for ale, porter or beer. Some years ago, however, by way of experiment, I used about ten or twelve pounds of grains of paradise and a few pounds of coriander seeds, and I have used occasionally since molasses, sugar and honey; but as I never could discover any advantage in the use of these articles, I have made no use of them of late.

The different shades are occasioned by the difference in the color of the malt, which color arises partly from the color of the skin of the barley and partly from the process of drying. The flavor also arises, in part, from the drying of the malt and the quality of the hops, and also from the process of fermentation. The taste of aloes alluded to, I take to be what we technically call yeast-bitten, which is occasioned by want of care or skill in the brewer.

SAMUEL SCANTLEBURY.

Albany, April 28th, 1835.

The foregoing affidavit sworn to this }
30th day of April, 1835, before me, }

PETER CARMICHAEL, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Persons in the employ of Fidler & Ryckman.

Wm. P. Johnson, Jr., clerk; Charles Rogers, Timothy Connelly, Charles Walker, malsters; Charles Field and son, and Bernard Lynch, malsters, reside at Augusta. Oneida county; James Reed, Patrick Kating, John Lanagan, John Haile, cellarmen; James Burns, engineer; William Barrit, James Fuller, Patrick Shea, workmen; Bernard Williamson and Jeremiah Nowlan, draymen; William McMillan, William Costota and James Moore, coopers.

All whose names are hereunto subscribed, have heard read repeatedly and carefully the 3d and 4th interrogatories, and to all the questions put in them, we each individually answer, No.

Wm P. Johnson, Jr., clerk,

his

John X Lanagan,

mark

Thomas Byrne,

Charles Rogers,

Timothy Connelly,

his

Charles X Walker,

mark

Patrick Shea,

his

John X Haile,

mark

James M. Fuller,

James Reid,

William Barritt,

William McMillan,

William Costoto,

his

Barnard X Williamson,

mark

Jeremiah Nowlan.

Sworn before me this 30th day }
of April, 1835. }

PETER CARMICHAEL, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of G. W. Ryckman.

ALBANY COUNTY, ss.

Garret W. Ryckman, of the city of Albany, being duly sworn, answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I am engaged in the brewing and malting business in the city of Albany, and have been connected in business with Mr. L. Fidler for nearly three years.

3. To this interrogatory I answer—No, not to my knowledge.

4. To this interrogatory—No.

5. I have carefully perused the affidavit of my partner, Mr. L. Fidler, and have the fullest confidence in his statements, and believe the reasons assigned by him to be true.

6. I again refer to Mr. L. Fidler's accompanying affidavit, in answer to this interrogatory. Many of the reasons assigned by him, I know to be correct, and the whole answer I believe to be true.

G. W. RYCKMAN.

Sworn before me, this 30th }
day of April, 1835. }

PETER CARMICHAEL, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Andrew Kirk.

To the chairman of the select committee of the Honorable the Senate, in reference to the manufacture of ales, porter and beer:

1. To this interrogatory, the undersigned replies, that he has been engaged in the brewing business for the last three years in the city of Albany.

3. To this interrogatory, the undersigned replies, that he has never used any drug or compound of any description, in the manufacture of ale, nor has any extract or the essential property of any of them been used in the ale manufactured at his brewery.

4. To this interrogatory, the undersigned answers, that he has not, nor has any person for him, procured any such drugs or compounds, or the extract, or the essential qualities, of any of them.

5. To this interrogatory, he answers, that he is ignorant of any inducement to use any of the said drugs in making beer, ale or porter, and would venture the opinion, that they would ruin both the brewer and his beer; have never been in England. Heavy duties are said to have induced some brewers to use drugs in that country.

6. To this interrogatory, he answers, that the materials of which his ale are made, consist of malt, hops and water, with a little salt. Malt furnishes the saccharine matter; hops impart an agreeable flavor, and are highly efficacious in preserving the liquor. The difference in strength depends upon quantity or quality of the malt, or the skillfulness and attention of the brewer. The shades of color are the effect of the difference of heat in drying the malt. The flavor of aloe may be occasioned by negligence or bad materials.

ANDREW KIRK.

Sworn before me, this 9th }
day of May, 1835. }

THOMAS W. HARMAN, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Peter Ballantine.

1. Aye—in Schoenectady and Albany, for seven years; in Schoenectady, two years for I. M. Schermerhorn; in Albany, two years for Robert Boyd; one year for Andrew Kirk; and two years for myself.

3. None have ever been used by me, in any manner, or to my knowledge.

4. Never purchased, owned or had in my possession, any thing of the sort, for using in ale, beer or porter.

5. Not having used any of the above drugs, cannot say whether there is profit or loss to the brewer, and only know, by report, what is the practice in England.

6. Malt, hops, and a very small quantity of common salt, are the only ingredients used by me, at any time, for ale, beer or porter, except once when I tried the experiment with thirty pounds of sugar, and at another time, with half a barrel of honey. The different shades of color are derived from drying and roasting the malt; and the flavor from the drying and fermentations. The disagreeable taste said to resemble alkes, is given in the fermentation, and is what the brewers technically call yeast-bitten.

PETER BALLANTINE.

Taken and sworn to before me, }
this 28th day of April, 1835. }

J. LANSING, Judge of Albany Com. Pleas, Counsellor, &c.

The answers, likewise, of William Walker and George Cummings, maltsters; Alexander Moore and William Hogg, cellarmen; Thomas Waddie and James Moore, upstairsmen; William Eger, drayman; Joseph Bailey, laborer; Gilbert Utter and Robinson Torn, coopers; and William Fidler, clerk—who being severally duly sworn, deposed as follows: that they are, respectively, in the employ of the above named Peter Ballantine, and they further respectfully answer to the foregoing third, fourth, fifth and sixth interrogatories, which have been respectively read to them, as well as the several answers thereto of the said Peter Ballantine, that they have no other information, knowledge or belief, respecting the subject matters inquired of by the aforesaid interrogatories, than what is contained in the answers aforesaid of the said Peter, and which answers, from the acquaintance which they have with the said Peter, as well as their own knowledge, they verily believe to be true.

William Walker,
William Eger,
George Cummings,
James Walker,
Robinson Torn,
Gilbert Utter,

his
Alexander X Moore,
mark

Joseph Bailey,
Thomas Waddie,
William Fidler,
James Moore,
William Hogg.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 Albany County, ss. }

I do hereby certify, that on the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, William Walker, William Eger, George Cummings, James Walker, Robinson Torn, Gilbert Utter, Alexander Moore, Joseph Builey, Thomas Waldie, William Fidler, James Moore, and William Hogg, personally appeared before me, and being duly sworn, deposed, that they had read the answers by them subscribed, and that the same is true of their own knowledge, except what is stated to be on their information and belief, and that they believe the same to be true.

J. LANSING, Judge, &c.

Answer of White, Barker & Co.

The subscribers of the firm of White, Barker & Co., in the city of Albany, in reply to the foregoing interrogatories, respectfully state:

1. That they are engaged in the business of brewing ale in said city; that William White, one of said firm, has been in said business for about eight years; that Samuel Pruyn, one of said firm, has been engaged five years; and that Charles Barker, the other of said firm, has been engaged in the same two years; that they are in said business on their own account in said city.

3. That they have never directly, or indirectly used, or caused to be used, all or any part of the articles named in this interrogatory, or any other deleterious drug or compound whatever; and that they have never seen, to their knowledge, many and most of the articles named.

4. That to this interrogatory, they reply simply in the negative.

5. That they are ignorant of the profit or loss which would accrue from the use of deleterious drugs in ale;—but are of opinion, that in this country, the use of such ingredients would result in pecuniary loss, and that there can be no motive whatever (particularly of gain,) in employing them; that they are unacquainted with the difference (if any there be,) between the mode of brewing in this country and in England.

6. That barley malt, hops and water, with a handful of common table salt in each brewing, are the sole and only articles now used, or which ever have been used in the manufacture of their ale. From the malt, the saccharine matter is extracted; the hop produces a bitter aromatic flavor, and is also essential for its preservative qualities; the salt is added for the same purpose as in preparing the ordinary food of mankind; the rest of the operation is produced by an operation of nature, called fermentation, carefully watched and directed by the experience of the brewer; the difference in the color of ale is caused entirely by the degree of heat and in drying the malt—when dried by a slow fire, it makes “pale ale,” when higher dried, it makes “brown ale”; the “flavor which gives to some beer the taste of alocs,” is caused either by imper-

fect fermentation, or by hops of an inferior quality and bad flavor.

The process of fermentation being one of the hidden mysteries of nature, sometimes produces results not easily to be accounted for.

The subscriber, William White, personally superintends and directs the brewing department of the aforesaid firm, is himself the practical operator, and no article or ingredient can be used without his personal knowledge thereof. Dated and subscribed at Albany, 29th April, 1835.

WILLIAM WHITE,
CHARLES BARKER,
SAMUEL PRUYN.

Sworn and subscribed this 29th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

DANIEL W. MILLS, *Commissioner, &c.*

Answer of John Taylor.

1. I own a brewery in the city of Albany, and have been engaged in the brewing business in Albany the last twelve years.

3 & 4. I have never purchased, or caused to be purchased, directly or indirectly; nor have I used, or caused to be used, or known to be used, any of the articles enumerated, or any other drug; nor have I ever owned, or been in possession of any of the articles enumerated, or any other drug not named; nor have any such drugs named, or any other not named, been brought into, or used in the process of brewing, or afterwards infused, or mixed in my brewery to my knowledge, with any ale or beer.

5. I know of no inducement for the use of any of the enumerated articles, either as to profit or the flavor of the ale; but on the contrary, believe they would tend to destroy the keeping qualities of the ale, and thus be ruinous to the business, from the quantity of ale necessary, at all times, to keep on hand.

6. Barley malt, hops, water and yeast, (with the exception of small quantities of white sugar and fresh honey,) are the only articles ever used by me; the difference of the shade, strength or flavor, depending on the process of making and drying the malt, the process of fermenting and proportion of malt and hops in the manufacture of ale.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Sworn and subscribed this 30th }
of April, 1835, before me. }

DANIEL W. MILLS, *Commissioner, &c.*

Answer of William Amsdell.

1. I have been a brewer twenty-one years, and have brewed the last three years for John Taylor, in Albany.

3. I have never used any of the drugs enumerated, nor any other drug in the process of brewing, neither for the purpose of mixing with malt liquors after it was brewed; neither have I directly, or indirectly caused it to be done.

4. Having the full charge of the brewing department of Mr. John Taylor's brewery, no article of drugs could be used without my knowledge, nor has been used in any way or manner, in the manufacture of ale or beer—the only malt liquors manufactured by him.

5. I do not believe any inducement exists, for the use of drugs, in the manufacture of ale—*ton weights of them are worse than useless*; and that brewer (if any,) who uses them, defeats his own purpose, and must be ignorant of the true principles of the process, for the following reasons:

1st. The flavor produced by malt and hops are inimitable and unattainable by any other matter whatsoever.

2d. No *vinous fermentation* can be produced, except from a liquid that is saccharine, which is necessary in the manufacture of malt liquors.

3d. All spirituality or strength is the produce of such fermentation, and this, in conjunction with precautions in the heats and mashings, determines early or late periods of fineness, wholesomeness and flavor; much depends on this interesting part of the process, and fixes the desirable quality of preservation—a desirable property, of which hops afford the basis.

6. Malt, hops, yeast and water, (sometimes a small portion of fresh honey or white sugar,) are the only articles I have ever used in brewing of malt liquors. The process of drying the malt, varies the shade of the ale, and will also affect its flavor.

WILLIAM AMSDELL.

Sworn and subscribed, this 1st }
day of May, 1835, before me, }

DANIEL W. MILLS, *Commissioner, &c.*

I certify, that I have had charge of the office and books in the brewery of John Taylor, for the last three years past, that I have read the above affidavit sworn to by him, and believe it to be correct; that from the supervision I have of his business and accounts, and his cash operations, that there could be no drugs purchased, or used in the establishment of his brewery, without my knowledge of it; that no such purchase has ever come to my knowledge, nor do I believe any to have been made.

JOHN G. NORTHROP.

Sworn and subscribed, this 30th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

DANIEL W. MILLS, *Commissioner, &c.*

Answer of Robert Boyd.

The honorable the select committee of the Senate of the State of New-York, in answer to the several interrogations directed to me, I beg leave to offer the following:

1. I am engaged in the business of brewing ale in the city of Albany, and have been so engaged for thirty-one years last past.

3. No drugs enumerated in this interrogatory, nor any other poisonous drug or compound, have ever been used by me, directly or indirectly.

4. I deny, "in toto," the having put, or caused others to put, any poisonous or deleterious compounds in any ale manufactured by me; nor have I purchased any of the drugs enumerated in No. 3, or caused others to purchase them to be used in my brewery.

5. I know of no inducement a brewer has to use drugs in the manufacture of ale or porter. I know that good and well flavored ale is made in my establishment without the aid of any drug or deleterious compound known to me. With respect to the question, "Is the use of drugs a matter of profit or loss to the brewer?" I am unable to answer it, as I have never made the experiment. As to the difference between the manufacture of ale in this country and in England, I am unable to say in what it consists; I presume, however, that the process is similar: in England, the brewer pays more for his malt, on account of excise duty, but makes it up by charging more for his ale, than the brewer in this country.

6. The materials of which the ale and porter manufactured by me, are barley malt, hops, salt, and when the extract from the malt is pale, burnt sugar is added for coloring. The two latter materials are used in very small quantities. The extract from barley malt, has a sweet luscious flavor; that from the hop, has an aromatic bitter flavor; salt is added to make the flavor more agreeable. The different shades, strength and flavor of ale depend upon the drying of the malt, the quantity used, and the conducting of the process of fermentation; that flavor which gives to some ale the taste of aloes, may arise from the use of an inferior or bad flavored hop.

R. BOYD.

Sworn before me, this 30th }
day of April, 1835. }
J. W. EDMONDS.

Answer of E. Parmelee & Co.

The undersigned, one of the firm of E. Parmelee & Son, manufacturers of ale and strong beer, in the village of Lansingburgh, in answering the foregoing interrogatories, says:

1. That he has been engaged in the manufacture of ale, porter and beer, from the year 1816 to the present time, on account of himself and partners.

3. That no one of the articles set forth in this interrogatory, nor any other poisonous drug or compound, or any extract, or essential property thereof, has been at any time, or in any quantity, directly or indirectly, infused, mixed, put in, or used, in beer, ale or porter, either when manufactured, or when preparing for market, by us, in any quantities or proportions whatever.

4. That no person in our employ, by our procurement, or with our knowledge, consent or approbation, have caused, or procured,

any such drugs or compounds, or the extract, or essential qualities thereof, to be infused, mixed, put in or used, in ale, porter or beer; nor has any one in our behalf, at any time, purchased, nor have we had in our possession any of the said articles, other than such as have been purchased and used for medicinal or other purposes, in no manner connected with the manufacture of ale, porter or beer.

5. That he does not know of any inducement for the use of any of the said drugs or compounds in the manufacture of ale, beer or porter, in this country, and that he verily believes that such use would be a matter of loss and not of profit to the brewer; that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the difference between the manufacturing of ale, porter and beer, in this country and in England, to give an opinion on the latter clause of this interrogatory.

6. That the only ingredients or materials used by us in manufacturing ale and beer at our establishment, are malt, hops and pure spring water, and in a few instances, under particular circumstances, a little common honey; and in the manufacturing of porter, the ingredients are the same as in ale or beer, with the only addition of liquorice root and juniper berries, to change the flavor of the liquor; that the qualities and properties of all the above ingredients are so generally known, as in his opinion, to require no other reason to be assigned for their use; and that the causes which produce the different shades, strength and flavor of the ale, beer and porter, other than as above stated, depend on the drying of the malt, by a greater or less heat; the colour and flavor of the hops, and the greater or less quantity of the saccharine matter of the malt, infused in the liquor; and that the dead bitter flavor of the beer, compared to the taste of aloes, is derived either from the quality of the hops used or from some mismanagement in manufacturing, or in the treatment of the liquor after manufacturing, whereby the aromatic flavor of the essential oil of the hop is lost, while the bitter taste alone remains.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS PARMELEE.

Sworn before me, this 1st day }
of May, 1835. }

DANIEL WHITING, *Justice of the Peace.*

The undersigned says, that he has been engaged as a brewer, in the employment of E. Parmelee & Son, in the village of Lansingburgh, nine years; and that during the whole of that time he has had the principal charge, overseeing and management of the brewing business; and that he has carefully examined the foregoing interrogatories and their answers, by Elias Parmelee, one of the aforesaid firm, and that to his knowledge and belief, the answers are true, in all their assertions and declarations, and that his own practice has ever been in accordance therewith.

JOHN SANDS.

Sworn before me, this 1st }
day of May, 1835. }

DANIEL WHITING, *Justice of the Peace.*

Answer of J. Dougrey & Co.

James Dougrey, of Lansingburgh, county of Rensselaer and State of New-York, one of the firm of J. Dougrey & Co., brewers of said place, makes the following answers to the foregoing interrogatories:

1. That I have been engaged in brewing strong beer and ale at our present establishment for six seasons last past, for myself and others, under the firm of J. Dougrey & Co.

3. That no one article named in this interrogatory has ever been used in our establishment, nor has any extract or compound of any or either of them been used by any one, in any stage or process of our brewing, fermentation or barrëlling, or at any period after barrëlling; and that no other ingredients have been used by me, nor any one else in our establishment in manufacturing ale or beer, but malt and hops only, except part of two seasons, a very small quantity of liquorice root used as an experiment by me, which was intended to aid the flavor of our article, but which article is now wholly abandoned by me; strength or intoxicating qualities are not so much sought for, as a pure flavor.

4. I never have, nor has any one connected with me, or in my employ, with my knowledge, consent or approbation, procured or caused to be procured, any deleterious drugs or compounds, or the essential qualities thereof, to be infused or put into any article of beer or ale manufactured by us; nor have I ever purchased, or at any time had in my possession to my knowledge, any of the said articles.

5. Instead of being actuated by any expectations of gain by using deleterious drugs or compounds, I am satisfied their cost would exceed the cost of malt and hops. In this country, nothing, in my opinion, will produce as much pure saccharine at the same cost, as good malt, at the average cost of the article for the last six years; nor that any substitute can be found for hops, calculated to answer the purposes intended by the use of hops, viz: flavor, preservation and cheapness; I would therefore think, that no one at all acquainted with the business, can, on the score of gain, be induced to use any other ingredient or compound as a substitute for either malt or hops. I wish it, however, distinctly understood, that I am entirely unacquainted with the cost of any one of the articles named. I know nothing of the process of brewing in England, except from reading.

Baverstock's treatise on brewing, (the best English authority,) says "any one that uses any other ingredient than water, malt and hops, must be men unacquainted with the most valuable principle of their business," and pronounces them "contemptably ignorant of their own interest, for that all the money which is paid for such additional matters, is far worse disposed of than if it were thrown into the sea." He confidently denies that any well informed public brewer in England uses drugs.

6. The ingredients used by us, are malt and hops only; the extract of the malt, to give the ale or beer a body and strength; the hops, to give it a flavor, and as a preservative against acidity; the quantity of

stock used, or extract from the same, governs the strength of the article; the different shades of beer, ale or porter, are caused by the high or low drying of the malt and the dark or pale color of the hops used; as to what causes or produces the aloes taste, if it exist, I am unable to state, as I never, to my knowledge, tasted aloes: if thereby is meant a very bitter taste, I would answer, that too much hop may be used to suit the tastes of every one, or the hops may be too much boiled; I know of no other reasons, either for the shades or for the flavor of beer or ale. I never knew of any colouring matter being used for ale. It may be well to remark, that in beer intended to keep sound in warm weather, a much greater quantity of hop is used, than is used in what brewers term *present use*, intended to be used in cool weather; the very bitter taste sometimes complained of, I rarely or ever heard as an objection to the latter article.

JAMES DOUGREY.

The foregoing affidavit sworn to this }
 26th day of April, 1835, before me, }
 J. C. LANSING, *Sup. Court Commissioner.*

Answer of Nash, Burt & Co.

1. Abram Nash has been engaged in the business of brewing ale or strong beer for the last eleven years in Troy, and for the last two years I have taken into partnership, Uri Burt and Alfred B. Nash, under the firm of Nash, Burt & Co.

3, 4 and 5. As to the articles named in these questions, we have never bought, sold or used the least particle of either of the drugs, or any other named article included in the 3d question; neither do we believe that they would be proper, safe or useful; nor have they ever been named by any one about the brewery, as necessary or safe to use.

6. Our ale or strong beer is made with pure spring water, barley malt and good hops; we suppose that soft water is as much preferable for ale as for many other purposes for which it is used—this we think to be one of the causes that the country ale is preferred by some in New-York to their city manufactured ale. We use for one barrel of ale, from three bushels to three and a half bushels of malt that we dry on a tile kiln at a slow but suitable heat, with hard coal. To make the malt a light amber, which is the only article that gives the shade or color to the ale, excepting it may sometimes happen, in high dried hops, that they may add a little to the shade, but if they do, we expect that the flavor of the ale will be changed a little also; and if the malt and hops are high dried, we hear a complaint that the ale is burned or aloes are used. Neither of these charges are true, but the effect is the same as in high burned coffee, it changes the flavor. The above water, malt and hops, compose all that we use to make ale or strong beer, excepting, we add to every fifty barrels, four quarts of fine table salt when boiling, which we judge to be as necessary for beer as for any other article used by man that has substance. What we

have written we hope will answer the foregoing questions, to satisfy the inquiring world, and we shrink not from the answer for prosecuting the business to our consciences and at the bar of God.

ABRAM NASH.

RENOSSLAER COUNTY, ss. On the 27th day of April, 1835, personally appeared before me, Abram Nash, to me personally known, as one of the firm of Nash, Burt & Co., brewers of the city of Troy, and being duly sworn, says, that the foregoing answers to the questions put, contain the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

D. H. STONE, *Commissioner of Deeds, Troy.*

Answer of J. & U. Wallace.

J. & U. Wallace, of the city of Troy, answer the foregoing questions in the following manner, viz:

1. We have been engaged in the brewing business eleven years last October, on our own account; James Wallace, as bookkeeper and outdoorman, Uriah Wallace, for the last seven seasons, as brewer.

3. None of the articles enumerated in this question, except copperas, has ever been about our place, to our knowledge, nor have we ever seen them any where.

4. In the spring of 1831, we purchased from eighteen to twenty pounds of copperas, for the purpose of mixing it in the white wash which we put on the buildings and fence about our establishment.

5. We know of none; are not sufficiently acquainted with the brewing business in England to answer this question.

6. Malt, hops, water, salt and honey, is used in the manufacture of pale ale. Barley infused in water and spread on floors; the process of vegetation changes the glutinous properties of the grain into a saccharine substance, which gives the ale its sweet properties. Hops give ale the bitter taste, which some may mistake for aloes, and is necessary to promote the fermentation and assist the ale, beer and porter to keep, without becoming acid. The different shades of ale are produced by drying the malt on the kiln, which may be varied from the brownest to the palest kinds of ale. The strength of ales may vary by using more or less malt, or the fermentation being carried further in one kind of ale or beer than another. There is a great variety in the flavor of hops: some have a strong, others a more delicate flavor, which readily accounts for the different flavors perceptible in the ales of the same establishment. Ale or worts, after boiling and before fermentation, have a sweet bitter flavor; when ready for fermentation, yeast is used, which acts on the worts and decomposes a part of the sweets and evolves carbonic acid gas, the gravity is diminished, spirit is generated, which assists to preserve the ales from acidity, if not from putridity, either of which would destroy it.

ALBANY COUNTY, ss.—James Wallace, one of the firm of J. & U. Wallace, herein mentioned, being duly sworn, says, that the

facts set forth in the above statements are true, of his own knowledge.

JAMES WALLACE.

Sworn and subscribed this 28th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

JNO. C. KEMBLE, one of the Judges of the Court for the
Correction of Errors.

Answer of George Robinson.

1. I am engaged in the business of brewing ale, in Hudson; I have carried on the business there for the last twelve years.

2. I have six workmen employed in that business, whose names, and the particular branches they are employed in, are as follows, viz: Charles Monk, brewer and cellarman; Daniel Grant, grinder; Robert Wynyates, malster; Daniel Murphy and John Caton, barrel washers and laborers; and William Hinds, teamster.

3. Sulphate of iron or copperas has once, and only once, been used in my brewhouse, as heading for a brewing of porter, to the amount of four ounces.

4. No. None, none.

5. None; a matter of loss. In England, during the long French or continental war, from 1792 to 1815, malt was as high as 14s. sterling per Winchester bushel. There was then a strong inducement held out to brewers, to adulterate their ale. I consider there is none in this country; malt and hops being the cheapest and best ingredients we can use.

6. The ale brewed at my establishment is composed of malt, hops and water, and a small quantity of common culinary salt, say two or four ounces to each barrel. The malt gives the body; the hops, flavor, and adds to the preservative quality of the ale; the salt clarifies the ale, and assists fermentation. The different colour of ale arises from the different shades given to the malt in drying; the different flavors, from different methods of fermentation. The flavor of aloe, from a bad or languid fermentation.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Answer of Hazard & Gardiner.

1. I am, as it regards ale and strong beer in Catskill, for the last seven years, and previously an apprentice to Messrs. Law & B. v. ridge of Newburgh four seasons, and one season as malster to M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie.

3. Never, to my knowledge, either directly or indirectly.

4. Never, to my knowledge, or by my procurement; the articles enumerated in question 3, have never been purchased, owned, or in my possession, in the most remote connection with my business as a brewer.

5. I give it as my opinion, there is no inducement whatever.

The "use thereof," whether profitable or not, I cannot say, never having seen it tried. Whether there is any difference between the manufacture in this country and in England, I cannot tell.

6. The beer manufactured by me is composed of the extracts of barley malt and hops.

"The object of mashing, is to extract from the malt all the saccharine matter, and a certain part of farinaceous substance, on the due proportion of which, the proper fermentation of the wort and flavor of the beer in a great measure depends. Hops contain a fine essential oil, which has an agreeable bitter flavor; they are requisite to preserve the beer from the acetic fermentation which would otherwise take place immediately after the spirituous (vinous,) fermentation ceases."—*Edinburgh Encyclopædia*.

The different shades of our ale are derived solely from the malt used; in drying pale malts, smoke from the fuel made use of, or too great a degree of heat, are carefully avoided. The difference in strength is produced by increasing or diminishing the quantity of wort, from a given quantity of goods. The reason for a difference in shade or strength is simply because some customers prefer one kind, some another. I do not know the cause of that flavor, which gives to some beer the taste of aloes, unless it is owing to the use of strong hops which may have become damaged by packing, before sufficiently cured, or to unskilfulness in the operator, or to both combined.

JAMES D. GARDINER.

Sworn and subscribed, this 2d }
day of May, 1835, before me, }

JAM. D. PINCKNEY, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

Answer of M. Vassar & Co.

1. We have been engaged in the manufacture of ale since 1813; never have employed any foreman or chief brewer; one of our firm has always attended to this branch of the business.

3. None of the drugs, ingredients, or articles, named in this interrogation, have ever been used by us, directly or indirectly, or by any one in our employ, at any time, or on any occasion, to our knowledge or belief, excepting in one instance, in one brewing made some ten or twelve years ago, and then only by way of experiment; and the result rendered the liquor unsalable, by impairing its flavor, and was subsequently consumed (principally,) by the workmen of the house: these articles were, coculus indicus, alum, salt of steel, capsicum and grains of paradise.

4. We, nor any one in our employ, nor agent, has ever bought, or had in possession on our account, to our knowledge or belief, (except in the instance above mentioned,) any drugs, ingredients, or compounds, and used them at any time in the manufacture of malt liquors made by us.

5. From our experience and knowledge of the brewing business, should not suppose there was any inducement for the use of any drugs or compounds in the manufacture of ale, beer or porter; nor can we

conceive or believe it possible to find any substitute, either as a matter of economy or profit for good malt and hops, and as we believe are the only articles necessary and essential for the making of good ale, beer or porter; for it is these alone, when judiciously proportioned and manufactured, that constitute *malt liquors*, and impart that fine and delicious flavor, so highly esteemed by those accustomed to their use.

6. The only materials used by us in the manufacture of ales, &c. are malt and hops. The difference of flavor in ales arises chiefly from the drying of the malt; that which is dried pale or light amber, is generally preferred for ale; the amber or brown, for porter, or a mixture of each kind. The different shades of colour in malt liquors, is mostly owing to the degree of heat the malt has received on the kiln in the process of drying; and some also, from the quantity and colouring matter in the hops.

An irregular or injudicious fermentation will cause a nauseous and unpleasant bitter to ale; but cannot say whether it would imitate the flavor or taste of aloes, never having used the drug, nor drank any ales or porter containing this article to our knowledge.

Poughkeepsie, (Dutchess co.) April 27th, 1835.

M. VASSAR & Co.
per M. VASSAR.

Sworn and subscribed this 1st
of May, 1835, before me. }

S. B. DUTTON, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Law, Bevrige & Co.

1. I am engaged in the brewing of ale, in the village of Newburgh; I learnt the business here; for fourteen years I have been an operative brewer; the last ten of which years, I have been a partner in the firm of Law, Bevrige & Co.

3. I use none of the articles specified in this question, nor any other drug, in any way, nor do I employ any person to use them for me: some years since I used some of them in experimenting, I tried some in four or five brewings of porter; but being satisfied that they were injurious, I abandoned the use of them entirely, and do not now use any of them in any way.

4. Neither myself, nor any person for me, have purchased, or owned, or had in possession, any such drugs or compounds, except at the time, and for the above mentioned experiments.

5. I think that in this country there is no inducement for the use of any of said drugs or compounds, in the manufacture of ale. I do not profess to be a porter brewer, and consequently cannot testify as to that, as I never attempted but four or five brewings of it. We make nothing but pale and amber or brown ale; and in ale I am decidedly of the opinion, that any drugs would be unprofitable and injure the quality of the article; the sweet from malt and the bitter from hops, are not only the best, but the cheapest ingredients. As to the practice in Britain, I only know from books and

hearsay. The excise laws there taxing strong ale so much more than weak, may be an inducement to use drugs; but I believe their finest ales, especially in Scotland, are free from all fraudulent admixtures.

6. The only ingredients used by us in the manufacture of ale, are water, malt and hops, with a small quantity of common salt, and occasionally a little sugar or honey. The different shades of colour in ale, are produced by giving the malt more or less fire while drying it on the kiln. The strength is in proportion to the quantity of malt used in a given quantity of ale. The flavor is produced by the skill of the operator, and the judicious selection and application of his materials. The aloe taste spoken of, may be from an unskilful use of the hops, thereby extracting a disagreeable bitter, or sometimes when the yeast is not well separated from the ale, it gives a nauseous bitter taste, technically called yeast-bitten.

As we court investigation on this subject, and wish to give full and satisfactory testimony, I take the liberty of adding the affidavit of our foremen in their different departments, and consequently the men who would be employed to put in drugs or compounds, if any were used.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BEVRIDGE.

Sworn before me, this 27th }
day of April, 1835. }

B. H. MACE, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

We, whose names are undersigned, are in the employment of Messrs. Law, Bevridge & Co., and so far as we know, the above statements by Mr. Bevridge are correct. We do not know of any thing used in the manufacture of ale here, besides water, malt, hops, common salt, and occasionally sugar or honey, and we think that nothing could be used to any extent, or with any frequency, without some of us knowing it.

ARNOLD McNEAD,
JAMES PATERSON,

his
AMBROSE & SUTLIFE,
mark

ABEL STEELE,
THOMAS McCANN.

Sworn and subscribed, this 27th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

B. H. MACE, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Orange county, ss. }

John Forsyth, of Newburgh, in said county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: that he is one of the firm of Law, Bevridge & Co., above mentioned, and has been one of said firm for the last nine years; and further, that he has

read the foregoing interrogatories and the answers thereto, and that he fully concurs in the affidavit made by John Revridge, and the same is true and correct.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Sworn to and subscribed, this 27th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

B. H. MACZ, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of D. R. Title.

1. I have worked for Fidler & Taylor about six years; in business for myself and partnership about six years.

3. I have not any of those articles, neither did I ever use them. I make my beer of nothing else but malt, hops, water and common salt. I do not make any porter.

4. I never had any, nor ordered any, in no shape nor manner, except once I recollect of being told by an old Englishman, that coculus indicus was so good to fine beer, and would make it heady; I went to a druggist to see this article—he handed me six or twelve berries. I inquired whether they would be injurious to health; he told me they were; I then said I never would make any beer if I could not make it without using things injurious to health, and did not use the article, nor any of them, nor never have.

5. The use of those articles I am unacquainted with; I never was in England.

6. The ingredients or materials, are nothing else but malt, hops, water and common salt, used in my establishment. It is barley malt which, by being malted, makes it a sweet, but would drink rather sickish without the pleasant bitter of the hops with it. I do not see much use of salt; either way, the use of beer is to quench thirst, and is nourishment. The different shades are caused by drying the malt, sometimes higher than other, sometimes by hops being picked late will be of higher colour than early picked. Can give different shades by colouring made by burning sugar or molasses. The strength is the substance of the grain, same as bread; fermentation puts the beer in a state to take spirits from it by distilling. It is a wholesome liquor, if used with discretion. Eating too much will hurt a person as much as drinking too much beer. Ill flavor is given to ale in different ways: sometimes in boiling, sometimes in the fermenting tun.

D. R. TITLE.

Sworn and subscribed, this 28th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

DANIEL W. MILLS, *Commissioner, &c.*

Answer of John Johnson.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York, the undersigned begs leave to answer to your interrogatories, as follows:

1. I am engaged in the brewing of ale or strong beer, and have been for the last fifteen years in the city of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on my own account.

3. I have not used myself, or any man in my employ, either directly or indirectly, any of the enumerated articles, either in their raw or natural state, or in any extract, or made in a compound article, or any noxious or deleterious drugs been used by me ever in the making or preparing for market.

4. I, nor any one for me, never had or purchased any of the above articles, or extracts, except coculus indicus; I had a small quantity in England to fuddle fish with—never saw it in this country. Nux vomica I once had a few beans to poison rats with. Laurel leaves and aloes I never saw the articles.

5. It has always been my firm opinion that the ale made in this country was a genuine article from malt and hops—never met with a brewer here who ever recommended drugs, but always malt and hops. The latter materials I consider will make a better ale, and cheaper than any drugs or compounds that can be found. To withhold malt and hops and use drugs, the quality of the ale would soon show the brewer his error. The difference between here and England is, or rather was, here the price of barley and hops is low; there, during the last war, barley some years was bad, and of course price high: one dollar excise per bushel of malt, two dollars each barrel of ale; duty on hops some years very dear; great competition and small profits, which might drive brewers to other things as a substitute.

6. I make my ale of malt, hops, water and yeast; other extracts, compounds, drugs, &c., I use none whatever. The shade is owing to different qualities of barley, and being high or pale dried in malting. Strength in a stronger extract of the malt and a good fermentation. Flavor varies, owing to the different malt, hops and water brewed from, and different management in the process. The flavor, like aloes, proceeds from a rank unpleasant hop and long boiling.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn, before me, }
the 24th day of April, 1835. }

N. B. MORSE, *First Judge of Kings County.*

Answer of R. C. Wortendyke.

City and County of New-York, ss. R. C. Wortendyke, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, answers the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I am engaged in the brewing business in the city of New

York, and commenced that business in October eighteen hundred and thirty-four, upon my own account.

3. I know nothing of any such practices.

4. To each and every part of this interrogatory, I unequivocally answer, No.

5. I know nothing of any part of this interrogatory.

6. The materials used by me in brewing are malt, hops and water, with sometimes small quantities of ginger, coriander seed, salt or rye flour. The strength is derived from the malt. The hop is used for its agreeable bitter, and for its preservative qualities. The other articles I have thought improved the flavor. Difference in strength may be referred to the difference in quantity or quality of the materials, or in the manner of their use. The taste of aloe is probably caused by an imperfect fermentation.

RINIER C. WORTENDYKE.

Sworn to before me, this }
23d day of April, 1835, }

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, *Com. of Deeds, New-York.*

City and County of New-York, ss. Cornelius H. Wortendyke, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has been employed in the brewery of his father all the time since he commenced the brewing business; and this deponent further deposes, that none of the drugs mentioned in the foregoing interrogatories, nor any other noxious or poisonous drugs, compounds or extracts, have been used in said brewery; and further says, that they could not have been used without the knowledge of this deponent; and this deponent further deposes, that he has read the answers of his father, R. C. Wortendyke, and this deponent confirms the same in every particular.

C. H. WORTENDYKE.

Sworn before me, this 23d }
day of April, 1835. }

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, *Com. of Deeds, New-York.*

Answers of C. W. and S. Milbank.

To the Honorable Committee:

City and County of New-York, ss. We, Charles W. and Samuel Milbank, brewers, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, do depose and say, in answer to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. That we have been engaged in the brewing business for the last twelve or fifteen years; our senior partner seven years of said time for his own account, at Providence, R. I.; our junior partner with his father, Samuel Milbank, during part of said time; and now for our own account, under the firm of C. W. and S. Milbank, at 58 Madison-street, New-York.

3. We have never used either of the articles enumerated there-

in, neither in extract or any essential properties thereof, directly or indirectly, by infusing, mixing, putting or using in beer, ale or porter, neither when being manufactured or preparing for a market, except in one instance, our C. W. M. tried the experiment at Providence, of putting as much copperas as would lay on a six penny piece in a cask of ale, and which destroyed the liquor—never tried it before or since—most of the articles we have never seen, and would not know them if they were shown to us. In the course of all our practice we have used not more than six or seven gallons of pure spirits—this also was an experiment.

4. We never have purchased or caused to be purchased, any of the articles enumerated in your 3d question, nor ever had any in our possession.

5. It is our firm belief and opinion, that neither drugs or compounds are used by brewers in this country; that nothing can be substituted for malt and hops that will so well answer the ends of the brewer, both as regards his profits and reputation; a contrary practice we believe would result in loss to the manufacturer. We have never been in England, and cannot satisfactorily explain the difference that may exist in the manufacturing of malt liquor there and here; but believe they are there driven to the use of deleterious substances on account of the very high duties that are, or have been, imposed on malt and hops, and beer in its manufactured state. We believe that there is not one brewer in twenty, who has learned his business in this country, that would know how to use the articles named in your 3d question, if they were given to them, and would not know many of them apart, without being explained to them.

6. The materials made use of by us in manufacturing porter, ale and beer, are malt, hops, water and yeast. The difference in shades is generally consequent on the colour of the malt and hops used, it is sometimes necessary to lighten colour, which is generally done by burnt sugar or molasses. The quantity and quality of the malt and the proper manufacture gives strength; the flavor is also dependant on the qualities of the malt and hop, and the manner in which the process is managed. The flavor of aloes, which is sometimes said to be found in malt liquor, may be owing to its being too high hopped or bad management, and stock beer brewed for keeping during the summer months, if drank soon after it is made, partakes of a rank and earthy flavor of the hop, which in our opinion accounts for the supposition in the public mind, of aloes being used in malt liquor. The article we have never seen, nor would not know it without its being explained to us. We sometimes make use of a little honey, sugar or molasses, for the purpose of ripening liquors.

CHAS. W. MILBANK,
SAML. MILBANK, Jr.

Sworn to before me, this 25th }
day of April, 1835, }

ALFRED A. SMITH, *Com. of Deeds.*

Answer of William McMurtree & Co.

1. We have been engaged in the city of New-York in the brewing of ale and beer, for about twelve years on our own account.

3. We have not used any of the ingredients mentioned in the 3d specification, or any extract or property thereof, at any time, or in any quantity, direct or indirect, in the making of ale, beer or porter, either in manufacturing or when being prepared for market.

4. We have not, nor any person in our employment, either by our procurement or with our knowledge, consent or approbation, caused or procured any such drugs or compounds, or the essential qualities thereof, to be infused, mixed or put in, or used in porter, beer or ale; we have not, nor no one on our behalf, at any time purchased or owned, or had in our possession, any of the above mentioned articles.

5. We know of no inducement for the use of any of the said drugs or compounds in the manufacture of ale, beer or porter. We do not know whether the said articles would be a matter of profit or loss to the brewer, never having used any of them.

6. The only ingredients or materials used in our establishment for the manufacture of ale, beer and porter, are malt, hops and water. The different qualities and shades are produced by the malt being dried brown or pale. The different flavor is produced by the different qualities of malt and hops, and the mode of using them.

WM. McMURTREE & Co.

Sworn to before me, this 27th }
day of April, 1835. }

LAMBERT M. FELTUS, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Sadgebury & Sherwood.

1. We have been engaged in the brewing of ale and table beer, at No. 102 Duane-street, New-York, since 1832, for ourselves or on our own account.

3 and 4. We have never used any of those articles; have never had any in our possession; know nothing about them.

5. We know of no inducement to the brewer to use any of these drugs; we know not whether it would be profit or loss to the brewer; we know nothing of the difference of brewing between this country and England; we never brewed there.

6. Our ale is made of barley malt, hops, water and a little fine salt only, with the addition of a little molasses in the table beer. The malt for strength and richness; hops for flavor and preservation.

The light coloured ales are produced by drying the malt pale on the kiln; the disagreeable bitter may be produced by damaged hops, or too great quantity, improper fermentation, or burned malt.

JAMES SADGEBURY,
HENRY SHERWOOD.

Sworn before me, this 24th }
day of April, 1835. }

C. NAGLE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c.*

Answer of Wm. B. Miles.

I beg leave to submit the following answers to the foregoing interrogatories:

1. I am engaged at present in the brewing of ale or strong beer and table beer, in the city of New-York, in company with my brother, under the firm of Wm. B. & A. Miles; I have been engaged in the business of a brewer since the year 1827; the first year, in the employ of Nathan Miles; the second, in company with Geo. Hauptman; and since that time in company with my brother, under the above firm, though the manufacturing of the above articles have been done exclusively by me; he attending to the outdoor business of the firm.

3. I never have used any of the drugs enumerated in the third interrogatory, or any other poisonous drugs, in the manufacture of ale or strong beer, or table beer, or in the preparing them for the market; nor has my brother or any other person to my knowledge, or consent, used any such drugs or compounds in such manufactory; nor have I or my brother, to my knowledge or belief, or with my consent, permitted any person or persons in our employ or otherwise, to use any such in the said manufactory or brewing of ale, strong beer, or table beer, or in the preparing the same or either of them for the market.

4. I answer the fourth interrogatory in the negative.

5. I am unacquainted with any inducement for the use of any of the drugs or compounds, or other articles mentioned in the third interrogatory; in the brewing of ale, strong beer or table beer: it is my decided opinion, that the use of any such, in any mode, would produce a loss to the brewer, as it would injure the quality and flavor of his ale or beer. I am unacquainted with the qualities or manufacture of ale or beer, brewed in England.

6. I use in the manufacture of ale, table beer and strong beer, barley malt, hops and water, with a small quantity of fine salt, say three pints to sixteen barrels, and in table beer a small quantity of boiled sugar or molasses; and at some seasons of the year I use a small quantity of New-Orleans molasses at the time of racking; in table beer, I sometimes use a small quantity of isinglass to refine the liquor when sent out fresh or new. Malt gives the strength or body to the liquor. Hops are used as a preservative; they also give a pleasant bitter and agreeable flavor; salt is also used to improve the flavor, and it acts as a preservative. Boiled sugar or molasses I use to give colour, usually about one gallon to ten barrels. The different shades of colour and the different flavors in ale and beer, are often caused by the mode of drying the malt, which a malster can more properly explain; they are also caused often by the different management in the fermentation, and other parts of the process of brewing. The strength of the liquor will depend upon the quantity of malt used, and in the greater or less skill in the brewer in extracting the strength of the malt.

I am not a porter brewer, and am unacquainted with the process.

WILLIAM B. MILES, *New-York.*

City and County of New-York, ss. I, William B. Miles, of the city of New-York, brewer, being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the answers set forth to the foregoing interrogatories and the information conveyed in the within statement, are in every respect true, according to this deponent's best knowledge, information and belief.

TIMOTHY T. BURGER, *Com. of Deeds.*

Answer of David Jones.

In answer to the interrogatories of the Honorable Committee of the Senate:

1. I, David Jones, am engaged in the business of ale brewing, and have been so for the past season on my own account, in the city of New-York, at the corner of Pitt and Broome-streets.

3. At no time and on no occasion has any of the above mentioned ingredients been infused with the ale manufactured at my establishment.

4. I have not, neither has any individual in my employ, procured or had in possession, with my sanction or approbation, any of the said drugs or compounds, or any thing appertaining to them, for the colouring and flavoring of ale.

5. And as far as my knowledge of brewing extends, there can be no inducement for employing any of the foregoing drugs or compounds; and as I have not used them in brewing, I can say nothing of the advantages or disadvantages arising from the use of them.

6. In answer to the last question, the only articles used by me or any person in my employ, in the manufacturing of ale, are simply, barley malt, hops, and occasionally a small quantity of table salt. And as regards the different shades which the ale may have in my opinion, that altogether arises from the manner in which the malt is dried, and colour of the hops, whether the ale be pale, amber or brown. In relation to strength and flavor, quality and quantity, with judicious management, is all that is required to produce a good article. And again, as to some ales bearing the taste of aloe, I am not aware that it proceeds from any other cause, than some hops having a more rank flavor than others.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID JONES.

New-York, April 22, 1835.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
City and County of New-York, } ss.

David Jones, above named, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the above statement is true.

DAVID JONES.

Sworn and subscribed, this 24th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

D. A. COWDREY, *Not. Pub.*

Answer of John M. Mounsey.

City and County of New-York, ss. John M. Mounsey, brewer, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes, in answer to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I am now, and for more than twenty years past have been, engaged in the malting and brewing business, in the city of New-York, on my own and partnership account.

3. If this question can apply to myself or the firm to which I belong, I answer, No; and so far as it relates to other persons, I know nothing.

4. To each and every part of this interrogatory, I unequivocally answer, No.

5. I think there can be no inducement for a brewer in this country to use any drugs or compounds mentioned in the foregoing interrogatories, and that the use of them would result in loss to the brewer, by reason of injury to the flavor of the article; a good flavor is far more important to a profitable business in this country than great strength in the ale. I am unacquainted with the mode of brewing in England, having never been there. I deem it not irrelevant to add, that I have never seen a competent brewer who came from that country, and I regard the books which I have seen on the subject of their mode of brewing, as mere *trash*.

6. The materials used in our establishment in the manufacture of ale, (we brew nothing else,) are only malt, hops and water, with occasionally a little fine salt. The strength is derived from the malt. The hop imparts an agreeable bitter to the liquor. It is universally admitted to possess valuable medicinal qualities; but it is principally used for its preservative qualities, for which no adequate substitute has yet been discovered. In answer to the last part of this interrogatory, difference of strength depends upon difference in quantity of materials, or skilfulness in their use. Difference of colour depends, in a great degree, upon difference in the manner of drying the malt; and difference of flavor, is frequently occasioned by difference in the process of fermentation. The taste of aloes, particularly inquired about, is, I presume, that taste frequently occasioned by an imperfect fermentation, by reason of which the yeast is not sufficiently worked off, but remains in the ale, and communicates an unpleasant bitter.

JOHN M. MOUNSEY.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th }
day of April, 1835, before me, }

TIMOTHY B. BURGER, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Evan Davis.

City and County of New-York, ss. Evan Davis, brewer, being duly sworn, deposes and answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I have been in the employ of John M. Mounsey & Co. brewers, for about twelve years, and I am now and for some time past, have been their foreman.

3. I know nothing.

4. As far as this can relate to this deponent, he answers, No; and adds, that he thinks that such drugs or compounds as mentioned in this and the preceding interrogatory, could not be used in the brewery of John M. Mounsey & Co. without his knowledge; and this deponent adds, that he has heard read the answers of John M. Mounsey to this and the other annexed interrogatories, which answers this deponent fully confirms.

his
EVAN ✕ DAVIS.
mark

Sworn before me, this 25th }
day of April, 1835. }

TIMOTHY B. BURGER, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of John M. Todd.

City and County of New-York, ss. John M. Todd, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, respectfully answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I am engaged in the brewing and malting business in the city of New-York, and have been connected in business with Mr. John M. Mounsey since the fall of 1822, (with the exception of a short interval.)

3. I answer, that I know nothing of any such practices, and I do not believe they exist in this country.

4. To each and every part of this interrogatory, I unequivocally answer, No.

5. I know not of any inducement for the use of either of the drugs or compounds mentioned in the annexed interrogatories. It is my individual opinion, that if any unexperienced or visionary brewer should attempt to avail himself of the suggestions, lately promulgated with so much industry, but for a different purpose, by fanatic and hireling reformers, his obligations to them for their information, would be only those due for blasted fame and ruined fortune. I beg leave to add, that I have seen the answers intended to be made to this interrogatory, by Mr. L. Fidler, of the city of Albany, brewer, and I would express my entire concurrence in his views of the subject, if I could add any thing to the high consideration, which the experience of that gentleman and his entire devotion to the subject, will obtain for his opinions.

6. I refer to, and confirm the answers of John M. Mounsey, (accompanying.)

JOHN M. TODD.

Sworn before me, this 25th day }
of April, 1835. }

TIMOTHY B. BURGER, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of Robert Bilsborrow.

City and County of New-York, ss. Robert Bilsborrow, being duly sworn, respectfully answers the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I have been engaged in the malting and brewing business in the city of New-York, in company with J. M. Mounsey and J. M. Todd, (firm of John M. Mounsey & Co.,) since October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

3. I answer, I am entirely ignorant of the use of drugs in the manufacture of beer or ale, and that none are used by us, either for the purpose of manufacturing or preparing for market.

4. To this interrogatory, I answer unequivocally, that not a grain of any kind of drug, compound or extract, has ever been used by us, or by any person on our behalf, in the manufacture of beer or ale.

5. I know of no inducement for brewers to use drugs in the manufacture of beer or ale; neither can I say if it would be a matter of profit: of one thing I am certain, it would result in the ruin of any brewer. (in this country,) who should resort to the use of any substitute for that of malt and hops. Of the process of manufacturing beer or ale in England, I am entirely ignorant, and believe there are but few brewers in this country who pretend to understand it.

6. I refer to the answers of John M. Mounsey, which I confirm in every particular.

ROBERT BILSBORROW.

Sworn to before me, this 25th }
day of April, 1835. }

TIMOTHY B. BURGER, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of S. Samer.

1. I have been a brewer, on my own account, for the last eight years, in the city of New-York, of ale and table beer.

3. The articles named in this interrogatory, I have never used, nor have known them to be used, nor do I know what would be their effect, if used in the manufacture of ale or table beer.

4. I have never myself, nor have I authorized or commissioned any other, to procure or purchase any of said drugs or compounds, to be used in my establishment.

5. To this question I cannot give a precise answer, being ignorant of the properties of such drugs or compounds, and what their effect might be if used in making ale or table beer.

6. The only ingredients ever used in my establishment, are malt and hops. The shades of ale or beer depend chiefly on the manufacture of the malt. The difference in flavor is owing to various causes, such as, bad malt, illsaved hops, and general mismanagement in time of fermentation, &c.

S. SAMER.

Sworn to before me, this 25th }
day of April, 1835. }

By Sebastian Samer, WM. K. THORN, *Not. Pub.*

Answer of Henry Bunce.

City and County of New-York, ss. Henry Bunce, of the city of New-York, brewer, being duly sworn, depose and say, in answer to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I am now, and have been for more than ten years past, engaged in the malting and brewing business in the city of New-York, on my own account and in partnership, and at present on my own account.

3. I am not acquainted with the properties nor the use of the drugs or articles mentioned.

4. I answer, No.

5. I should say it would be a loss to the brewer. The difference between this country and England, I know nothing about—I never have been there.

6. The materials used in my brewery in the manufacture of ale and porter, are composed of malt, hops and water; in making a brewing of porter, a small proportion of burnt sugar or treacle is used to give colour, (I also use a little fine salt,) say one pint of colouring to thirty gallons of ale; or as the malt is more or less dried on the kiln. The taste of ales I would say, is when the wort has not been duly fermented, is what is called yeasty, not properly cleansed, which may be owing to the coldness of the weather, or the exposure of the tun rooms.

HENRY BUNCE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
City and County of New-York, } *ss.*

Henry Bunce, above named, being duly sworn, saith, that the above statement is true.

P. A. COWDREY, *Not. Pub.*

Answer of Robert Telford.

City and County of New-York, ss. Robert Telford, brewer, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I have been in the employ of Henry Bunce and his former partner in business, Joseph Barnes, and now in the employ of Mr. Bunce, nine years, and at present his foreman.

3. I do not know.

4. As far as my knowledge extends, I can answer, No; and add, that I think that such drugs or compounds, as mentioned in this or the preceding interrogatory, could not be used in the brewery of Henry Bunce, without my knowledge; and this deponent adds, that he has heard read the answers of Henry Bunce, to this and other annexed interrogatories, which answers this deponent fully confirms.

ROBERT TELFORD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 City and County of New-York, } ss.

Robert Telford, before named,
 being duly sworn, saith, that the above statement is true.

P. A. COWDREY, *Not. Pub.*

Answer of Thomas Kelly.

City and County of New-York, ss. Thomas Kelly, of the city of New-York, brewer of strong beer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, in answer to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. That he is at present engaged in the business of brewing strong beer, at No. 826 Washington-street, in the city of New-York; he has been so engaged for the last eight years; the five first of which in the employ of Edward Brennan, deceased, and has been engaged in the said business for the last three years, on his own account.

3. And this deponent, in answer to this interrogatory, makes oath and says, that he has not, at any time, or in any quantity, either directly or indirectly, infused, mixed, put or used in beer, ale or porter, either when being manufactured or when preparing for market, any *coccus indicus*, *nux vomica*, opium, laurel leaves, copperas, sulphuric acid, salt of steel, aloes, capsicum, sulphate of iron, or copperas, or any other deleterious or poisonous drug or compound, or any or either of them, or any extract or essential property thereof; and this deponent further says, that a few weeks since, his beer of a particular brewing, was returned on his hands by his customers, as an inferior article; that this deponent not being able to account for the depreciation in quality of said brewing, made strict inquiry among his workmen, to endeavor, if possible, to ascertain the cause; and on such inquiry he learned one of his workmen had put in said brewing, some alum, without this deponent's knowledge or consent; and this deponent feels fully certain that the bad quality of that brewing was entirely owing to the said surreptitious introduction of the alum; and this deponent says, that, except in said single instance, no alum, either directly or indirectly, has been ever used in deponent's brewery to his knowledge.

4. And this deponent, in answer to this interrogatory, makes oath and says, that he has not, nor has any person in his employment, (except in the single instance of alum, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the 3d interrogatory,) or by his procurement, or with his knowledge, consent or approbation, caused, or procured any such drugs or compounds, or the extract, or essential qualities thereof, to be infused, mixed, put in, or used in ale, porter or beer, that he has not, nor any one in his behalf, at any time, purchased, or owned, or had in his possession, any of said articles.

5. And this deponent, in answer to the 5th interrogatory, makes oath and says, that he does not know the use of any of said drugs

or compounds in the manufacture of ale, beer or porter, and that there is no inducement for him to use any thereof in the said manufacture of ale, beer or porter; but on the contrary, this deponent believes their use would be highly deleterious, and a matter of great loss to the brewer; that this deponent is unacquainted with the manner of brewing in England.

6. And this deponent, in answer to the 6th interrogatory, makes oath and says, that malt, hops, well water, common table salt, flour and yeast, are all the ingredients or materials of which the beer (deponent does not brew porter or ale,) manufactured at his establishment are composed. That the malt is used to give body and strength to the beer, it is wholesome and nourishing, and of a heavy sweet taste. That the hops are used to temper the flavor of the malt, and preserve the beer good—that it is of bitter taste, and gives a flavor approaching the taste of aloes, when too great a proportion of hops is used. That flour is sometimes used (when the beer is slow in fermenting,) to assist and quicken the fermentation; and this deponent says, that if the malt is carefully dried at the kiln, the colour is tolerably pale, that if it is scorched in drying, the colour is deeper; that hops are sometimes of a deep colour, and the beer is more or less deep in colour, according as these simple causes operate; that the difference in strength arises from the proportion of water used; and further this deponent saith not.

THOMAS KELLY.

Sworn to this 25th day of }
April, 1835, before me, }

ALFRED A. SMITH, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of William Kinch.

City and County of New-York, ss. William Kinch, brewer, of the city of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and answers to the foregoing interrogatories, as follows:

1. I have been engaged in the brewing business in the city of New-York since the year 1820, and solely on my own account and without any partner, since the year 1827.

3. I know of no such practices within the last eight years.

4. It has lately come to my recollection, that about ten years ago, upon the suggestion of my family physician, I caused a very small portion of *coccus indicus* to be used in a single brewing; the experiment was by no means satisfactory; the flavor was so unpleasant, that I determined not to use it again.

5. I know nothing thereof.

6. I brew only ale, and use malt, hops and water. The strength is obtained from the malt; and the hop is used for a pleasant bitter, and for its preservative properties. Difference of strength is caused by difference of quantity or quality of materials used, or more or less skill in their use. The taste of aloes is sometimes

occasioned by an imperfect fermentation. I sometimes colour ale with burnt sugar or molasses.

WILLIAM KINCH.

Sworn before me, this 22d }
day of April, 1835. }

C. NAGLE, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of George Byrne.

City and County of New-York, ss. George Byrne, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has been in the employ of Wm. Kinch, of the city of New-York, as brewer, cellarman and foreman, for the last eight years; and this deponent says, that none of the drugs mentioned in the foregoing interrogatories, or any other noxious, or poisonous drugs, or compounds, or extracts, have, during said period, been used in the brewery of Wm. Kinch; and this deponent has read the answers given by William Kinch, to the foregoing interrogatories; and this deponent fully confirms the same, in all points, within his knowledge.

GEORGE BYRNE.

Sworn before me, this 22d }
day of April, 1835. }

C. NAGLE, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

Answer of George Kitching.

1. I have been a malster, on my own account, in the city of New-York, thirteen years, and the last four, a brewer of ale and beer, exclusively.

3. This interrogatory, I have only to say, that the articles named, I am entirely at a loss to know what qualities they contain.

4. I have not, or has any of my men, or any individual in my behalf, ever used any drugs or compounds in my establishment, for the purpose of making ale or beer—this question I answer unequivocally.

5 I consider there is no inducement for any brewer to use drugs, or any kind of compound; it would be more of a loss than a profit.

6. The only articles I have ever used for the purpose of making ale or beer, have been malt and hops, with the exception of a little honey, that I have used in pale ale, which did not exceed one gallon in two hundred of ale; this small proportion, I considered added to the flavor, but I have dispensed with this measure, and feel satisfied that nothing can give the essential quality, equal to the malt and hops. The different shades of ale or beer, depend chiefly on malting the barley and the manner it is dried on the kiln; and if through the process there should be any neglect on the part of the maltster, there will be a variety of flavors, that does originate from inattention; and also through the process of fermentation, if the brewer should happen not to succeed at this advanced

stage of manufacturing, he will, no doubt, destroy all the advantages he may have heretofore obtained, and unquestionably a variety of bad qualities and flavors will arise, when in this particular state.

GEORGE KITCHING.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
City and County of New-York, } ss.

George Kitching, before named, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the above statement was true.

P. A. COWDRY, *Notary Public.*

April 25th, 1835.

Answers of William Phillips.

1. I have been engaged in the business of brewing ale and beer, in the city of New-York, for two years, in the employment of George Kitching.

3. The articles mentioned in this question, I have never used, or have known to be used, in the establishment in which I am foreman, nor am I acquainted with any of their properties.

4. I have never myself, nor have any in the same establishment, to my knowledge, purchased, or procured, any such drug or compound, to be used in the manufacture of ale or beer.

5. In my opinion, brewers can have no inducement to use the aforesaid articles, in making ale or beer, but as I am unacquainted with their properties, I cannot speak decisive as to that point. As to the difference between the manufacture of ale and beer in this country and in England, I can say, from a little experience, I know of none, but what I think owing to the difference of climate.

6. As to the cause of the various shades and flavors of ale and beer, I have only to express my entire approval of the opinion of my employer.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
City and County of New-York, } ss.

On the 25th day of April, A. D. 1835, before me came the above named William Phillips, and deposed, that the statement aforesaid was true.

P. A. COWDREY, *Notary Public.*

Answer of Thomas Read,

1. I have been engaged in the business of brewing beer and ale, but not porter, in the city of Troy. for eleven or twelve years; I have been one of the firm of Read & Armstrong, and of the firm of Read. Armstrong & Co., and at present of the firm of Thos. Read & Son.

3. We have never used, procured, or caused to be used, coculus indicus, nux vomica, opium, laurel leaves, copperas, alum, sulphuric acid, salt of steel, aloes, capsicum, sulphate of iron, or copperas, or any other deleterious or poisonous drug or compound, nor any

or either of them, or any extract, or essential property thereof, been, or at any time, or in an any quantity, directly or indirectly, infused, mixed, or put in beer or ale, neither when being manufactured or prepared for market.

4. I never purchased, or caused to be purchased, any of the articles therein mentioned, nor never had any thing of the kind used at our brewery, to my knowledge.

5. There is no inducement for using any drugs; I should think that their use would be a loss, inasmuch I think they would spoil the beer; I know nothing of the process by which beer or ale are manufactured in England.

6. The ingredients used, are malt, hops and salt, and sometimes a little honey: say from 3 to 3½ bushels of malt to the barrel, and from 2½ to 5 pounds of hops to a barrel, and about four quarts of fine salt to 60 or 70 barrels; say in our pale, we put about two or three pints of honey to the barrel, we think makes the pale ale finer, and is rather an improvement; but we use none in brown beer; the malt is the chief material used, and the article which chiefly communicates the different tastes, qualities and colour to the beer and ale; and the different shades are chiefly owing to the manner in which the malt is dried on the kiln, and in some measure to the colour of the hop. When we make pale ale, we always select the palest malt and the palest bales of hops. We use no water, but pure, clean water, formerly from a spring, and at present from the city water-works. If any beer or ale has the taste of aloes, more than others, I think it is owing to improper fermentation, which some may call the taste of aloes, and some a yeasty taste.

THOMAS READ.

Sworn before me, this 11th }
day of May, 1835. }

D. H. STONE, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 89.

IN SENATE,

May 11, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, pursuant to the act of the 25th of October, 1828, relative to the re-payment, in certain cases, of moneys paid for taxes.

Pursuant to the directions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the re-payment, in certain cases, of moneys paid for taxes," passed October 25, 1828, the Commissioners of the Land-Office hereby report to the Legislature the names of persons to whom warrants have been ordered under the said act, since their report made on the 28th of April, 1834, and the amount of such warrants respectively, as follows:

Date of Order.			Names of Persons.	Amount of Warrant.
1834.	June	24,	Isaiah Tiffany,	\$2 53
	September	1,	James S. Seymour,	31 02
	"	1,	William Lansing,	83
	"	3,	S. R. Warren,	4 61
	October	7,	Josiah Fisk,	10 51
	"	16,	Squire Hinckley,	3 50
	November	18,	Peter Smith,	15 48
	"	25,	Jahaziel Sherman,	10 67
1835.	January	31,	David E. Evans,	20 03
	February	26,	Abraham Wing,	1 08
	March	7,	Peter Smith,	12 35
	April	16,	George Gulliver,	13 03
	May	1,	Merit H. Cash,	2 39

A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Surv-Gen.*

A. KEYSER, *Treasurer.*

JOHN A. DIX, *Secretary of State.*

Albany, May 9, 1835.

[Senate No. 89.]



INDEX

TO THE DOCUMENTS OF THE SENATE. 1835.

	No.
Annual report of the trustees of the New-York State library,	3
Auburn State prison, report of the inspectors of, ...	13
Attorney-General's report on the bill entitled "An act in addition to the act relative to incorporations for manufacturing purposes."	4
Albany basin, report relative to, ...	71, 76
Banks, statement of the affairs of the North river, ...	18
Bank of Rochester & the L. Island bank,	36
report of the com. on, ...	27
Greenwich Savings, ...	50
N. York bank of savings, ...	72
Troy savings, ...	81
Ontario savings, ...	87
Burrows, Jabez, report of the Comptroller on his petition,.	63
Beef and pork, report of inspectors of, ...	19, 51, 62
Baptist church in the city of N. York, report relative to, ..	75
Black river canal, report relative to, ...	77
Brewers, report on the memorial relative to, ...	83
Beer, report on the subject of brewing, ...	88
Committees, standing, of the Senate and on Governor's message,	7
Chamber of commerce in N. York, memorial of, ...	65
Comptroller, report of, in relation to clerk hire in his office, on the pet. of Maria Weaver and Henry Truax,	15
bill for the relief of Jacob J. Timmerman,	23
giving the valuation of real and personal estate, &c.	39
	40

	No.
Comptroller, report of, relative to the bank safety fund, . . .	48
on the petition of Nehemiah Towers, . .	57
subject of the steam dredging machine,	60
petition of Jabez Burrows, ...	63
relative to the printing for the Legislature,	67
Cockett, John, report on his petition, ...	17
Canal Board, communication from, relative to the canals, . .	24
report on pet. of the Mohawk & Hudson rail- road company,	31
of John McIntyre & others, . . .	74
Claims, com. on, report of, on the bill for the relief of Samuel S. Lush,	23
pet. of Enos Stone, ...	37
Leake & Watts or- house,	80
Canals, com. on, report of, on the pet. of William Buel, . .	24
Philip Schuyler, . .	55
relative to the Black river canal, Rochester & Olean canal,	77
Canal Commissioners, report of, relative to a lock in the vil- lage of Oxford,	64
Albany basin, . .	76
on the pet. of Sam'l Farwell,	84
Commissioners of the Canal Fund, report of, ...	58
Commissioners of the Land-Office, rep. David S. Jones, and Gerrit Smith's pet.	69
rel. to the repayment in certain cases of moneys paid for taxes,	89
Dredging machine, report of the Comptroller relative to, . .	60
Deaf and dumb, report relative to, ...	66
Enos Stone, report of the com. on claims on his petition, . .	27
Finance, report of the com. on the finances of the State, . .	38
relative to ground rents, &c. . .	83
Female convicts, report relative to a prison for, ...	68
Farwell, Samuel, report on the pet. of, ...	84
Governor's annual message, ...	1
objections to a bill regulating the weighing of merchandise, &c.	82
Hoops, Adam, report on the pet. of, ...	86
Indian affairs, report of the com. on William Paige's pet. . .	29

	No.
Judiciary com. rep. rel. to the Albany basin,.....	71
Baptist church in N. York,.	75
List of Senators, with their residence in the city, &c.....	2
Loan for the benefit of the State, rep. of the Commissioners	
relative to,	25
Lumber, reports of inspectors of,.... 28, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47,	52
Lush, Samuel S. report of the com. on claims on his case,.	33
Leather, reports of Inspectors of,..... 20, 49,	61
Lansing, Francis, & others, report on their petition,.....	59
Leake & Watts orphan house, report on the petition of,....	80
Message to the Legislature, Governor's annual,.....	1
Members and officers of the Senate, list of, with their resi-	
dence in the city,	2
of the Senate, list of, with nearest post-office, &c.	10
Mount-Pleasant State prison, report of the Inspectors of,...	8
Mohawk & Hudson rail-road company, rep. on pet. of,.....	31
of the superin-	
tendent of, 56,	73
Memorial of the chamber of commerce in New-York,.....	65
Militia, report of the com. rel. to a sword for Col. Worth,.	85
Olean & Rochester canal, report relative to,.....	78
Objections of the Governor to the bill regulating the weigh-	
ing of merchandize,	82
Ontario savings bank, report of,.....	87
Pot and pearl-ashes, reports of inspectors of,..... 16,	44
Paige, William, report on his petition,.....	29
Petition for a rail-road from Lake Erie to the Hudson river,	30
Printing for the Legislature, report relative to,.....	67
Public executions, report relative to,.....	79
Rules of the Senate,.....	9, 11
Roads and bridges, report of the com. rel. to the Port Kent	
& Hopkinton road,	12
on the pet. of Fran-	
cis Lansing, et al.	59
Report of the trustees of the State library,.....	8
Attorney-General, <i>see</i> Attorney-General.	
Inspectors of salt in Onondaga county,.....	6
sole leather, <i>see</i> sole leather.	
lumber, <i>see</i> lumber.	
the Mount Pleasant State prison, ..	8
Auturn State prison,.....	13
tobacco,.....	43
of commissioners appointed to survey a road from	
Whitehall to Port-Henry,	14
of the trustees of the Sailors' snug harbor,.....	54
of inspectors of pot & pearl ashes, <i>see</i> pot & pearl ashes.	

	No.
Treasurer's accounts, report of the com. to examine, ...	33
Tobacco, report of the inspector of, ...	43
Tower, Nehemiah, report on his petition, ...	57
University, report of the Regents of, ...	70
Worth, William J., report relative to a sword for, ...	85





